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GIVEN THE TUNNEL.

THE RAILWAY COMPANY GETS IT FOR COMPARATIVELY NOTHING.

An Ordinance Passed Giving the Company the Use of the Tunnel for $20,000 a Year, the Cost of Operating and Maintaining It to Be Deducted from That Sum—These Expenses Will Probably Just About Equal the Annual Rental.

The City Council last night passed an ordinance giving the North Chicago City Railway Company the right to operate cable-cars in the La Salle street tunnel. As passed the ordinance is not more advantageous to the city than the one originally introduced, which gave the tunnel in fee simple to the company.

The street railway company was bound by the first ordinance to pay all the expenses of lighting and ventilating the tunnel and keeping it in repair.

By the new ordinance the company is to be charged a rental of $20,000 per annum and all the expenses aforesaid are to be borne by the city.

As the company proposes to light and ventilate the tunnel thoroughly, using for the purpose more expensive apparatus than any heretofore employed, and, as all these charges will have to be defrayed by the city, it is plain that the $20,000 per annum will be exhausted in this manner and nothing will remain to be paid to the city.

So the company will get the tunnel and the city will get nothing—not even the double bridge at Clark street.

The amended ordinance was railroaded through the Council in an openly shameless and corrupt manner.

Walter S. Hull of the Twelfth Ward was the spokesman and leader of those favoring the "job," and all the "gang" was at his beck on every vote.

The ordinance as passed is as follows:

Be it ordained, etc.:

SEC. 1. That in consideration of the acceptance hereof and the undertaking of the North Chicago Street Railroad Company to comply with the provisions herein contained, permission and authority is hereby given to said company to construct, maintain, and operate a double-track street railroad on Illinois street, from Clark and Wells streets, and on La Salle avenue and La Salle street, through the La Salle street tunnel, from Illinois street to Jackson street, and to operate the same by stationary engines not located upon the streets or public places of the city; and for that purpose to make all needful and convenient trenches, excavations, and sewer connections, and to place all needful and convenient endless cables and machinery on said streets, so that such cables and machinery shall be underground and not interfere with public travel, such right to be in force for the period of twenty years after the passage of this ordinance. And said company may make all necessary side-tracks, turn-outs, curves, switches, and connections with other street-railway tracks which may be intersected by said company in laying said tracks, and may connect its tracks on Illinois street with the tracks laid by the North Chicago City Railway Company, and operate same herewith.

SEC. 2. Each of said tracks shall be laid as near the centre of said streets as practicable, and shall not be laid within twelve feet of the sidewalk in any place except in turning street corners or constructing curves; and then no nearer than may be required to make the necessary curve; and the cars shall be constructed with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of passengers, and shall be used for no other purpose than for the transportation of passengers. Animal power may be used to move the cars; the rate of fare shall not exceed five cents for each passenger for any continuous travel at one ride over said tracks and the tracks laid by the North Chicago City Railway Company.

SEC. 3. The tracks herein authorized shall be completed before the 1st day of November, 1887; provided, that if the said company shall be delayed by the order or writ of any court from proceeding with the work, the time of such delay shall be excluded from the time prescribed herein for the completing of said tracks, and if the said company shall fail to complete the tracks within the time mentioned the city may revoke the authority so far as the said tracks are not completed.

SEC. 4. The said company, as to the parts of streets in and upon which its said railway may be laid, shall keep eight feet in width where a single track shall be laid to sixteen feet in width where a double track shall be laid in good condition and repair during all the time to which the privileges hereby granted shall extend, in accordance with whatever order, ordinance, or regulation may be passed or adopted by the City Council in relation to such repairing, and when any new improvement shall be ordered by the City Council of the said streets, or any of them, the said railway company shall, in the manner which may be required of the owners of property fronting on said parts of streets, or any of them, make such new improvements for the width of eight feet where a single track shall be laid and for the width of sixteen feet where a double track shall be laid; and said company shall make for the same width any new improvement of the roadway of said tunnel as may be required by said Council; and if said company shall refuse or fail so to do the same may be done by the city and the company shall be liable to the city for the cost thereof. Nothing in this ordinance contained shall be construed as imposing any obligation or duty upon the City of Chicago concerning the repair or maintenance of said La Salle street tunnel.

SEC. 5. The said company shall pay to the City of Chicago the sum of $20,000 annually for the use of said tunnel—the time to commence when said company shall begin to run cars through the same—and the said company shall pave the entire roadway of said tunnel from end to end with stone or such other material as may be agreed upon by said company and the Commissioner of Public Works; and said company shall provide proper engine or engines, boilers, and machinery with which to light and ventilate said tunnel and pump the water from the roadway thereof, using the present engine station ground for the same as far as practicable, and shall during its use of said tunnel light the same, including the footway, in the best manner, and shall keep the said tunnel and its passageways free from water and well ventilated. The said company shall also keep the walls of the carriageway and footway well painted and maintain the tunnel in good repair during the time it shall use the same. The rails and tracks in said tunnel shall be laid so as not to interfere with the use of the roadway by wagons, carriages, and other vehicles, and so as to allow them to be freely crossed, and the City Council may regulate the rate of speed at which cars shall run through said tunnel. The said company shall, at its own expense, pave, maintain, and keep paved and in good order the whole of the roadway through said tunnel. All other expenses incurred for repairs, lighting, and otherwise maintaining said tunnel shall be deducted from said sum of $20,000. The statement of expenses shall be rendered to the city and be sworn to by the President and Secretary of said company, and in case said expenses are deemed too large by the Commissioner of Public Works he may call for an arbitration of said statement or statements of expenses, and the arbitrators shall be chosen, one by the Commissioner of Public Works, and one by the said company, and in case they cannot agree then the arbitrators so chosen shall select a third arbitrator, and the said company shall deduct from said statement or statements whatever amount the said arbitrators shall decide as proper.

SEC. 6. The City Council shall have power at all times to make such regulations as to the rate of speed, and time or times of running said cars or carriages as the public safety and convenience may require.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall take effect when it shall be accepted by said railway company; *provided*, the same shall be accepted within three months after its passage.

When the Council was called to order the special order—the reports of the Committee on Railroads in reference to the La Salle street tunnel and laying cables on La Salle street, from Illinois to Jackson, and Illinois street, from Wells to Clark—was taken up. The majority recommended the passage of the ordinance, with an amendment providing that, in addition to maintaining the tunnel, the railway company should construct a double track steam-bridge at Clark street. The minority recommended passage, with the amendment that the company pay $25,000 a year for the use of the tunnel.

Ald. Gile moved to substitute the minority for the majority report.

Ald. Severin presented a petition from a committee of North Side property-owners who are opposed to the introduction of the cable system on Clybourn avenue, Sedgwick street, Division street, and Larrabee street.

Ald. Severin moved that the whole matter be recommitted to the Committee on Railroads together with the Mayor and Controller. He thought if this were carried a satisfactory compromise would be effected.

Ald. Colvin didn't believe there was any opposition on the North Side to giving the tunnel to the company for a fair consideration. He believed ten people would go through when it was fixed up where one did now. A few people honestly thought the cable road would be a damage to their property, but the great majority over there wanted rapid transit. He would vote for a bridge or a fair rental.

The motion of Severin to recommit was lost—yeas 12, nays 22—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Drew, Gile, Wetherell, Wheeler, Kerr, Campbell, Landon, Ernst, Severin, Linn, Tiedemann—12.

Nays—Whelan, Appleton, Mueller, Clarke, Sheridan (Fifth), Hillock, Doerner, Cullerton, Weber, Hildreth, Sheridan (Eighth), Yore, Mahoney, Revere, Deal, Simons, Hull, Lyke, Schack, Eisfeldt, Colvin, Carney—22.

The motion to substitute the minority report was also lost, the vote being the same except that Ryan voted yea and Linn nay.

Ald. Clarke handed in an ordinance prepared by the Corporation Counsel which embraced the amendments of the majority, but the Chair held it was a substitute and could not take the place of the original one except the changes were considered as amendments.

Ald. Hildreth moved that the original ordinance be taken up section by section.

Ald. Clarke moved as an amendment that the ordinance prepared by the Law Department be substituted.

Ald. Hull moved that the recommendations of the committee be laid on the table.

Ald. Kerr moved that the ordinance prepared by the Law Department be published and made a special order for next Monday evening. Ald. Cullerton moved the previous question on Hildreth's motion. This was declared carried, but though the ayes and noes were called for the Chair refused to allow it, insisting the motion had passed.

The ordinance was then taken up section by section. Ald. Campbell moved an amendment to permit the West Division Railway Company like privileges with the North Side company. The Chair held that the amendment was not germane to the subject.

Ald. Drew offered an amendment providing that the company should keep the entire roadway from curb to curb in repair as required by the Commissioner of Public Works, and keep the tunnel lighted with electric lights as required by the same official and the City Council.

Ald. Wheeler said the company proposed to take the last channel of communication between the North and South Sides. It would not be long until the city would be at the mercy of these corporations. The company would still use the bridges and also monopolize the tunnel. The North Side streets were too narrow for cable cars. He trusted there was common sense enough in the Council to frown down any proposition to give what cost $600,000 for a paltry $125,000.

Ald. Dixon offered an amendment exempting Clybourn avenue, Division, Sedgwick, and Larrabee streets.

Ald. Colvin argued that Ald. Dixon did not mean what he said, but went on to show the improvements and advantages resulting to the South Side from the cable system. He did not think it right or necessary that the ordinance or amendments should have to be O. K.'d by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE before being offered in the Council. The opposing Aldermen were merely posing for effect in the papers. He was in favor of a fair rental. If the opposition wanted an all-night fight he was ready for them.

Ald. Campbell said he would vote against the ordinance, not because of any opposition to the cable road system, but because he was opposed to surrendering the tunnel. If it were necessary to surrender the tunnel in order to meet the demand for increased transit facilities then it should be given up for a fair compensation, and on that condition only. No one would question the ability of the company to pay $25,000 a year for the tunnel; the company's stock would probably be worth $2,000,000 more the day after it got this franchise. Yerkes could build a tunnel under Dearborn street for $500,000, and clear $1,500,000 on the investment within two or three years.

Ald. Kerr presented an amendment requiring the company to pay a rental of $25,000 a year, to commence as soon as the cars began running through the tunnel or on any portion of the lines.

Ald. Cullerton said they had been considering the ordinance three hours and a half and every member had taken part in the discussion. He didn't desire to stay all night, and moved the previous question on Sec. 1, and it was ordered.

The amendment of Drew was lost—yeas 14, nays 20, as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Drew, Gile, Wetherell, Clarke, Weber, Wheeler, Kerr, Campbell, Landon, Ernst, Severin, Linn, and Tiedemann—14.

Nays—Whelan, Appleton, Mueller, Sheridan (Fifth), Hillock, Doerner, Cullerton, Hildreth, Sheridan (Eighth), Yore, Mahoney, Revere, Deal, Simons, Hull, Lyke, Schack, Ryan, Colvin, and Carney—20.

The amendment of Dixon was also voted down—yeas 14, nays 21—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Drew, Gile, Wetherell, Wheeler, Kerr, Campbell, Landon, Schack, Eisfeldt, Ernst, Severin, Linn, Tiedemann—14.

Nays—Whelan, Appleton, Mueller, Clarke, Sheridan (Fifth), Hillock, Doerner, Cullerton, Weber, Hildreth, Sheridan (Eighth), Yore, Mahoney, Revere, Deal, Simons, Hull, Lyke, Ryan, Colvin, Carney—21.

The amendment of Kerr was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Dixon, Drew, Gile, Wetherell, Wheeler, Kerr, Campbell, Landon, Ernst, Severin, Tiedemann—11.

Nays—Whelan, Appleton, Mueller, Clarke, Sheridan (Fifth), Hillock, Doerner, Cullerton, Weber, Hildreth, Sheridan (Eighth), Yore, Mahoney, Revere, Deal, Simons, Hull, Lyke, Schack, Ryan, Eisfeldt, Colvin, Linn, Carney—24.

Ald. Kerr offered an amendment providing for twenty-five-ride tickets at four cents per ride, and for rides of one mile or less three cents per ride. Tabled.

Ald. Wetherell moved to adjourn, which was lost by a vote of 19 to 13.

Ald. Hull then moved the passage of Sec. 2. This was carried by a vote of 20 to 11.

Ald. Hildreth moved the adoption of Sec. 3, which was carried without opposition.

On Sec. 4 Ald. Dixon offered an amendment requiring the company to remove the snow from the sides of the streets on which their tracks were laid. He clamed that traffic would otherwise be interfered with, saying that it was required in other cities.

The amendment of Ald. Dixon was lost.

Yeas—Dixon, Drew, Gile, Wetherell, Wheeler, Simons, Kerr, Campbell, Landon, Ryan, Ernst, Severin, Linn, Tiedemann—14.

Nays—Whelan, Appleton, Mueller, Sheridan (Fifth), Hillock, Doerner, Cullerton, Weber, Hildreth, Sheridan (Eighth), Yore, Mahoney, Revere, Deal, Hull, Lyke, Schack, Eisfeldt, Colvin, Carney—20.

Ald. Drew handed in an amendment requiring the payment of $300,000, to be used for constructing bridges at Clark and Wells streets, instead of $20,000 a year. By exacting a rental it would be years before needed bridges could be built.

The amendment of Drew was tabled—yeas 21, nays 13, as follows:

Yeas—Whelan, Appleton, Mueller, Sheridan (Fifth), Hillock, Doerner, Cullerton, Weber, Hildreth, Sheridan (Eighth), Yore, Mahoney, Revere, Simons, Hull, Lyke, Schack, Eisfeldt, Colvin, Linn, Carney—21.

Nays—Dixon, Drew, Gile, Wetherell, Clarke, Wheeler, Kerr, Campbell, Landon, Ryan, Ernst, Severin, Tiedemann—13.

Ald. Dixon said the cost of lighting would be $6,000 or $7,000 a year. It would be better to make the rental $15,000. The city's interests were not protected, and the ordinance should go to the Law Department.

Ald. Colvin—O, don't!

A motion to strike out the deduction was laid on the table by 23 to 10, and the Hull amendment agreed to.

Ald. Cullerton moved to pass the ordinance as amended. Ald. Hildreth moved the previous question, which was ordered. The ordinance was agreed to—yeas 23, nays 11—as follows:

Yeas—Whelan, Appleton, Mueller, Sheridan (Fifth), Hillock, Doerner, Cullerton, Weber, Hildreth, Sheridan (Eighth), Yore, Mahoney, Revere, Deal, Simons, Hull, Lyke, Schack, Ryan, Eisfeldt, Colvin, Linn, Carney—23.

Nays—Dixon, Drew, Gile, Wetherell, Clarke, Wheeler, Kerr, Campbell, Landon, Ernst, Severin, Tiedemann—11.

The ordinance was then passed in the shape in which it appears above.

The Council adjourned at twenty-five minutes of 1 o'clock.

Mayor Harrison was asked what he would do. He replied: "They passed it by 23, and Manierre was absent. I don't know what I will do. I haven't studied the matter enough."

He Did Not Protest.

A. S. Sternhouse, residing at No. 712 Larrabee street, and owning 100 feet on that street, called on the Mayor yesterday and informed him that his name to the petition of remonstrance against the cable ordinance had been signed by his daughter without his knowledge or consent, and he wanted to withdraw it. He said the committee had told his daughter that the tracks would be widened and all the children in the neighborhood would be killed, which so frightened her that she signed it without delay or consultation with him.

EVERYBODY IS A BULL.

A REGULAR OLD-FASHIONED BULGE ON THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Wheat Rises from 77⅝ Friday to 81⅝ for Yesterday, and Many There Are Who Bewail the Sudden Change—Trading in the Alley After Hours and Running the Risk of Suspension—Belief that the Late Drouth Will Tend to Keep Prices Up.

"This looks like a good old-fashioned bulge," said a veteran operator to a crowd of perspiring speculators on whom the sudden upward break in wheat fell with a shock of bewilderment. They had entered the pit under the régime of the bears, and no such excitement had hitherto broken the calm of their experience on 'Change. Wheat closed at 77⅝ Friday, and after the intervening holidays opened at 79½ yesterday, all but ⅜ of the rise having been brought about by curb trading, in which, it is said, "Old Hutch" was the largest buyer. The closing price on the curb was 81⅞. The sudden change to a season of intense activity from one of settled dullness caused hundreds of members to regret the rashness that caused them to seek a summer respit from the afternoon session. If such a contingency as has arisen could have been foreseen no such demand would have been made on the directors. As things are, the bulk of the trading in the present rise is being done after 1 p. m. on the curb, which means that hundreds of excited operators are "bulling" wheat in the alley under a torrid sun instead of comfortably and coolly conducting their business within the shady precincts of the exchange hall. Not a few expressed regret that some power was not vested in the President at once to reëstablish the afternoon session. Amid strong temptations there is little wonder that some eager operators have violated the regulation against trading after hours and made themselves amenable to sixty days' suspension for trading during hours which in ordinary circumstances are entirely legitimate. The heat and extreme drouth have metamorphosed almost every member of the Board of Trade into a rampant bull, and "I'm strong on wheat" is now the remark of those who only a few days ago were the most bearishly inclined. There is on every hand the utmost confidence that the "bull" movement that has set in has come to stay, and that the tendency will be rapidly upward. Even the representatives of St. Louis firms who have, on account of their large shortage, been doing their level best for some time to "bear" the market, are now following suit and shaking hands with the bulls. The almost universal impression is that the wheat crop will go from bad to worse, and that no rain which may now come can have any appreciable effect in atoning for the damage done by the drouth.

The following are a number of opinions expressed to a TRIBUNE reporter by representative members of the board:

President A. M. Wright, who is still a trifle bearish—Wheat, on its own merits, irrespective of the dry weather, ought to be worth more than it is now. Many predict that it will be 90 cents for September, if not for August. I don't take such a despondent view of the outlook as many operators, and can scarcely think that the shortage of the crop will exceed 25 per cent at most. The hot weather may damage some tracts of country, but there is still hope that rain may arrive in time to aid the growing crops.

Murry Nelson—Unfavorable reports have been coming in thicker and faster the last forty-eight hours than at any previous time, and a miscellaneous crowd in the country is becoming alarmed. I had a large farmer from Central Illinois in my office today. Reports in my possession say that the rains have come too late to repair the injury done by the widespread drouth, and that the crop in Wisconsin will only reach from 40 to 50 per cent of the average, while in Minnesota it will not show more than about eight bushels to the acre, and in Dakota it will be much shorter than last year, as well as being very poor and much spotted.

Robert Lindblom—I've been a bull for three years and intend to stick till wheat reaches $1.25. I expect to see the market go up to 85 cents this week. The dry weather has caused irreparable damage, which I think has been underestimated. I believe the shortage will average from less than a half to three-fourths. Why, in Dakota and Minnesota there are thousands upon thousands of acres of wheat for sale at $1 an acre, and most of this will never be harvested. The outlook for a sustained bull market is unusually bright, and at these low prices outsiders will buy 200,000,000. There are thirty men in Chicago who will average 1,000,000 apiece, and 100 brokers whose clients will each buy 500,000. It's just going to be a repetition of 1881, when wheat rose from 97 cents to $1.49. These things generally come every five years.

Mr. Dutch, the Chicago representative of Mose Fraley of St. Louis—We don't feel very bullish, but we're no great bears. St. Louis follows the Chicago advance. The talk of the large shortage among St. Louis operators was greatly exaggerated. What shortage there was has been mostly covered, and the shorts are now chiefly foreigners and those doing a foreign trade. I believe that rain will do good all the time till the wheat fills out, and make no low estimate of what the crop may turn out. Twenty-five per cent less than the average will be a very liberal allowance to make. Speculators are at present scared and in a flurry to cover, but it's my opinion that wheat will run a good deal higher than it will stick at. The bulge is too strong and premature to hold out.

W. T. Baker—Wheat has turned for good. I think the probability is that there will be no surplus for export east of the Rocky Mountains, and that the crop will be the nearest to a failure in many years. A bull market is just starting, and wheat will be over $1 before the 10th of September. The speculative outlook is very strong.

George M. How—I feel pretty strong on wheat, and am largely guided in this by the personal reports I've received from Dakota and Minnesota, which state a liberal estimate under the most favorable circumstances will not exceed a half crop. Farmers in some parts of Indiana say that they will rather stack than sell at present prices. A capitalist may safely buy at 80 cents, for the crop in the Northwest is going to be very short. I wouldn't be surprised if the bulls get a little set-back, but the indications are for better prices all round.

It is reported that the bucket-shops are 16,500,000 bushels short to their customers. If this goes on the necessity for war against such institutions will soon cease to exist.

A DEATHLIKE SLEEP.

A Woman Becomes Unconscious in Her Carriage and Is Pronounced Dead by Physicians—Just Before Burial She Is Found to Be Still Alive.

READING, Mich., July 6.—[Special.]—Mrs. Lucinda Fastis of Woodbridge Township, while on her way for the Fourth of July celebration here last Saturday, fell unconscious from her seat in the carriage, and was to all indications dead. Medical assistance was called, but all efforts to restore her proved futile, and she was given up, although not having every appearance of death. The body was laid out and taken back home for burial. Arriving there, ice was procured in which to pack the remains, and they were so packed for more than an hour. An old physician, Dr. Neciach, called on the bereaved family. He was so struck with the lifelike look of the corpse that he expressed doubts of her death. The body was quickly taken from the ice and the doctor went to work to establish the fact of death. He opened a vein in Mrs. Fastis' arm this morning, and the blood flowed freely. In a short time the lungs began to work and the funeral preparations were abandoned. The patient now lies in a trance, apparently asleep. Her home is filled with curious neighbors and the local physicians are much puzzled over the case.

A Town Terrorized.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 6.—[Special.]—John King, a desperate character, from Pine Knot, Ky., visited Greenwood Sunday, and for two hours had full control of the place, shooting and cutting at all he met. No one was hurt beyond a few bruises. He left Greenwood on the train in the evening and took charge of it until he reached Pine Knot, where he succeeded in cutting Edward Pelton, a freight-conductor who was aboard of the train, in so horrible a manner before assistance could be rendered him that he died this morning at Glenway, Tenn. King is still at large.

MINNIE PAPIN'S SUIT.

She Wants $20,000 Damages for an Article Published in a Chicago Morning Paper Two Years Ago.

The suit of Miss Minnie Papin against the *Daily News* for $20,000 damages alleged to have been sustained through the publication of an article in 1883 was begun before a jury in Judge Rogers' court yesterday morning. The plaintiff is a young woman about 20 years of age, of small figure, and of passably good looks. She resides with her family at No. 892 Carroll street and works as forewoman in the stocking-knitting factory of Charles Wilshire on West Van Buren street, near Hoyne avenue. When she appeared in court yesterday, accompanied by her sister, she wore a dark blue dress, trimmed with metal buttons, and a dark straw hat decorated with flowers. She was represented by J. N. Jemison and A. B. Baldwin, while Luther Laflin Mills and J. J. Knickerbocker appeared for the defendant. The offensive articles were printed July 13, 1883, and Aug. 11, 1884. The first one appeared with the following heading:

Charlie Loved Kisses—Amours of a Stocking-Knitter—Charlie Wilshire Wants to Trade His Wife for Pretty Minnie Pippins—She Won Him by Lavish Kissing—His Little Wife's Story.

The head is a sufficient summary of the article. Wilshire was then running a stocking factory on West Lake street, and plaintiff was in his employ.

July 14, 1883, the paper published a card from Mrs. Wilshire saying that no unhappiness existed in her family and repudiating all insinuations previously made.

Aug. 11, 1884, the paper published an item to the effect that Charles Wilshire, who had been arrested about one year before on complaint of his wife for criminal intimacy, and who had fled to London, England, soon afterward, had returned. During his absence, it was said, his wife conducted the stocking-knitting business. When he got back he tried to get possession of the property by force, and the wife asked for an injunction to prevent him selling the property, as he intended going to Denver with Minnie Papin.

After the jury had been called yesterday Mr. Jemison moved to increase the sum sought to be recovered from $10,000 to $20,000, and the request was granted, the court observing that any amount might be sued for, and that the jury would return any sum it thought proper.

Mr. Jemison argued the case for the plaintiff by briefly explaining the facts on which the suit was brought.

At the afternoon session the first witness called in the case was the publisher of the paper, who was examined as to its circulation.

Miss Minnie Papin testified that in 1883 suit was first begun through an attorney at the instance of her father. It never came to trial because Wilshire was in England. She had signed a paper authorizing the discontinuance of the suit.

Mr. Knickerbocker addressed the jury, setting forth the case for the defense. He said it was the first time the paper had been called to answer in a court of justice for the publication of any article, and the staff and management of the paper welcomed the occasion, not in a spirit of malice or hatred, but believing that the defendant would be vindicated by the verdict of the jury.

J. H. Watson was called by the defense. He testified that he wrote the article headed "Charlie Loves Kisses" while on the staff of the paper in 1883. His testimony was chiefly confined to reciting the facts which he obtained in relation to the article which he wrote. The witness was on the stand when court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

A WOMAN'S WRONG AVENGED.

A Baltimore Dentist Shoots Down the Young Man Who Betrayed His Cousin.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 6.—[Special.]—The social circles of Baltimore and Frederick, Md., are excited over the shooting of Harry Besant, a young man of the latter city, by Dr. Joseph A. Webb, a prominent dentist of this city. The cause of the attempted tragedy was a young woman, a cousin of Dr. Webb, and now in an insane asylum. The shooting occurred on the streets of Frederick last evening in the midst of a Fourth of July celebration. It is stated that Dr. Webb learned last Sunday of improper relations having existed in the past between Besant and the cousin referred to, and that he then started for Frederick bent on vengeance. He arrived yesterday afternoon, declined to take dinner at his brother-in-law's, but, lighting a cigar, started out for a walk, it is supposed in search of his victim. While walking along Market street he inquired of a passer-by as to the identity of two young men who were walking on the opposit side of the street. On being told that one was Harry Besant and the other Henry Debring he drew a revolver and began firing. His aim erred, and the first ball crashed through a plate-glass store window. Several men rushed at the doctor and tried to wrest the weapon from him, but he fought them off, and continued firing, the fourth ball entering Besant's right shoulder, inflicting a serious wound. One ball passed through the hat of Besant's friend. Webb would have fired his last shot had not the pistol been taken from him. Webb gave himself up to the authorities. He is married, but has not lived with his wife for several years and she now lives in Frederick.

It has been learned that the young lady's reason was unseated by the death of her child. The alleged intimacy between her and Besant existed a year or more ago. Besant brought the girl to this city, her child was born here, and taken to a Catholic asylum where it died in a couple of months. Besant did not tell the girl of the child's death until some time afterward, and the shock unsettled her mind. It is also said that the failure or Besant to fulfill his promise of marrying her helped to wreck her reason.

A DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.

Fred Guth Unintentionally Puts a Bullet Into the Breast of the Girl of Whom He Thought Everything in the World.

Minnie Lucks, 17 years of age, lies in bed at No. 239 Forty-fifth court, near Wentworth avenue, with a serious bullet-wound in her body, the result of Fourth of July enthusiasm. She and a young man named Fred Guth, 22 years old, who lives next door to her, went boating in the lake in Jackson Park last Monday. Guth had a loaded revolver with him, and as the shades of evening commenced to close around them he concluded to wind up the day with a patriotic salute. He fired two bullets into the air, but the third, refusing to discharge itself, he lowered the weapon to examine it. While doing so the boat became unsteady, his position changed, and to his horror the revolver was discharged and his young companion fell back with a cry that she was shot. The ball entered just below the right breast, and following the course of one of the ribs lodged near the spinal column, whence it was extracted. The doctor does not think the wound necessarily a dangerous one. The horror and grief of young Guth were intensified by the fact that for a long time past the two have been intimate companions. Nightly he visited her, and each thought everything of the other. That the shooting was purely an accident is the belief of all their friends, and the wounded Minnie is the most earnest in insisting it was such. Fred is entirely blameless, she says, and charges the accident to the rocking of the boat. Fred himself appears to be more grievously wounded than Minnie, and was so shocked and ill that he was unable to leave his bed yesterday morning.

A CHECK TO PROHIBITION.

Judge Love of the United States Court Holds that the Iowa Liquor Laws Cannot Have Effect to Destroy a Person's Property in a Saloon Without Compensation.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 6.—[Special.]—Judge Love of the United States Circuit Court in deciding motions to remand several saloon and brewery cases to the State court extended the doctrine enunciated by Judge Brewer in the Kansas Walruf brewery case so as to cover saloon property owned before the Prohibition law came into effect. The written opinion filed in the case of McMahon vs. Pfeffer of Muscatine, Ia., holds that the property designated in the petition for an injunction and for abatement of a nuisance was leased for a term of years yet unexpired, before the prohibition laws were adopted. The saloon was fitted up at great expense at a time when it was lawful to sell ale, wine, and beer. The court held that saloon property could not be taken or rendered useless without compensation. The motion to remand was overruled.

THE BETTING WAS LIGHT

A SMALLER CROWD, ALSO, AT WASHINGTON PARK YESTERDAY.

Fisher Comes in Ahead in the First Race; Spalding, the Winner of the Oakwood, Is the Victor in the Second; Jim Gore Wins the Kenwood Stakes; the Extra Is Won by Ada D., the Gentlemen's Race Not Having Been Filled.

There was a reaction in the attendance at the Washington Park races yesterday, and, although the program was a fine one, not much over 2,000 people were present. The two big holidays—Saturday and Monday—together with the heat of the day, were the cause for the light attendance. The club-house verandas were almost deserted; the upper gallery of the grand stand was empty, and the lower one almost so. The betting was large for so small a crowd, but the French pools were very lightly patronized.

The judges were Charles Schwartz, B. Bruce, and J. E. Brewster; the timers John Smith and Milton Young.

A dash of a mile, for 3-year-olds, with winning penalties and non-winning and maiden allowances, was the introductory race. The starters were Annawan, Hattoo, Lewis Clark, Revenge, Joe Lodge, Bob Fisher, John Alexander, Wyandotte Chief, and Gov. Pate. Pools sold: Bob Fisher, $13; John Alexander, $11; Revenge, $10; the field, $30. Book odds were: 5 to 2 John Alexander and Bob Fisher, 4 to 1 Lewis Clark and Revenge, 15 to 1 Annawan and Hattoo, 20 to 1 Gov. Pate and Joe Lodge, and 30 to 1 Wyandotte Chief.

They were sent off on the first break. In the opening strides Annawan and Bob Fisher took the track and Wyandotte Chief third position. Annawan and Fisher went around the turn together, while Lewis Clark ran into third position, with Gov. Bate fourth, Joe Lodge, Revenge, Alexander, and Wyandotte Chief bunched, and Hattoo two lengths behind them. On the backstretch Fisher went to the front, Lewis Clark, Revenge, and Annawan took sides. Alexander, Joe Lodge, Wyandotte Chief, and Gov. Bate followed in a cluster, and Hattoo dropped five lengths away. Passing the half Fisher led two open lengths, and thence to the win he was never approached. On the upper turn Revenge ran into second place, but on the homestretch was headed in the last fifty yards by Hattoo and Gov. Bate, who finished second and third, half a length apart, and lapped by Revenge. Hattoo ran very fast in the last half and came home under the whip. Alexander was fifth, and Annawan, Wyandotte Chief, Lewis Clark, and Joe Lodge followed as named. Mutuals paid: Bob Fisher, straight, $30.80; place, $18.20; Hattoo, place, $77.80.

SUMMARY.

Purse $400, of which $100 to the second horse, for 3-year-olds, winner of any 3-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry five pound, of two or more 3-year-old stake races of any value ten pounds extra, non-winners in 1866 allowed seven pounds, if maidens ten pounds, entrance free, one mile.

T. W. Anderson's ch. c. Bob Fisher, Fonso—Planetarium, 108 lbs. (Tompkins) ... 1

Highland Park Stables' ch. f. Hattoo, Dudley—Ranch-Wai-Me, 103 lbs. (Weaver) ... 2

A. B. Goodwin's ch. g. Gov. Bate, Longbow—Bettie McGruder, 105 lbs. (Flower) ... 3

Revenge, 118 lbs. (Stoval); John Alexander, 105 lbs. (Fuller); Annawan, 108 lbs. (Johnson); Wyandotte Chief, 108 lbs. (Arnold); Louis Clark, 108 lbs. (L. Jones); and Joe Lodge, 105 lbs. (Stringham), also ran.

Time—1:42¾.

A free handicap sweepstakes of one mile and a furlong had as starters Red Stone, Hilarity, Hopedale, Spalding, Tartar, Exile, Punka, and Joquita. The top weight was assigned to Spalding, who carried weight for age, while all the others had allowances. Nevertheless the winner of the Oakwood was the favorit and justified the confidence of his friends by winning a good race in fast time. Hilarity was second choice and Red Stone third. They made the running for seven furlongs, after which Red Stone went to the rear, while Hilarity went right along in the front rank until he was jumped on near the furlong pole and came very near being cut down in both hind legs. As it was he sustained injuries that render his starting again this year very doubtful. The favorit, Joquita, and Hopedale were the competing horses at the finish, and the winner, who was ridden out, was lapped by both of the others. Pools sold: Spalding $15, Hilarity $8, Red Stone $9, the field $25. Book odds were: 2 to 1 Spalding, 4 to 1 Hopedale, 8 to 1 Red Stone, Punka, and Exile, 3 to 1 Joquita, 5 to 1 Hilarity, 15 to 1 Tartar.

It was a singularly run race. At the fall of the flag Red Stone and Hilarity jumped into the lead, Exile, Tartar, and Hopedale formed a line right at their heels, Spalding and Joquita followed together, and Punka dropped into a trailing position. Except that Hilarity showed from a head to a neck in front of Red Stone in the run around into the backstretch, and then Red Stone got his neck in front, there was not a change of any kind until after the half had been passed. On the upper turn Red Stone increased his lead to half a length. Exile shook off Tartar and Hopedale, and Spalding, Joquita, and Punka moved up. Swinging into the homestretch Exile began her run, and Spalding and Hopedale came right along after her. Red Stone soon succumbed, and Exile, Hilarity, Spalding, and Hopedale showed in front when a hundred yards of the stretch had been traversed. Near the furlong pole Exile quit and Spalding assumed the lead. Less than a hundred yards from the wire Joquita dashed up on the inside and Hopedale came out of the ruck and both came so fast that West was obliged to ride vigorously to land the favorit a winner by a neck and shoulders from Joquita, while Hopedale finished right between them. Punka, Hilarity, and Exile were well up and nearly in abreast. Red Stone was a poor seventh and Tartar a bad last. Mutuals paid: Spalding, straight, $18.50; place, $13.40; Joquita, place, $11.10.

SUMMARY.

Free handicap sweepstakes, for all ages; $25 each if not declared out, with $500 added, the second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes; one mile and a furlong.

Johnston & Thomas' b. c. Spalding, 4 yrs., Billet—Eppie L., 118 lbs. (West) ... 1

W. Mulkey's blk. c. Joquita, 5 yrs., Lucifer—Chiquita, 100 lbs. (O'Hara) ... 2

Hopedale Stables' br. g. Hopedale, 4 yrs., Hurrah—Silence, 107 lbs. (Stoval) ... 3

Punka, 107 pounds (Covington); Hilarity, 115 pounds (Arnold); Exile, 108 pounds (Kelley); Red Stone, 103 pounds (Tompkins); and Tartar, 90 pounds (Fuller); also ran.

Time—1:55.

The Kenwood Stakes, a dash of five furlongs, for 2-year-olds, closed with eighty nominations. Twenty-one declared out and eleven faced the starter. The field was composed of Steve Jerome, Cary, Jim Gore, Vinzant, Ban Bowman, Wallace, Poteen, Pendennis, Rightaway, Lombard, and Jaubert. The card contained the names of Laredo, Duke of Bourbon, and Modesto, but these were scratched. Jim Gore had the call in the betting, with Poteen second choice and Cary third, the others selling bunched. There was a strong tip on Rightaway, and he was liberally backed for a place. Corrigan's pair, Cary and Steve Jerome, received considerable backing. When they were backed singly Cary had a decided preference. Cary got a splendid start and had a good chance, but was not able to finish better than third. Poteen carrie a lot of money on the strength of his performances at Nashville, Lexington, and Louisville, and his backers had very little satisfaction for their money. Directly after the drum tapped he dropped behind and practically out of the race. The favorit evidently outclassed his company, since he took up a penalty of three pounds and won with speed to spare. Rightaway ran a very good race and finished strong, fully sustaining the tip. He was, however, receiving eight pounds from Gore and Cary and on the strength of his performance cannot be classed with either of them. Poteen carried a penalty of seven pounds; Gore and Cary a penalty of three pounds each; Steve Jerome and Jaubert full weight; Lombard was allowed eight pounds, and all the others four or five pounds. Pools sold: Jim Gore $55, Poteen $45; Cary $25, the field $45. Book odds were: 2 to 1 Jim Gore, 3 to 1 Poteen, 5 to 1 Cary and Lombard, 4 to 1 Rightaway, 6 to 1 Wallace, 20 to 1 Jaubert, Vinzant, and Ban Bowman, 8 to 1 Steve Jerome, 10 to 1 Pendennis. The favorit delayed the start for about fifteen minutes. He stood behind the others and refused to go up to them. He had to be waited upon and humored. There was one false break in which he showed a disposition to go, and then he returned to his exhibition of stubbornness. Finally he was induced to break a second time and a rather straggling start was effected, Cary getting off with a clear lead, Wallace being second, Steve Jerome third, Pendennis fourth, Jaubert, Gore, Rightaway, Lombard, Ban Bowman, and Vinzant following in a bunch, and Poteen last. Poteen broke with the others, but at the fall of the flag was a length behind all the rest, and at the end of a furlong was two open lengths worse off. In the first furlong Wallace and Pendennis drew up to Cary, and the three were only a head and neck apart as they began the upper turn. Right behind them came Jerome, Jaubert, Gore, Rightaway, Ban Bowman, and Vinzant on very even terms, and two open lengths ahead of Lombard and Poteen. As they went around the favorit drew out of the bunch and closed with the leading trio. Coming into the homestretch Cary showed a neck in front, there was little difference between Wallace, Pendennis, and Gore, Jerome, Rightaway, and Jaubert were right behind them, and the others, excepting Lombard, well up, Poteen having run into the crowd on the turn. After straightening for home Jones sent the favorit along and the pace became too strong for Wallace and Pendennis, and they retired before they were half-way down the stretch. Then Gore secured the lead from Cary and Jaubert and Rightaway came up to Cary and those received the whip until the wire was reached. In the last hundred yards Rightaway secured second place and got to the heels of the favorit, but could get no further, for the son of Hindoo came along without urging and won a comparatively easy race by a good length in 1:02. Both Cary and Jaubert were lapped on Rightaway, Cary being third by a neck. Steve Jerome was fifth, Wallace sixth, Pendennis seventh, Vinzant eighth, Ban Bowman ninth, Lombard tenth, and Poteen last. Stoval pulled Poteen up in the stretch when he saw that the colt had no chance. He said the colt did not appear to have any speed. Mutuals paid: Jim Gore, straight, $13; place, $9.70; Rightaway, place, $16.

SUMMARY.

The Kenwood Stakes, a sweepstakes for colts 2-years-old (foals of 1884); $50 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before Feb. 1, or $15 by April 1, 1886; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes; winners of any stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 pounds; of three or more stake races of any value 7 pounds; maidens allowed five pounds; five furlongs; closed with 80 nominations, of which 13 declared Feb. 1, 1886, and 8 April 1, 1886. Value to the winner, $2,700.

A. G. McCampbell's b. c. Jim Gore, Hindoo—Katie—113 lbs. (L. Jones) ... 1

S. S. Brown's ch. c. Rightaway, Onondaga—Matagorda, 105 lbs. (O'Hara) ... 2

Ed Corrigan's b. c. Cary, King Alfonso—Miranda, 113 lbs. (Fuller) ... 3

Steve Jerome, 110 lbs. (Covington); Jaubert, 110 lbs. (Cooper); Wallace, 105 lbs. (Kelly); Pendennis, 105 lbs. (Miller); Vinzant, 105 lbs. (Arnold); Ban Bowman, 105 lbs. (Hathway); Lombard, 102 lbs. (West); and Poteen, 117 lbs. (Stoval), also ran.

Time—102.

The fourth race was an extra race arranged by dividing the original entries for the first race and hanging up an additional purse. The fourth event in the regular program was for gentlemen riders and it did not fill. The starters were Mamie Hunt, Ada D., John Reber, Lena Brown, Porter Ashe, Scottish Lass, Sir Joseph, and King Bob. Pools sold: Mamie Hunt, $11; Ada D., $12; Sir Joseph, $25; the field, $27. Book odds were: 8 to 5 Sir Joseph, 3 to 1 Mamie Hunt, 5 to 1 Ada D., 8 to 1 King Bob, 12 to 1 Porter Ashe, 3 to 1 Scottish Lass, 15 to 1 Luna Brown, 20 to 1 John Reber.

The result was an easy victory for Ada D. in the fastest time made this year, and equal to Modesty's fastest mile over the track, made last year. Ada D. and Scottish Lass were in front at the start, with King Bob third, Sir Joseph, Luna Brown, and Porter Ashe close up, and Mamie Hunt and John Reber under restraint in the rear. Before getting to quarter King Bob ran into the lead, with Ada the D. second and Porter Ashe third. On the backstretch Sir Joseph moved up and took second place, Ada D. dropping back. On the upper turn Sir Joseph went to the front, but the whole field turned into the homestretch in a bunch. Midway between the head of the stretch and the furlong pole Ada D. came to the front and won by a length, Sir Joseph finishing at her heels and just in front of Mamie Hunt. Porter Ashe was fourth, King Bob fifth, Scottish Lass sixth, John Reber seventh, and Luna Brown last. Mutuals paid: Ada D., straight, $76; place, $12.70; Sir Joseph, place, $8.30.

SUMMARY.

Purse $400, of which $100 to the second horse, for 3-year-olds; winner of any 3-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry five pounds; of two or more 3-year-old races of any value, ten pounds extra; non-winners in 1886 allowed seven pounds; if maidens, ten pounds; entrance free; one mile.

Wooding & Puryear's b. f. Ada D., Enquirer—Mariposa, 106 lbs. (Fuller) ... 1

R. A. Swigert's ch. c. Sir Joseph, Glenelg—Susie Linwood, 111 lbs. (West) ... 2

John S. Shaw's b. f. Mamie Hunt, Frogtown—Bettie, 106 lbs. (O'Hara) ... 3

Porter Ashe, 118 (L. Jones); King Bob, 108 (Arnold), Scottish Lass, 106 (Covington), John Reber, 108 (Watson), and Luna Brown, 113 (Kelley), also ran.

Time—1:41¼.

The last race was a dash of a mile and a sixteenth, with Jim Douglas, Beaconsfield, and Leman as starters. On the strength of his recent performances, Jim Douglas sold over the other two at odds of 2 to 1. The result was, nevertheless, a victory for Beaconsfield and a disaster for the talent. Pools sold: Jim Douglas, $100; Beaconsfield, $26; Leman, $18. Book odds were: 1 to 4, Jim Douglas; 3 to 1, Beaconsfield; 10 to 1, Leman.

Beaconsfield and Douglas got away together, with Leman just behind them. They went at a moderate pace around the turn into the backstretch. Opposit the stand Leman moved up and lapped Douglas, whose head was at Beaconsfield's shoulder. Then they began racing in earnest and the pace became furious. They clung together until coming into the homestretch, when Beaconsfield drew clear of Douglas, and the result was no longer in doubt. Coming home at unabated speed, Beaconsfield won by an open length, and Douglas beat Leman three lengths. The odd sixteenth was run in :06¾, the quarter was reached in :33¼, the half in :59, and the three-quarters in 1:24. The first mile was run in 1:43, and the final half in :50.

Purse $400, winners this year of any race of the value of $500 to carry 5 lbs., of $1,000 8 lbs. extra; maidens allowed if 3 years old 5 lbs., if 4 years or upwards 10 lbs.; winners of the mile-heats the second day of the meeting to carry 5 lbs. additional; one mile and a sixteenth:

Clifton Bell's b. h. Beaconsfield, 5 yrs., Hock Hocking—Aileen Allanah, 120 lbs. (Corrilla) .. 1

C. Johnson's b. h. Jim Douglas, Wildidle—Yolone, 120 lbs. (Duffy) ... 2

C. B. Long's b. g. Leman, aged, Lelaps—Talaria, 117 lbs. (Kiley) ... 3

Time—1:49.

The Officials of the Illinois Central Explain.

The officials of the Illinois Central say they did the best they could under the circumstances to get the people in from Washington Park Monday. Four trains of ten cars each went out, and provision was made to bring back as many people as were taken there. Thousands of others, however, wished to return on the road, and, of course, all could not do so. Another train of seven cars was sent out, but it could not accommodate all. The roadmaster stood at the junction and stopped every train from the south, intending, if there was any room, to send it to the park. But there were fifteen or twenty excursions down the road, and the people were returning about the time the races were over. So nothing could be done except to send trains from the city. The last one left the park at a quarter after 8, and the watchman reported the grounds were then clear. Superintendent Jeffries said the company intended to do all it could to accommodate the public, but such a rush could not be anticipated. So many round-trip tickets were sold, and it was supposed that those who went out on the trains would return by them, but there was a general desire to get back to the city rapidly, and there were not cars enough to bring them in at once.

THE LAKE SHORE STRIKE.

It Appears to Be Nearly Over, Though Some of the Strikers Say They Are as Strong in Their Determination as Ever.

The rumor that a settlement of the Lake Shore switchmen's strike was on the eve of being reached was given partial verification yesterday. Eighteen of the striking switchmen applied to R. A. Bishop, Assistant General Yardmaster, so the latter says, for reinstatement. The reply was that the company would reinstate all those who had not been concerned in any of the demonstrations, and that proof on this point would have to be forthcoming.

At 3:30 in the afternoon yesterday an accident befell Lemuel Close, one of the imported switchmen, through which he lost his life. He was thrown under a moving freight-train on the tracks between Root and Forty-third streets, the wheels of several cars passing over a portion of his head and face, crushing his skull and killing him instantly. He was from Delta, O., and left a wife and two children. The company gave orders to have the remains sent to his home.

LITTLE HOPE LEFT NOW.

GLADSTONE'S OPPONENTS ARE HAVING A WALKOVER.

The Latest Returns Give Them a Majority of 111 in a Total of 395 Members Already Elected—Goschen Gets Left—Justin McCarthy Defeated in Londonderry—Fraud Suspected—Rioting at the Polls in Ireland—Bright's Reply to Gladstone.

Notwithstanding the defeat of Goschen and one of his bolting Liberal colleagues in Edinburg, announced yesterday, and the success of Mr. John Morley against the coalitionists in Newcastle-on-Tyne, the general result of Monday's and yesterday's elections places the defeat of the Gladstonians beyond doubt. The Tories gained seats yesterday in Chester, where the Duke of Westminster's son succeeds Dr. Foster, a tried Liberal; in Clapham, a London borough, where Fletcher Moulton, one of the ablest of the unofficial Liberals, is ousted by a stripling aristocrat; in Dudley, where Mr. H. B. Sheridan loses a seat held for many years; and in other important divisions. Howard Vincent, the Tory go-between, holds his seat at Sheffield, notwithstanding a stiff contest. To offset all these Tory gains the Liberals can only point to, besides the successes in Edinburg, the capture of Wolverhampton, a seat lost them last winter by accident. The first returns of the contested elections in Ireland indicate a probable increase of the Parnellite following from that country. Justin McCarthy is beaten in Londonderry by only three votes, and he challenges the accuracy of the count, apparently for substantial reasons. The majority against him in the borough last December was 290. Justin McCarthy Jr., is reëlected in Newry by a large majority, and in Dublin Mr. Dwyer Gray of the *Freeman's Journal* adds 500 to his majority of six months ago. In the three southern provinces the reëlection of the Parnellites continues unopposed. A feature of yesterday's returns was the announcement of the reëlection of four members of the Cabinet—Messrs. Morley, Stansfield, Childers, and Mundella. The county contests commence today. Labouchère and leading Liberals admit that there is no chance to retrieve the urban disasters in the rural districts.

LONDON, July 6.—The totals now are: Conservatives 210; Unionists, 43; Gladstonians, 99; Parnellites, 43.

The tide of Unionist success is unabated. The London divisions are going wholly Unionist. All four seats in Islington, hitherto a Radical stronghold, have returned Unionists. In the working class districts of Lower Hamlets five Unionists and two Gladstonians have been returned. Elections were held today in twenty-four county-seats. The results of most of these contests will be known tomorrow. The active stumping of the Unionists is sapping the strength of the Gladstonian vote in the farming districts.

The Tories continue to gain. Their victories today include Chester, East Bradford, Clapham, Mile End, East Islington, South Islington, and Bow and Bromley. The Gladstonians have gained Wolverhampton. The net Conservative gain at midnight tonight is twenty-one. Messrs. Barry and O'Hea, Parnellites, have been returned without opposition in Wexford and Donegal, respectively. In Newry, J. H. McCarthy, Parnellite, received 1,183, and his opponent, Mr. Saunders, 716. Messrs. Ashmead Bartlett and Howard Vincent, Conservatives, and A. J. Mundell, a Gladstonian, retain their seats for Sheffield, and Messrs. Illingsworth and Shaw-Lefevre, Gladstonians, for Bradford. R. Chamberlain, Unionist, brother of J. Chamberlain, retains his seat for Islington by 1,200 majority.

P. J. Foley, Parnellite, has been elected for the West (or Connemara) Division of Galway, and J. D. Pyne, Parnellite, for the West Division of Waterford. J. Stock, Parnellite, has been elected for the North Division of Kerry; J. Jordan, Parnellite, for the West Division of Clare; James Leahy, Parnellite, for the Southern Division of Kildare; E. D. Gray, Parnellite, for the St. Stephen's Green Division of Dublin. Mr. Gray received 5,008 votes, while his competitor, Mr. Sullivan, received only 2,568.

Among the other candidates returned today are Capt. James McCalmont, Conservative, for Antrim; John Dillon, Parnellite, for the East Division of Mayo; E. M. Marum, Parnellite, for the North Division of Kilkenny (they were all unopposed); Messrs. D. Sheehy, Parnellite, for the South Division of Galway; Thomas Mayne, Parnellite, for the Middle Division of Tipperary; Col. Nolan, Parnellite, for the North Division of Galway. The Tory candidate for Dudley, Worcestershire, Mr. Brooke Robinson, carried the district by a majority of 2,000. In the last campaign the Liberals carried the district by a majority of 1,166, in a total vote of 11,588. The case affords the instance of the greatest political change in so short a time in any election of record in England.

Mr. Gladstone has telegraphed to the Liberals of Edinburg congratulating them upon having wrested the seat belonging to the Central Division from J. Wilson, Unionist, and that belonging to the East Division from Mr. Goschen. The Premier's telegram reads:

I rejoice that the Capital of dear old Scotland has shaken off the chains and once more spoken with a voice whose sound will ring throughout the land on behalf of justice and peace for Ireland.

Glasgow returned four Gladstonians and three Unionists, not four Unionists and three Gladstonians as before reported.

Messrs. Shaw and Stansfield, Gladstonians, have been elected at Halifax by large majorities.

Sir Charles Dilke, Gladstonian, has been defeated at Chelsea by Mr. Whitmore, Conservative. The vote stood 4,304 to 4,128.

The news of Sir Charles' defeat caused a sensation here.

In many constituencies where the Gladstonian candidates have been returned the majorities were reduced fully 1,000.

Sir Charles Russell, Attorney-General, has been elected in South Hackney by 100 majority. At the last election his majority was 942.

The Rt.-Hon. George J. Goschen, one of Mr. Gladstone's bitterest opponents, has been defeated in the East Division of Edinburg by Mr. Wallace, the Gladstonian candidate, by a majority of 1,339 in a total poll of 5,939.

In the last election Mr. Goschen was elected as a Liberal by a majority of 2,408 in a total vote of 6,286. Then Mr. Goschen received 4,337 votes. This time he polled but 2,249.

Mr. Goschen's defeat is attributed to the local popularity of his opponent, Mr. Wallace. The latter has been a Professor in an educational college, a minister at Grey Friars, and editor of the *Scotsman*. He is now a barrister. Mr. Goschen will contest Leith if Mr. Gladstone elects to sit for Midlothian.

The Liberals are alarmed lest the Conservatives obtain an independent working majority. The Conservatives have gained Portsmouth and Monmouth, and the Gladstonians have gained Wednesbury.

Mr. J. Wilson, Unionist, has been defeated in the Central Division of Edinburg.

Mr. T. Sutherland, Unionist, has been reëlected from Greenock by a diminished majority.

Mr. H. C. Childers, Home Secretary, has been elected by a vote of 3,778, against 2,191, over Mr. Purvis for the Southern Division of Edinburg.

Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been reëlected from Newcastle-upon-Tyne by a vote of 10,681—an increase of 552 in his vote.

Mr. James Craig has been elected as a Gladstonian, to succeed Mr. Joseph Cowen (who has retired from public life), for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by a vote of 10,172, which is 317 less than that given Mr. Cowen in the last election. Sir W. G. Armstrong and Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Conservative candidates who opposed Mr. Morley and Mr. Craig, received respectively 9,657 and 9,580.

The Eighty Club has elected Mr. John Morley an honorary member. The only other honorary members are Mr. Gladstone and Mr. John Bright.

Two Letters from Charles S. Parnell.

The Mayor received the following communication yesterday from the Irish home-rule leader, Charles S. Parnell:

MAY, 1886.—*Dear Mr. Mayor:* I have to thank you for the important resolutions which in behalf of the City Council of Chicago and upon your own part you cabled me the 28th ult. I have read the terms of the resolutions with great pleasure, and it is a most valuable contribution

in aid of our cause at the present time. I am, yours very truly, CHARLES S. PARNELL.

The Hon. Mayor Harrison, Chicago.

City-Clerk C. Herman Plautz was also the recipient of the following letter from the same source:

MAY, 1886.—*City-Clerk Plautz:* I beg to acknowledge, with the greatest pleasure, the receipt of the series of resolutions, adopted by the Mayor and City Council of Chicago, which you annex to your communication of the 29th ult. Expressions, such as yours, from the public representative bodies in the United States are an enormous support to our cause at this juncture. Thank the Mayor and Council in behalf of my colleagues and myself. I am, yours very truly, CHARLES S. PARNELL.

To C. Herman Plautz, City Clerk.

A peculiar feature of these communications is the fact that they appear to have been mailed in London June 2, and yet have taken thirty-two days in the process of delivery.

John Bright Replies to the Letter He Received from Mr. Gladstone—The Latter Still Writing.

LONDON, July 6.—John Bright has replied to Mr. Gladstone as follows:

I am sorry that my speech irritated you. It has been as great a grief to me to speak as I have spoken as it can have been to you to listen or read.

Mr. Bright then argues that Mr. Gladstone's asking last November for a majority to enable him to be independent of Parnell was by the country, as well as by the Liberals, understood to mean a majority to resist Parnell, and not to make a complete surrender to him. Referring to Mr. Gladstone's objection to his quotation of the phrase describing the Parnellites as marching through rapine to the disruption of the Empire, Mr. Bright says he believes that the Irish movement is now such a conspiracy, and that it is expecting and seeking its further success through Mr. Gladstone's measures. Concerning the Irish Land-Purchase bill, Mr. Bright thinks that both Gladstone's friends and enemies throughout the country have a right to know the Premier's intentions concerning his future action on the measure, and adds:

Your language seems to me a puzzle rather than an explanation, and the language of your colleagues is contradictory, though a little clearer.

In conclusion, Mr. Bright says:

I have urged no man either in or out of Parliament to vote against you. I abstained from speaking until I was in face of my electors. I adhere to what I said. I shall be surprised if the new Parliament be more favorable to your Irish measure than the one you thought necessary to dissolve. Though I thus differ from you now on this question, do not imagine I can ever cease to admire your great qualities or to value the great services you have rendered to the country. Very sincerely yours, JOHN BRIGHT.

In reply to the letter which appeared in Saturday's papers Mr. Gladstone has written to Lord Carnarvon that he would fain believe the letter unauthentic, in which case he asks that his own letter be considered as unwritten. He proceeds to describe the statements in the Carnarvon letter as discourteous, and denies that he said what is imputed to him, adding that it is therefore impossible that he could have said it for electioneering purposes.

Mr. Gladstone continues to send letters and dispatches in support of the various Ministerial candidates. Mr. Dillon will not contest any seat. Mr. Chamberlain intends to speak in support of Lord Hartington.

Rioting in Ireland—Justin McCarthy Defeated by C. E. Lewis.

DUBLIN, July 6.—A riot followed the first ballot in the election between Mr. Lewis and Justin McCarthy at Londonderry today. The cause of the disturbance was the discovery, after the election had been declared in favor of Mr. Lewis, of a ballot-box the contents of which had not been counted. A recount followed, which gave the election to Mr. Lewis. The police interfered and attacked the Loyalists, who had assembled in front of the hotel where Mr. Lewis was staying, and were making a demonstration in celebration of his victory. A large number of persons were injured. There was much excitement in the city over the affair.

The corrected returns from Londonderry show that Mr. C. E. Lewis, Conservative, received 1,781 votes, against Justin McCarthy's 1,778.

In the last election the same candidates contested the district, when Mr. Lewis won by a vote of 1,824, against 1,795 obtained by Mr. McCarthy.

The riots at the Conservative Workmen's Club-House here last night was provoked by the men in the club and they committed nearly all the breaches of order. A Catholic procession passed the club-house, which was crowded at the time. They attacked the procession with bottles. This attack was answered with threats and some stones. The club people then literally showered bottles at the procession and also fired a number of shots into it from revolvers. The police surrounded the house, getting control of the premises, and finally arrested seventy of the inmates. It has not yet been ascertained how many of the processionists were hurt, but three of the injured Catholics were in a dying condition this morning, and twenty others were lying helpless in hospitals, all suffering from wounds inflicted by bottles or bullets. There is a general feeling of indignation against the Orangemen of the club on account of the attack.

Joseph Hyland, one of the injured men, said:

I was walking quietly along in the procession down York street when suddenly and without the slightest provocation a lot of bottles crashed down upon us from the club windows. This attack with bottles was kept up continuously for a long time until the police formed a cordon around the club-house and got the upper hand of the inmates. The club men did not stop at bottles; they shot revolvers at us also. The people in the street retorted as well as they could with such stones and other missiles as they could find, and in this way smashed the club-house windows. A bottle struck me in the ribs and then a bullet pierced my thigh. I fell to the ground. This was just as the police stormed the building. I was afterward carried to the hospital.

The Lord Mayor has issued a proclamation entreating the people to preserve order. Crowds are gathering on the streets tonight, and the excitement is intense. William and Robert Long, brothers, and Archibald Crookshanks, members of the Dublin Conservative Workingmen's Club, have been remanded on charges of firing upon and wounding Catholic processionists yesterday. The other prisoners were discharged.

There were three counts in Londonderry. The second made the election a tie; the third gave Mr. Lewis a majority of three. Mr. Justin McCarthy has given notice that he will demand a scrutiny of the poll, and, if necessary, a recontest of the district.

LONDON, July 6.—A mob of Unionists today tore down a green home-rule flag which was hanging from the windows of a priest's house at Brigg, Lincolnshire. The flag was cut into hundreds of pieces, which were strewn about the street. The priest subsequently displayed fresh banners and hired a guard to protect them.

American Funds for the Cause.

NEW YORK, July 6.—[Special.]—The Irish Parliamentary Fund Association met in force at the Hoffman House tonight and planked down enough money on the table to pay the election expenses of three Parnellites. Last week was a rich one in collections, the biggest since the association began its second campaign. Since the last meeting, exclusive of the cash handed in last night, the contributions amounted to $10,137.01.

The collections turned in tonight were $5,072.50, the two amounts making a total of $15,209.51. The sight of all this money and the knowledge that it would prove of great assistance to struggling Home-Rulers raised the spirits of the association to a high pitch.

DETROIT, Mich., July 6.—The Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Treasurer of the National League, today cabled £3,000 additional to the trustees of the parliamentary fund in London. This makes £20,000, or $100,000, remitted by the league within the last ten days.

Prof. Charles M. Gayley of the Michigan University is to stump Ireland for the Nationalists. Prof. Gayley is an Irishman, the son of a Presbyterian minister, now resident in the West of Ireland. He left here two weeks ago and is now in London.

Chamberlain and Salisbury.

LONDON, July 6.—Joseph Chamberlain today addressed 5,000 electors at Llanelly, Wales. He implored them to refuse to submit to a rupture of the union, to truckle to sedition, or to surrender to assassination and outrage-mongers, to whom the Liberal Government had submitted. He likened the land-purchase scheme to the Emma mine and the Honduras bond schemes. He said that Gladstone had become a man of mystery, springing concealed designs and shattering his party. He urged the electors not to consent to be ruled from America.

Lord Salisbury has contributed to the *Quarterly Review* an unsigned article, which has been eagerly awaited as his final manifesto. The author does not, however, state the Irish policy of the Conservatives. He indicts Mr. Gladstone as a "persistent political apostate, discarding by wholesale doctrines solemnly advocated, and adopting totally new doctrines whenever the shifting wind of popular favor seems to call for them." He states that he once heard Cornwall Lewis say that if Mr. Gladstone should ever become Premier he would lead the Liberal party to perdition. Referring to Mr. Chamberlain, the author declares it childish to think that the Conservatives and Radicals will continue to act together except in union against separation. In conclusion he says:

Whether Mr. Gladstone succeeds or fails in his present enterprise he will still leave a legacy of woe to the country. If his plans be carried civil war will be certain as surely as an explosion follows the application of the torch to the magazine. A foreign war is also possible. If his plans be rejected we shall forthwith pass into the most critical stage of Irish and English history.

The Editors Give It up.

LONDON, July 7—4 a. m.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Mr. Labouchère's opinion on the result of the elections so far is given in this morning's *Truth*. He says:

The counties have yet to speak. Will they pull us through? I doubt it. The agricultural laborer knows and cares little about Ireland, and he is told that had it not been for the Irish bill he by this time would have had a cow and three acres of land. The Land bill has done us a vast amount of harm. The very possibility of the Irish landlords benefiting at the expense of the taxpayer has alienated many from Mr. Gladstone. As things stand now it looks to me as though the new Parliament will be much like the old. The Liberals will not have a decisive majority, nor the Conservatives, even with the support of the Liberal and Radical Unionists who made common cause with them. What, then, will happen? I suppose Lord Salisbury will be installed in office and be supported by Hartington's friends and the members for Birmingham. What, then, will be the duty of the Radicals? To render it impossible for any one else than Mr. Gladstone to carry on the Government. This they can easily do by a strict alliance with the Irish. Should the Tories obtain the upper hand and attempt to pass a coercion act the Radicals and Irish should fight on until they are suspended. This will bring things to a crisis. Probably at first the Tories and their allies will say "Good riddance," but they will soon find that it will be practically impossible for the House to legislate with one-third of its members excluded. Having declared that the Irish have a right to resist coercion, we must back up their resistance should it be attempted. The time is arriving to take off the gloves.

The *News* implicitly, like Mr. Labouchère, admits defeat on the tables printed, and says:

It would be absurd to ignore the fact that in the English boroughs, more especially in London, the Government has lost heavily. The numbers point to a moral defeat, and show conclusively that the electors require in many cases further time to digest home rule. The Home-Rulers must, therefore, stick to their guns, and do their best to remove the prejudice which still prevails upon the subject.

The *Standard* (Conservative) says:

It is impossible for anything to happen in the rural districts to convert the Gladstone disaster into a success. The judgment of the county voters is awaited with keen anxiety, mainly to ascertain to what extent they will add their voices to the national verdict.

What Will July 12 Bring?—A General Review.

LONDON, July 6.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Much capital will be made out of the rioting in Dublin last evening, albeit it has been satisfactorily proved that the first offenders were the members of the Conservative Workmen's Club. The *Times* has already predicted a lively time in Ireland. As July 12 approaches the evidences are, curiously enough, in favor of the capability of Irishmen to maintain self-restraint while laboring under great excitement, with good cause for the same. Never in the history of Ireland, not even during the wildest period of Daniel O'Connell's repeal agitation, were there greater reasons for the expectation of disorders; yet one cannot point to a year since that great agitation when, as July 12 drew near, there were fewer squabbles resulting in bloodshed than at the present time. But you will hear of more now than ever before, for the reason that every petty row will be reported and magnified.

Everybody in London concludes tonight that the question whether there shall be home rule or not has been decided in the negative. There is no room to doubt about the indications. They are decidedly against Mr. Gladstone's scheme, whether you look at Frederick Harrison's meagre figures against Sir John Lubbock in the London University Division, or Justin McCarthy's defeat by Mr. Lewis in Londonderry, or the result in almost any other test case. Above the actual returns, whether changing votes in the new House or not, stands the damning fact that in almost every case the figures show an increase in the Tory and opposition vote, the results in Edinburg, Newcastle, and some other exceptional places to the contrary notwithstanding. The leaders of the Irish party tonight, while not altogether disheartened, are wholly angry because of the side issues which have caused or helped to cause the defeat, such as John Bright's desertion and annoying attitude, Joseph Chamberlain's artful reticence, and the Marquis of Hartington's uncommonly active canvass, conducted with ulterior purposes. But all give credit to the men who have fought the fight on Mr. Gladstone's side. The failure of Sir Charles Dilke in Chelsea, like some other defeats, was owing more to local and side issues than to the vital questions of the day.

The listlessness of the voters and the public of London, of which I have spoken in previous dispatches, has now disappeared. The selfish Conservatives of London, believing that they see victory secure, are now proving themselves as capable of demonstrations leading to disorder and violence as the riotous element of any Irish city. Fleet street at midnight was as lively as Broadway at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. At the *Daily Telegraph* office the returns were displayed under an electric light after the theatres and public-houses had closed, and wild shouts went up from the throng there assembled as the reports of successive Tory victories appeared. The Liberal successes at Edinburg and Newcastle are regarded with satisfaction by Mr. Gladstone's friends, but they are not causing much jubilation, the general result tonight being undoubtedly considered as increasing the majority of thirty cast against the Home-Rule bill on the second reading in the House of Commons.

The Unionist-Liberals of Leith called an indignation meeting to protest against Mr. Gladstone's strategy in raiding the seat for that county, as they term it. They contend that Mr. Gladstone, by issuing a letter of thanks to the electors of Leith, takes upon himself the full responsibility for what it had been charitably suggested was a blunder by a small section of Gladstonites. The Leith Unionists feel very sore about it. The excuse for the Premier's action which is offered by his adherents is that he fully believed that Mr. Jacks, the Unionist candidate, would fight for the seat instead of retiring as he did and leaving the contest a walkover for Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Jacks writes that he could not contest the seat against his respected leader, although he differed from him on the subject of home rule.

The Socialist poet, Lewis Morris, is contesting the Pembroke District in the Gladstone interest.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Those Complaints Against the Coroner's Office.

In regard to the complaints of non-attendance of the deputies at the Coroner's office it is proper to say that Mr. Roemer of No. 116 Sherman street is mistaken about the time he came to the office Monday to report the death of his child, as the chief deputy was on duty until 1 o'clock Monday. The inquest upon the body was held early yesterday morning, which is thought to be good time considering the fact that there were seventeen Fourth of July cases upon the book. The telegram reporting the accidental shooting at Thornton, Ill., reached the city late Sunday, and had not come into the hands of the deputy Monday until it was too late to catch the only morning train to Thornton, and a deputy could not reach the town in time to hold the inquest that day. Early yesterday morning a deputy was sent to Thornton to hold the inquest on John J. Vinke's body.

A Saloonist's Bad Luck.

Early in the evening a man named George Everson got into a dispute with Charles Nolan in the latter's saloon at No. 46 West Division street, but Everson left the place after a few hot words had passed. A little later a young man who was an entire stranger to Nolan entered the saloon, and, without a word, struck the saloonkeeper several blows in the face, fracturing his jaw and nose. The young man then left the place. Nolan was taken to the County Hospital.

Col. Jacobs' Accounts.

The military inquiry into the accounts of Col. Jacobs of the First Cavalry was resumed last night. Capt. John R. Williams of Troop E testified. He contradicted previous witnesses as to the disposition of sums of money received from the State. He understood that Col. Jacobs had expended the money for headquarter purposes.

Second-Lieut. Robert D. Weed's testimony was to the same general effect.

The Furniture-Workers Get Up a Label.

The Furniture-Workers' Union held a meeting last night. The union has issued a circular announcing the adoption by its leaders of a "union label" bearing the words "International Furniture-Workers' Union — union made, registered, no prison labor, no contract labor, no starvation wages, but union pay and well-regulated hours of labor."

IN THE SPORTING ARENA.

THE CHAMPIONS LOSE AT BASE-BALL TO THE BOSTONS.

Detroit Is Finally Vanquished by the "Giants"—Philadelphia and Kansas City Win—Other Games—Yachting Regatta on Lake St. Clair—Jack Burke Under Arrest—The Lake Shore Shooting Tournament—Paddy Welch Bested in the Ring—Other Notes.

Chicago dropped a game to Boston yesterday through a muff by Anson of an easy ball thrown to him by Pfeffer. The third inning had been played, with two runs to the credit of each club. Chicago played the first half of the fourth and failed to score. Daily came to bat for Boston and hit a short grounder to Pfeffer, who fielded it sharply to Anson. The big first baseman failed to hold it and Daily held the base. He was helped to second by Morrill, who made a single. Radbourn struck out, and had Anson not made the error that let Daily get his base would have been the second out instead of the first. Daily and Morrill moved up a base each on Burdock's safe drive to right. Then Nash came to bat and hit a grounder directly to Anson. Now, had Daily been retired at first as he should have been he would not have been on third to start for home when Nash hit the ball. If he had been out at first there would have been two out when Nash came to bat and Anson, by touching his base, would have made the third out without a run. But he was forced to put the ball home to cut Daily off, making only two out, and leaving the bases full. Johnston hit for a base and Morrill and Burdock tallied, and then Sutton hit for a triple and Nash and Johnston came home, Sutton scoring a moment later on a wild pitch. Wise struck out and the side retired, the score standing Boston 7, Chicago 2.

Anson's men pulled in two more in the sixth on Kelly's single, Johnston's muff of Anson's fly, a passed ball, Pfeffer's infield drive, and Burns' single. In the ninth a base on balls, Sutton's muff of Moolic's fly, Ryan's single, and Daily's error let in two more—a total of six runs.

Boston scored one in the seventh on Williamson's wild throw, an out, a wild pitch, and Moolic's muff at the plate, and another in the eighth on Pfeffer's error and Johnston's three-bagger. It will be seen, therefore, that Anson's error permitted the getting of five runs, without which the game would have been six to four in favor of the home team. The score:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	*Boston.*	R	B	P	A	E
Ryan, l. f....	0	2	0	0	1	Sutton, l. f....	1	1	1	0	1
Gore, c. f....	1	2	1	0	0	Poorman, r.f..	2	1	4	0	0
Kelly, r. f....	2	2	0	0	0	Wise, 1b.....	0	1	11	0	0
Anson, 1b....	1	0	10	2	1	Daily, c.....	0	0	6	1	1
Pfeffer, 2b...	0	0	5	3	1	Morrill, s. s..	1	1	2	3	0
Will'ms'n, ss	0	0	0	6	1	Radbourn, p.	0	0	1	4	1
Burns, 3b....	0	2	1	3	0	Burdock, 2b.	1	1	2	5	0
Flynn, p.....	1	0	2	5	1	Nash, 3b.....	2	2	0	4	1
Moolic, c.....	1	0	5	2	1	Johnston, c.f.	2	2	0	0	1
Totals...	6	8	24	21	6	Totals....	9	7	27	17	5

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	—6
Boston	1	0	1	5	0	0	1	1		—9

Runs earned—Chicago, 2; Boston, 1. Home run—Kelly. Three-base hits—Sutton, Johnston (2). Two-base hit—Gore. Total bases—Chicago, 12; Bostons, 13. Bases stolen—Burns, Poorman. First base on errors—Chicago, 3; Boston, 4. On called balls—Sutton, Flynn. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 4. Passed balls—Moolic, 1; Daily, 1. Wild pitches—Flynn, 5. Struck out—By Flynn, 4; by Radbourn, 3. Double play—Burdock-Wise. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Curry.

Notes.

When Flynn hit to Radbourne in the fourth inning, and the Boston pitcher put up his hand, he didn't know he had the ball until the crowd yelled.

Sunday seems to be getting a good deal of rest. He might be played oftener than he is without hurting the club, and the "sprinter" himself would probably be better satisfied.

New York in a postponed game today. Chicago and New York are now tied in games won, and today's game will give one or the other of the clubs the lead in games won, while should Chicago lose the club will still stand next to Detroit in the percentage of victories in games played.

Curry was not very satisfactory yesterday. In the first inning, on a clean double play from Williamson to Pfeffer to Anson, he decided the man at first not out, while the player himself and the crowd knew he was out. In the sixth he let Johnston hold his base when he was out with room to spare from Williamson to Anson.

The large advance sale of seats for Thursday's Detroit-Chicago game indicates an immense attendance. Three thousand extra reserved seats have been provided, with additional awnings for protection from the sun. Excursion parties are coming from Ann Arbor, Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, and other points in Michigan, while a large delegation will be present from Detroit. The Detroit club will be escorted by Austin's First Regiment Band from the Clifton House to the grounds.

Kelly was put out three times yesterday and scored all the same, with the assistance of Umpire Curry. It was in the sixth inning. Kelly hit a grounder to third and was cut off at first. "Safe," said Curry. He went to second on play, and was caught off his base from Radbourn to Burdock. "Safe!" again said Curry. He got to third on a passed ball, and came home when Pfeffer made a little hit to Morrill. Morrill threw home and cut Mike off at the plate. "Safe," decided Curry, and the game proceeded.

Somebody who probably doesn't know what he is talking about says that there is a clique in the Chicagos that is jealous of the younger players and only giving them a half-hearted support in the field. Monday morning's game didn't look like it, but yesterday it seemed as if some of the "boys" were not trying as hard as they might to support Flynn and Moolic. Perhaps it was because it was so hot that they didn't play hard. While THE TRIBUNE does not think that any member of the Chicago nine would let the interests of the club suffer to "do somebody up," yet there are those who say it is true, and are watching the home team very closely on that point.

New York Wins a Game.

DETROIT, Mich., July 6.—[Special.]—The Detroits tried their new battery—Smith and Decker—today against the New Yorks. It was Smith's first appearance with the league team, and although he was batted hard he pitched a good game, striking out four of the big "giants." The attendance today was 2,000. The Detroits began their run-getting early in the game. It was the fourth inning before the New Yorks scored, when on three singles, doubles by Gillespie and Dorgan, and Connor's triple they made four runs. Four more were added in the sixth on two singles, a double, and Decker's error, and a base on balls. In the last inning they shot to the lead by making five runs on two bases on balls, four singles, and errors by Brouthers and White. Score:

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E	*New York.*	R	B	P	A	E
Rich'n, l.f...	1	2	2	0	0	O'Rourke, c.f	1	1	1	0	1
Brouth's, 1b.	2	2	10	0	1	Connor, 1b...	2	2	10	0	0
Thmpson, r.f	2	2	2	0	0	Deasley, c....	1	1	7	3	0
Hanlon, c. f.	1	2	2	0	0	Ward, s. s....	3	2	1	6	0
Rowe, ss....	1	1	0	5	1	Gillespie, l.f.	3	3	0	0	0
White, 3b....	2	3	1	2	1	Dorgan, r. f..	1	4	1	0	0
Decker, c....	0	1	6	3	2	Esterbr'k, 3b.	1	2	1	1	1
Smith, p....	0	1	0	7	4	Keefe, p.....	0	0	1	8	4
Crane, 2b....	0	0	3	2	0	Gerhardt, 2b.	1	0	5	1	0
Totals....	9	14	26	19	9	Totals....	13	15	27	19	6

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	—9
New York	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	5	—13

Runs earned—Detroit, 8; New York, 5. Three-base hits—White, Connor. Two-base hits—Thompson, Hanlon, White, Gillespie, Dorgan, Esterbrook. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; New York, 1. On called balls—Brouthers (3), White, Connor, Ward, Gillespie, Gerhardt. Passed balls—Decker, 1. Wild pitches—Smith, 2. Time of game—2:35. Umpire—York.

St. Louis Again Loses to the Phillies.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6.—[Special.]—The Phillies made it three straight today by walking away with the Black Diamonds, who played in a listless, disgusted manner. The visitors were in good form, and played a strong game at the bat and in the field. In the fifth inning, with three men on bases, Farrar made a triple and scored himself on a wild throw. The home team made the only run in the ninth on a double by Dunlap and McKinnon's single. The score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	*Philadelphia.*	R	B	P	A	E
Dunlap, 2b..	1	1	1	2	2	Mulvey, 3b..	0	1	1	3	1
Glasscock, ss	0	1	1	1	1	Daily, l. f....	0	1	0	0	0
McKinn'n, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	Andrews, c.f.	2	1	0	0	0
Seery, l. f...	0	0	4	0	0	Fogarty, r. f.	2	3	5	0	0
Myers, c....	0	1	5	0	1	Ferguson, p.	1	1	0	0	0
Cahill, r. f..	0	0	3	0	0	Irwin, s. s...	1	1	0	1	0
Quinn, 3b....	0	0	2	3	1	Farrar, 1b....	2	2	8	0	0
Connolly, c.f.	0	0	2	0	0	Bastian, 2b..	0	1	3	3	0
Kirby, p.....	0	0	0	2	0	Clements, c..	0	1	11	0	0
Totals....	1	4	24	8	5	Totals....	8	11	27	7	1

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Philadelphia	0	2	1	1	4	0	0	0	*	—8

Runs earned—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Three-base hit—Farrar. Two-base hits—Glasscock, Ferguson, Dunlap, Fogarty. Bases stolen—Myers, Mulvey, Fogarty. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 4. Passed ball—Clements, 1. Struck out—By Kirby, 1; by Ferguson, 6. Double plays—Dunlap-McKinnon. Time of game—1:30. Umpire—Gaffney.

The Cowboys Are Winners.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 6.—The "cowboys" won an easy game from the statesmen today by heavy batting and perfect fielding. Score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Kansas City	0	1	0	5	0	0	2	0	2	—10
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Kansas City, 7; Washington, 2. Two-base hits—Radford, 1; McQuery, 2. Three-base hit—Briody. Passed balls—Gilligan, 2. Wild pitches—Weidman, 2. First base on balls—Off Weidman, 3; off Corcoran, 2. First-base hits—Kansas City, 15; Washington, 9. Umpire—Connelly.

Northwestern League.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 6.—[Special.]—Duluth took another game from Minneapolis today by the prettiest kind of playing. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Minneapolis	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	—5
Duluth	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	—6

Earned runs—Minneapolis, 5; Duluth, 2. Bases on errors—Minneapolis, 2; Duluth, 0. Bases on called balls—Minneapolis, 2; Duluth, 3. Struck out—Minneapolis, 3; Duluth, 4. Left on bases—Minneapolis, 2; Duluth, 6. Two-base hits—Murphy, Sowders, Legg. Home runs—Horan, Warran. Double plays—Legg-Van Zandt. Passed balls—Minneapolis, 2; Duluth, 1. Wild pitches—Horan, 2. Time—2:05. Umpire—McGinley.

The Fate of an Umpire.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 6.—Yesterday Charles Daniels, as umpire, made a decision in the ball game between the Newarks and Jersey Citys which did not please the crowd. Part of them broke through the ropes and made a rush for the umpire. Several Newark players formed a body-guard around Daniels, and ran him into the office. About 200 of the mob hung around outside the gate waiting for Daniels, and when he appeared they made a break for him, throwing stones and wrecking a car in which he took refuge. He finally escaped on board the ferry-boat. The cause of the trouble was heavy betting by the crowd.

A League Player Suspended.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6.—Jerry Denny, third-baseman of the St. Louis League Base-Ball Team, has been fined $150 and indefinitly suspended for drunkenness and ungentlemanly behavior.

THE TURF.

The Races at Brighton Beach Today.

The following are the entries for the races to be run at Brighton Beach today, together with the weights to be carried and the betting at Riley & Co.'s last night:

First race, three-fourths of a mile, selling—Mont D'Or (118), $8; Lizzie Walton (118), $15; Dizzy Brunette (113), $7; Nonsense (113), $6; Susie Forbes (113), $10; Chickahominy (111), $5; Westover (110), $7; Frank Newsome (108), $7.

Second race, seven-eighths of a mile, selling—Lutestring (95), $20; Brunswick (95), $15; Elsie B. (95), $12; Col. Owens (95), $5; Duke of Connaught (95), $8; Marsh Redon (95), $13; Theodore (95), $3; Nat Kramer (95), $3; Daisy (95), $8; Minnie St. John (95), $3; Lennox (95), $30; Baltazar (91), $10.

Third race, seven-eighths of a mile—Fellowship (92), $2; Aleck Ament (92), $10; Lord Beaconsfield (92), $9; Broughton (92), $6; Emmett (92), $3; Inconstant (92), $5; Mentmore (92), $5); Cathcart (92), $4; Gold Star (92), $6; Harry Rose (92), $6; Jim Brennan (92), $2; Renick (92), $2.

Fourth race, three-fourths of a mile, selling—Al Reed (110 pounds), $30; Sanford (107), $4; Bellevue (105), $4; Comus (103), $5; Maud L. (102), $2; Clara Morris (102), $2; Daphne (100), $12; Nina (100), $3; Daly Oak (100), $6; King Carr (97), $5; Robert M. (95), $2; Fusil (92), $3.

Fifth race, one mile—Strathspey (120 pounds), Burgomaster (120), Petersburg (118), Posterity (117), Joe Howell (117), Blue Peter (117), Peacock (113), Kensington (113), Theresa (113), Leonora (110). Pools—Strathspey $15, field $13.

Sixth race, one mile—Gen. Monroe (120 pounds), $14; Corsair (117), $3; Montauk (117), $11; J. M. White (117), $4; Battledore (115), $5; Belle D. (115), $5; Polly Yates (113), $5; Haroline (113), $3; Florence M. (113), $10; Gold Ban (113), $9; Falsehood (80), $5.

Seventh race, a handicap of one mile and an eighth—Pink Cottage (113 pounds), $25; Windsail (106), $9; Nettle (101), $4; Tenstrike (100), $7; Frolic (99), $15; Longslipper (96), $7; Ballot (94), $2; Chantilly (94), $7.

Eighth race, the Dwyer Stakes, a selling dash of one mile and a half—Peekskill (118 pounds), $10; J. H. D., (118), $21; Ben Pryor (109), $6.

Harry Wilkes Paces for a Purse.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 6.—[Special.]—Four races were on the card today. Brown Hal, driven by J. Bostwick, won the 2:30 pace. This fellow is a full brother to Little Brown Jug, being sired by Gibson's Tom Hal. This was his first race this year and he has been in the stud since spring. He won with ease, has wonderful speed, and is steady-going and reliable. The talent played Clemmie G., for some reason to beat Wilkes, but she could not do it. The track was fast today, and the attendance about 4,000, but the weather was intensely hot. Summary:

Two-thirty pace; $1,000 divided:

J. Bostwick's br. s. Brown Hal	3	1	1	1
Aldrich & Bland's b. g. Sam Jones	1	7	7	4
G. M. Voorhis' b. g. Silver Thread	4	2	3	2

Charley Freel, Emma, Billy B., Monkey Roller, Puritan, and Charlie Foster also started.

Time—2:18¾; 2:18¾; 2:18¼; 2:17½.

Free for all, $2,000 divided.

Frank Van Ness' b. g. Harry Wilkes	2	1	1	1
W. J. Jordan's ch. m. Clemmie G.	1	2	2	2
James Newbro's b. g. Joe Davis		3	3	3

Time—2:17; 2:15; 2:20; 2:18.

2:20 pace purse, $1,000.

B. N. Montross' g. g. Benny	2	1	1
Frank Van Ness' b. g. Messina Boy	1	2	3
George Scattergood's b. g. Pronto	3	4	2

Excelsior, Georgetown, Stanley P. also paced.

Time—2:18; 2:18½; 2:20½.

Michigan Trotters.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 6.—[Special.]—Today's opening races at Driving Park, under the auspices of the Grand Rapids Driving Association, were slimly attended. The track was in finer condition than ever before, and there was some fine trotting.

First race, 3:00 class, purse $400:

Lady Wonder	3	1	1	1
Prince	1	2	5	3
Fleetstep	2	3	4	2

Time—2:38¼; 2:34¼; 2:34¼; 2:35¼.

Second race, 2:24 class:

Moody first, Black Tom second, Lady Spanker third. Time, 2:26¼, 2:26¼, 2:27¼.

The English Turf.

LONDON, July 6.—The Newmarket July meeting opened today. The race for the July Stakes, for 2-year-olds, was won by Douglas Baird's chestnut colt Enterprise, J. A. Craven's brown colt Hugo second, and Mr. Abington's bay filly Saint Mary third. There were seven starters. Enterprise won by four lengths. The betting was 2 to 1 against Enterprise and Hugo and 3 to 1 against Saint Mary.

Good Sport at Monmouth Park.

MONMOUTH PARK, N. J., July 6.—The races today:

First race, handicap, seven-eighths of a mile—Grenadier won by three lengths, Lansdowne second, Portland third. Time, 1:29.

Second race, for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—The Macaroon filly won by half a length, Ittilala second, Rosalind third. Time, 1:15½.

Third race, handicap, for 3-year-olds, one mile—Rock and Rye won by a head, Attorney second, Millie third. Time, 1:43¾.

Fourth race, Shrewsbury Handicap, for all ages, one and a half miles—Tom Martin won by six lengths, East Lynne second, Tenbooker third. Time, 2:40¾.

Fifth race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling race, one and an eighth miles—Adonis won by two lengths, Joe Mitchell second, Phil Lewis third. Time, 1:58¾.

Sixth race, handicap, for all ages, one and a quarter miles over hurdles—Sandoval won by a length, Bahama second, Worth third. Time, 2:33.

THE TRIGGER.

Three-Days' Shooting Tournament Ended.

The Lake George Sportsmen's Association closed a successful three-day shooting tournament at their grounds on Lake George, Indiana, yesterday. The attendance was good and the shooting interesting. There were sixteen entries in the shoot for the supremacy badge, which was at twenty-six yards rise from ground traps. The score resulted: Orvis, 10; W. W. Foss, 9; McGowen, 5; Sheehan, 8; Hall, 8; Barnard, 9; Comley, 7; Payson, 7; Harmon, 9; Maj. Bauer, 9; Cleaver, 6; Kolwing, 9; Lloyd, 7; Turtle, 6; Booth, 8; Moore, 6.

Orvis took the badge and $22 in cash. Harmon and Maj. Bauer took second money, $18; and Booth took third, $8.

There were thirteen entries in the twenty-blackbird shoot for the diamond badge, the score being as follows: Payson, 18; Orvis, 13; Maj. Bauer, 16; Harmon, 17; Turtle, 11; Lloyd, 11; Perry, 7; Kolwing, 15; Comley, 16; Moore, 16; W. W. Foss, 16; Booth, 11; Sheehan, 15.

Payson took the badge and first money in the sweepstake, $18; Harmon won second, $10; and W. W. Foss took third, $7.

The shooters enjoyed a number of sweepstakes shoots during the three days.

AQUATIC.

The Sailors at Lake St. Clair.

DETROIT, Mich., July 6.—[Special.]—The yacht races ended a little after 6 o'clock. Fifty sail in all were entered, and the contests were the most interesting that ever occurred on Lake St. Clair. There were twelve, seven, and five entries respectively for the second, fourth, and fifth classes, which got away at 11:12. The five yachts in the first class and the seven in the third started twenty-five minutes later. Interest was centered in the second class. Fanchon of Toledo got away first, followed by Enright, Sylvia, and Scud. Five miles out the breeze died away and the stake was not turned till 12:30 p. m., Sylvia leading, Fanchon, Scud, and Enright following five seconds apart. At the second stake Sylvia still led, with Scud second. The wind had freshened to twelve miles, and it was a straight beat home. Sylvia won in four hours and twenty-six seconds, Oberon second, Scud third. The other winners were: Third class, Jennie June; first class, Cora; fourth class, Madeline; fifth class, Maud.

THE RING.

Paddy Welch Knocked Out.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., July 6.—[Special.]—Three car-loads of Streator sports arrived in this city tonight to witness a fight with half-ounce gloves between Paddy Welch of Chicago, featherweight champion of Illinois, and Billy Myers of Streator for a purse of $1,000. Three rounds were fought, Myers scoring a complete knockout in the third round, sending Welch clear of the ropes. On attempting to come to the scratch again Welch threw up his hands and fell back, being completely done up. The fight was given to Myers. Myers fought at 129 pounds and Welch at 130. Welch's shoulder was knocked out of place, while Myers did not receive a scratch.

Fogarty Bests Tobin in Two Rounds.

TROY, N. Y., July 6.—[Special.]—The long-talked-of fight between Con Tobin of this city and Jack Fogarty of Philadelphia occurred tonight in the Grand Central Theatre in the presence of 700 persons. The fight was commenced, the men shaking hands. They both sparred cautiously for an opening, when Fogarty let his right hand out, taking Tobin in the jaw. Fogarty followed this up with a couple of good body blows, and the round closed with Tobin very shaky. The second round was signalized by some hard fighting on Fogarty's part and by endeavors of Tobin to escape punishment by clinching. When time was called for the third round Tobin threw up the sponge, and the match was given to Fogarty.

Jack Burke Arrested for His Last Night's Fight.

CINCINNATI, O., July 6.—Jack Burke, who had a glove contest yesterday with Pete Nolan, was arrested today, charged with prize-fighting. He gave bond in the sum of $1,000 and was released. A warrant has been issued for Nolan. This action was taken by the Mayor and Chief of Police for the purpose of obtaining a judicial deliverance upon the question of the legality of such exhibitions.

BUSINESS COMPLICATIONS.

An Assignment Made by Stephen Moorhouse & Co., New York Grocers—Three Failures in Ohio.

NEW YORK, July 6.—[Special.]—An assignment for the benefit of creditors was made today by the grocery firm of Stephen Moorhouse & Co. of Hudson and Reade streets to James G. White of No. 169 Pearl street, with preferences on twelve promissory notes drawn to the order of H. H. Kattenborn for a total of $54,027, and a preference of $3,428 in favor of Mary A. Kattenborn. The liabilities of the firm, it is asserted, will not exceed $150,000, and the assets it is thought will fully cover them. For the last year business in their branch of trade has been excessively dull. The event which precipitated the assignment was the sudden death last Friday of H. H. Kattenborn, Mr. Moorhouse's stepfather and the financial backer of the firm. Mr. Moorhouse and his partner, James Harrison, determined to make an assignment in order to secure the Kattenborn estate rather than to struggle hopelessly on. The assets consist almost entirely of stock on hand, and Mr. White will begin the work of disposing of it at once.

The following is a list of preferred creditors, holders of the notes: North River Bank, $15,000; Mercantile Bank, $25,000; Chatham National Bank, $10,000; Mount Morris Bank, $3,500; Mrs. M. A. Kattenborn, $4,000. Total, $57,500.

CINCINNATI, O., July 6.—Moses Kusworm of this city and Daniel Kusworm of Dayton, O., manufacturers of cigars, have failed, with liabilities estimated at $75,000. The assets are supposed to be about the same.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 6.—[Special.]—This afternoon Tibball & Beck, doing business as the Youngstown Wall Paper Company, assigned with liabilities of $7,000; assets less than $6,000.

CENTRALIA, Ill., July 6.—[Special.]—Suit was brought in the Circuit Court at Salem today by Edward B. Marshall against the Old National Bank of Centralia. The trouble, as set forth in the declaration of the plaintiff, is that in the reorganization of the First National into what is now called the Old National, and which reorganization occurred Feb. 25, 1885, he was deprived of any participation in the new concern; that his stock, which was one-fourth of the capital stock, amounting to $41,000, was seized and used to sustain the Old National. The plaintiff asks the court to allow him $41,000, together with his proportion of the earnings of the Old National up to the date when a decree may be granted. Plaintiff asks also that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the assets of the First National, and that all bonds, stock, and other assets revert back to the First National. Plaintiff alleges that the name of the bank was changed in order to freeze him out of the concern. The case will come up in the August term of the Circuit Court.

ST. LOUIS' FRISKY OFFICIALS.

The Grand Jury Instructed to Fully Investigate the Charges of Corruption Against the House of Delegates.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6.—Judge Van Wagoner today, in his address to the grand jury, instructed them to investigate fully and carefully the various charges made recently against certain members of the House of Delegates. The charges include those of bribery in connection with the passage of the bill granting a franchise to the Forest Park and Carondelet Street Railway and the defeat of the Electric Railway bill, as well as against eight of the members who it is alleged were ineligible to office when elected and swore falsely as to their eligibility when inaugurated. The Judge instructed the jury to return indictments against all of these members if the evidence brought before them should so warrant.

FRED HERMANN PARDONED.

The Convicted Ex-Director of the Hamilton County, Ohio, Infirmary Let Out on Account of Alleged Valuable Public Services.

COLUMBUS, O., July 6.—[Special.]—Fred A. Hermann, ex-director of the Hamilton County Infirmary, recently convicted of signing false and fraudulent vouchers, and who received an aggregate sentence of twelve years in the penitentiary, was today pardoned by Gov. Foraker. Hermann is still in the Hamilton County Jail. The pardon was granted on the recommendation of the Committee of One Hundred of the City of Cincinnati, and upon the ground that Hermann had rendered public service sufficient to entitle him to it by the testimony he had given of crimes against the laws of the State in connection with elections in the City of Cincinnati and in relation to the municipal government of that city.

National Convention of Window-Glass Workers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 6.—The fourth annual meeting of the National Window-Glass Workers' Association began here today. Seventy-five delegates, representing all sections of the country, attended. Tomorrow the wages question will be considered. The gatherers are the only branch of the trade who desire any increase in wages. A feature of the agreement for next year will be the introduction of a new clause relative to the apprentice system. Employers claim that at least a few apprentices should be allowed to each factory.

In the afternoon President Cline presented his annual report, which advocated a change in the apprentice system of Europe, which will be acted upon at the coming international convention of window-glass workers in England. The convention will be in session a week.

The Iron Manufacturers' Scale.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 6.—[Special.]—The Amalgamated Association scale is being generally signed. Word was received at the Amalgamated headquarters this morning that the following had accepted the terms: The Irondale, O., Iron-Works, the Standard Works at Martin's Ferry, the St. Louis Stamping Company, and the works at Terre Haute, Ind. The Mahoning Valley Iron-Works still refuse to sign the scale. President Weihe says that by the end of this month nearly all the mills at the West will be in full operation.

A Railroad Smash-Up Caused by a Horse.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Near Annawalk Station, Westchester County, this morning, a freight-train was derailed by running over a horse. Andrew Miller, the engineer, was caught under the engine and killed, and John McLaughlin, the fireman, was badly scalded.

THE RAMBLER IN GOTHAM

DEMOCRATIC NOTABLES CONFERRING AT GREYSTONE.

Messrs. Tilden and Manning Credited with Holding Counsel as to a Proper Successor for the Latter—Some Big Owners of New York Real Estate, with a Guess at the Extent of a Few Big Fortunes—Uruguay as a Cattle-Raising Country—"Pauper" Emigration.

NEW YORK, July 6.—[Special.]—There come rumors from Greystone that Mr. Tilden and Mr. Manning have been considering what advice they should give with reference to filling the position that Mr. Manning is soon to vacate. There have been a number of visitors at Greystone besides Mr. Manning during yesterday and today. Andrew H. Green, the old City Controller, was there; Smith M. Weed slipped down from Plattsburg, and ex-Senator William H. Barnum came over from Connecticut. Samuel J. Randall made a flying visit before returning to Washington. There is a division in the Tilden ranks as to whether they shall push William L. Scott of Pennsylvania for the place or shall try to keep the position for a New York man. Mr. Tilden himself is said to favor the promotion of Assistant Secretary Fairchild, who is now practically the head of the Treasury Department. The others, looking at the matter more from a political standpoint, would prefer Mr. Scott. Whether Mr. Tilden will bring them over to his way of thinking or not remains to be seen. It is said that Mr. Cleveland is willing to accept the advice of the Sage of Greystone, whatever it may be. Speaking of Fairchild, it is said that it was his assumption of supreme control in the Treasury Department after Mr. Manning's stroke of paralysis that gave Assistant-Secretary William E. Smith so much dissatisfaction that he decided to secure another position at once.

A Veteran of a Good Old School.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and his Third Army Corps veterans have come back from the field of Gettysburg with a feeling that they have demonstrated to the country that their corps was the pivot on which the success of that battle hung. The address which Gen. Sickles delivered at Gettysburg Friday is commented upon here as a strong and able paper, and a valuable contribution to War history. Gen. Sickles is a prominent figure in New York. He has never put an artificial limb on the stump of his lost leg, but goes round on the old-fashioned crutches. In spite of his crippled condition he is to be found at the opera and theatre and all prominent social gatherings. His time is much occupied in law practice and in the direction of mining property in Mexico. He owns a very fine apartment house on Fifth avenue, at the corner of Ninth street, which yields him a handsome revenue. He lives in one of the suites of this house.

Wealthy Owners of Gotham Realty.

A prominent real-estate man said today that the Goelets owned forty-nine corner properties on Broadway. There are two brothers, Robert and Ogden, who got their possessions by inheritance from old Peter Goelet, who was one of the queer characters of New York's early history. He lived in a tall house surrounded by a large yard at the corner of Nineteenth street and Broadway. It is still standing and belongs to his sons. In this yard he used to pasture a fine Jersey cow, whose milk was his principal food. He occupied his time in collecting his rents and in investing his money in real estate. He could never be persuaded that Fifth avenue property would become valuable, but made all his investments along the line of Broadway. His two sons now live in fine houses far up on Fifth avenue, and the rentals from their property on Broadway are enormous. They have little faculty for business. Their wealth is estimated way up in the millions, but would have been double or treble what it is if the elder Goelet had invested on Fifth avenue. The palm for extensive possessions of real estate lies between the Rhinelanders and the Astors. The estimated value of these two families are $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 apiece. An old New York lawyer, talking about real estate, gave this interesting statement about A. T. Stewart's Park avenue hotel property, which was ordained by Stewart's will to be a woman's hotel: "The story that Stewart originally started that hotel for a woman's hotel is pure fiction. The fact is that Stewart and Vanderbilt were operating together in land matters around Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets on Third avenue. It was Vanderbilt's intention, as Stewart understood, to put the Grand Central depot where the Third avenue car stables are now located, near Thirty-third street, and Stewart started this hotel with the idea that it would be prosperous because of its proximity to the depot. He expected to buy the west end of the block on which the Park Avenue Hotel is located from Mr. Manis and to erect there a counterpart of the Park Avenue Hotel, which should serve as a great family hotel, the Park Avenue being for transient guests. Meanwhile Vanderbilt, in coming down with his railroad from Harlem, secured great tracts of land around Forty-second street. He saw an opportunity to get all the cream for himself, and told Stewart that he guessed he would put the depot up there. Then Stewart conceived the idea of making the hotel a specialty for women. When it was partly under way, a story and one-half having been erected, it was left in an unfinished state for a long time. Stewart was blocked in another direction in the same enterprise, Mr. Manis dying before he could buy the west end of the block. When Manis' will was probated it was found that he had left his property to various heirs, not to be divided until certain grandchildren should arrive at majority, so the Park Avenue Hotel was constructed under extraordinary difficulties. Stewart had a project for an exchange of a certain piece of land that he had on the east side of Third avenue for a piece of Vanderbilt's property opposite the hotel, which he intended to cultivate as a small garden and park, but of course that fell through, too."

Another Cattle-Raising Field.

B. Lorenzo Hill, a wealthy American who is engaged in cattle-raising in Uruguay, and who visited this country last fall, after nineteen years' absence, has written to a friend in this city the following information, under date of May 19:

The importation of pure-bred animals to the River Plata is gradually increasing, and is worthy the attention of the stockbreeders in the United States. In the recent rural exhibitions at Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, it has been proved beyond a doubt that imported blood flourishes in these countries, surpasses, in fact, the source from which it springs, as this mild climate and rich nutritious pasture surpasses the raw, cruel climate, ungrateful soil, and inferior pasture of England, whence our pure blood mostly comes. In cattle, Herefords and Durhams are the favorits, and are being brought over of late in considerable numbers. In March 500 heifers of high repute were imported from England by one estanciero alone. Among them was the famous heifer Hilda, bred by Turner of Pembridge, considered one of the best 3-year-olds in England. According to the census of 1881 the Province of Buenos Ayres alone then had 718,000 Mestiza (horned cattle), crossed with Durhams and Herefords, besides 4,600,000 head of creole or native breed. On my recent visit to the United States I saw some superb types of both Durham and Hereford. Surely there must be some to spare that would successfully compete here with our English importations. The merino rams brought from Vermont last year by Mr. E. C. Eells, the first and only ones ever imported from the States, were readily sold at high rates, and have given satisfaction, and will undoubtedly create a demand for more.

With peace secured and a consequent return of confidence, business begins to improve. The imports of Uruguay, at official valuation, were in 1885 $25,275,000, or 3 per cent above the previous year; exports $25,253,000, or 2 per cent above 1884. Of this trade England had $12,267,000; France, $7,680,000; United States, $6,415,000; Brazil, $5,508,000; other countries, $18,658,000. Total, $50,528,000. The increase of trade with the United States is quite notable, having nearly doubled in one year, it being but $3,358,000 in 1884, against $6,415,000 in 1885. This is certainly very encouraging, as with all other countries, except England, in the same period, there was a falling off. The export of the live stock in 1884 was 124,000 head, against 204,000 head in 1885. The estimated Government resources of Uruguay for 1886 are $14,000,000 and estimated outlay $12,000,000.

Another Way of Looking at It.

One of the best-posted men in New York on the subject of emigration is Maj. Charles F. Ulrich. He is connected with the Mutual Life-Insurance Company, is a member of the Board of Commissioners having charge of Castle Garden, and was last fall the Republican candidate for State Treasurer. He gave some figures today entirely destructive of the popular belief that Europe was pouring the dregs of her population into America. Said he: "In five years and a half about 2,000,000 persons have arrived at Castle Garden. Of this number only 6,000 have been returned as paupers. These emigrants brought with them not less than $150,000,000. They paid for inland transportation over $40,000,000. The arrivals have paid $10,000 a year duty fees at Castle Garden. If you admit the productive value of a man to be only $1,000 these 2,000,000 people are a big item in the Nation's healthful growth. The number of emigrants who become a public burden is so small as compared with those who add to the country's wealth as to be scarcely appreciable. It is all nonsense to talk about our being overrun with foreign paupers."

A SAILBOAT RUN DOWN.

The Steamer Gazelle Collides with a Small Craft, and the Latter Is Sunk in the Lake—One Life Lost.

Last evening about sundown Everett Wilson and wife of No. 168 North State street, and Mrs. Dr. S. Lord of Springfield, Ill., a guest of the Wilsons, hired a pleasure-boat and started out on the lake for a sail. The boat was in charge of three sailors. They cruised around for over an hour, and were at the foot of Taylor street about 9:30 o'clock, when the steamer Gazelle was seen to stop at the foot of Van Buren street, where a number of passengers were taken on. The sailboat stood out into the lake at a safe distance apparently, and the Gazelle headed for the pier, describing a slight curve. The sailboat was not in the course of the big vessel, but the latter bore down upon it, and the people in the latter did not seem to know which way to turn. The sailor in the bow of the small boat cried out to the pilot but the course of the Gazelle was not changed. The passengers in the bow saw the small boat and added their warnings, but without effect, and the two came into collision. The passengers on the Gazelle feared the worst for the smaller craft, but all felt relieved when the sailboat was almost immediately seen right side up, slightly in the wake. A woman's voice was heard from the small boat, saying, "We're all right now." The Gazelle had gone about 100 yards on its way, when cries were again heard from the sailboat. The latter was soon observed to settle and go to the bottom and its occupants left struggling in the water. The scene was lit up brightly by the many electric lights on the Gazelle, and the passengers crowded excitedly to the stern. No one seemed to know just the right thing to do, and while a few threw life-preservers into the water it was some time before the life-saving boat was launched. Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Dr. Lord were picked up unconscious and taken upon the Gazelle. Mrs. Wilson was drowned before assistance reached her, and her body was not recovered.

Just as the Gazelle bore down on the small boat one of the sailors jumped into the water, and, a rope being thrown to him, he was hauled on board the steamer. The other two swam to the Gazelle after the sailboat went down. When the latter went over Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were thrown into the water, but Mr. Wilson, catching his wife around the neck, attempted to save her. The mainsail covered them, but after great difficulty the husband got out from under, only to find that his wife was sinking. He caught her again, but she slipped away from him in some unaccountable manner, and shortly afterwards he heard some one say: "She's all right." Supposing this meant his wife, he sought to save himself and clung to a buoy. He was taken to his home, where he was restored to consciousness, though he is nearly distracted at the great calamity which has befallen him. He is a confidential employé in the office of P. D. Armour, is a young man, and was only married last February.

Those passengers on the Gazelle who were seen by a TRIBUNE reporter last night are emphatic in their opinion that the accident could and should have been averted. Even though the pilot of the Gazelle did not see the boat himself, he was given sufficient warning by the cries of the people in the sailboat and the passengers on the steamer. When the two came together a hole was probably made in the side of the sailboat, which caused it to soon fill and go down. Henry Davy is the Captain of the steamer Gazelle.

Capt. Joseph Albado of the Gazelle says he used every possible precaution to avoid the accident and did everything in his power after it occurred to prevent loss of life.

OBITUARY.

George B. Corkhill, Formerly United States District Attorney at Washington.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Ia., July 6.—[Special.]—The Hon. George B. Corkhill of Washington, D. C., died suddenly of hemorrhage in the stomach at the Brazelton House, this city, this afternoon.

[George B. Corkhill was a native of the State of Ohio, where he was born in 1840. In his youth he removed to Mount Pleasant, Ia., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. After practicing several years he was elected Commonwealth's Attorney, and held the office for two terms. He went to Washington in 1874, and assumed the editorship of the *Daily Chronicle*, then owned and conducted by D. C. Forney. When the paper ceased publication as a daily he practiced his profession, and at the same time edited the *Law Reporter*, a legal journal published in Washington. He was appointed District Attorney by President Hayes in 1877 and conducted many important trials, the principal one being the prosecution of Charles J. Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield. Col. Corkhill was twice married. His first wife was the daughter of Justice Miller of the Supreme Court. His second wife was a wealthy widow lady named Phillips, who died about four years ago, leaving him a widower for the second time. He leaves one child, a daughter, by his first wife, who resides with her grandfather, Justice Miller.

Col. Corkhill was not considered a brilliant lawyer, but as a practical, common-sense advocate he stood second to no lawyer at the District bar. No public man at the Capital was better known than Col. Corkhill, while his prosecution of Guiteau made him a public character of more than passing interest. Much of his practice of late has been in newspaper cases, and he had just been engaged by the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* to defend it in a libel suit brought by a pension clerk. When he left Washington Friday night few of his friends were aware that he was ailing, but he wanted rest and was away with the idea that a vacation at his old home would be beneficial.]

Gen. Newell Gleason, Laporte, Ind.

LAPORTE, Ind., July 6.—[Special.]—Gen. Newell Gleason, one of Laporte's old and most honored citizens, met with a fatal accident by falling down the cellar stairs at his residence at an early hour this morning. Deceased leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Chas. of Des Moines, Ia. Gen. Gleason was born in Wardsboro, Windham County, Vt., Aug. 11, 1824. He became a prominent civil and railroad engineer, and in 1862 was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, and at the end of seven months was promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment, which he commanded in the campaign against Tullahoma, at Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and Atlanta. June 27, 1864, he assumed command of the brigade, and held that position throughout Sherman's march to the sea, which closed his military record. The funeral will occur Thursday under the auspices of Patton Post, G. A. R.

Judge G. C. Lanphere, Galesburg, Ill.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 6.—[Special.]—Judge G. C. Lanphere, one of the pioneer settlers of this State, died at his home in this city this noon of paralysis, aged 72 years. The funeral will occur here Thursday afternoon.

[The deceased was a warm personal friend of Stephen A. Douglas. He served during the Mexican War as Lieutenant, having organized a company at Monmouth. He was one of the Directors of the Military Tract Railway Company, which was afterwards merged into the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy project, and was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the scheme, having been elected to the State Legislature to secure the first charter. He was prominent in Masonic circles, being at the time of his death Past Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Lodge of Knights Templar of Illinois.]

Mrs. Mary E. Slosson.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Slosson, daughter of Thos. Foley, who was born in Chicago Nov. 30, 1863, and was married to George F. Slosson Oct. 1, 1885, died yesterday of puerperal-fever. The funeral will take place at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning from the family residence, No. 271 Huron street. Services will be held at the Holy Name Cathedral. The burial will be at Calvary.

C. E. Harris, Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 6.—[Special.]—C. E. Harris of the Water-Works Department died today from injuries received from a fall from a horse Decoration-Day. Deceased was a prominent Odd-Fellow and Grand Army man. He came to Minneapolis in 1869.

Sam Jones Quiets Down at Chautauqua.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 6.—[Special.]—The Rev. Sam Jones arrived here this morning and was the leading attraction of the day's services at Chautauqua. Tonight he lectured to 5,000 people, taking for his subject "Among Preachers." The Evangelist avoided the use of slang phrases to a great extent, and there was nothing very remarkable in his discourse.

An Inhuman Parent.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 6.—Yesterday afternoon Nicholas Baumann, a German, living in the Eighth Precinct, lifted his infant child from the cradle by its legs and dashed its head against the wall. Baumann then fled and has not been captured. He is reported by the neighbors as having been on a spree, but his wife denied that he was drunk. The police are reticent about the case and particulars cannot be learned. The child will die.

THE WAR OVER

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... SUPPORT IN THE ...

An Effort Will Probably ... Many of the Private P... His Vetoes—An Adverse ... Randall's Tariff Scheme ... ter and Other Lucky On... gressional News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6. ... Democrats in the House today admit the straits that some of ... sion vetoes have put them ... humiliating exposure of the c... which the President has emp... the party lash a tie v... postponing action till Friday ... give a majority of four in fa... ment. This was only secured ... pleas of Chairman Matson of ... sions Committee, who told ... crats that if given ... Cleveland would prob... up all right. The case over ... arose was that of Carter W... ville, Ky. The grounds of the ... he was not, as claimed, depen... was not entitled to a pension ... the records showed he had ... There was abundant evidence ... old man was dependent. It ... that there were documents ... Tiller was not a deserter, ... captured by the Rebels and di... ville. In searching for ... no trouble was experi... ting an alleged record of ... tion, but that vigilant ... the search stopped short ... President would have no ... proving the bill. The pape... charge were easily found by ... who were indignant that he s... stigmatized as a deserter. The ... printed in the *Record* last w... made by Taulbee of Kentu... called up the report of the ... valid Pensions upon the veto ... President on the bill grant... Tiller. He disavowed any p... cising the President in the ... constitutional rights, or of ... on his methods or style in the ... bills. He then proceeded ... facts in the case, to show tha... was acting under a misappreh... based his veto on the ground t... was not dependent upon his ... account the pension is claime... He also quoted from affidavi... while it was true that the son ... the rolls as a deserter, he was, ... charge was made against him ... prisoner in Andersonville p... mitted that the President had ... upon the facts before him, but ... additional facts had come to ... young Tiller's hospital record ... ville.

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The case of Harriet Welch ... spect to which the President s... this widow admits that prior to ... with the deceased soldier she ... another man, whom she could o... lieved to be dead." The Senate ... in its report:

No question is raised in the evid... legality of the marriage, which see... sulted in long cohabitation and the ... children. The claimant was m... soldier June 7, 1868. There is not ... dence to justify the slur which ... casts upon the chastity of th... legitimacy of her seven fatherless ... sions have heretofore frequently ... cases similar to this. Human ... aloud for the allowance of pension ... and if this woman with her seven ... is to be deprived of it your com... least glad that the responsibility r...

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This farce of rejecting claims fo... men who have rendered years of ... because they were unable to disch... of a soldier, so long indulged in, ... and it is time that the dictates of ... should be adopted instead of some ... long in force in the Pension Office. ... perative need of reforms in this re... been for many years.

Alfred Denny is the man wh... have been injured with the horn ... and in respect to whose case the ... cidentally remarked: "Those ... very dangerous contrivances." ... Committee says:

The sneer in the veto at the wo... by so many of our gallant cavalr... long rides and furious charges in ... cates a state of mind that incapac... temporarily, an official from cons... tially a pension claim. It would ... horns of public indignation could ... that our soldiers could get sim... these times of peace.

The President today transm... House messages announcing his ... of twenty private pension bills.

Lewis W. Scanland filed his dec... pension in 1884, alleging that he ... chronic diarrhea in the Blackhaw... records show that he served fr... 1832, to May 28, 1832. In vetoing ... his relief the President says:

I am inclined to think that it wou... a fortunate thing if in this case ... been demonstrated that a man co... well with the chronic diarrhea for ... as its existence in the case of this ... tleman would prove. We should t... have less of it in claims for pensio... is in this case there is no disability ... traced to the forty days' military se... four years ago, and I think little if ... firmity than is usually found in men ... the claimant.

In vetoing the bill granting ... Francis Deming, who claims that h... blindness, the result of rheumatis... in the service, the President says ... seems to be no testimony showing ... condition from the time of his ... 1880, a period of fifteen years. Th... continues:

After nineteen years had elapsed ... charge from the army a pension is ... him upon a very shadowy allegation ... rence of rheumatism while in ... coupled with the startling ... that this rheumatism resulted, just ... his application, in blindness. Upon ... amination it appeared that his bl... caused by amaurosis, which is genera... as an affection of the optic nerve. I ... that a fair examination of the facts ... justifies the statement that the bill ... sideration can rest only upon the ... ald should be furnished to this ex... because he served in the army ... he a long time thereafter bec... disabled, and dependent. Non... are entitled to credit for extreme ten... consideration toward those who ... country's battles; these are sentime... to all good citizens; they lead to the ... cient care on the part of the Gover... deeds of charity and mercy in priva... blatant and noisy self-assertion of ... from motives that may well be su... clare themselves, above all others, f... soldier, cannot discredit nor belittle ... steady, and affectionate regard ... Nation. Legislation has been a... ent session of Congress perfecte... ably increasing the rate of pension... cases. Appropriations have also b... large sums for the support of Nati... where sick, disabled, or needy soldie... ; and within a few days a liberal su... appropriated for the enlargement an...

THE WAR OVER PENSIONS.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND GETS WEAK SUPPORT IN THE HOUSE.

An Effort Will Probably Be Made to Pass Many of the Private Pension Bills Over His Vetoes—An Adverse Report on Sam Randall's Tariff Scheme—Fitz John Porter and Other Lucky Ones—General Congressional News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—[Special.]—The Democrats in the House today were forced to admit the straits that some of the private pension vetoes have put them to. There was a humiliating exposure of the clap-trap methods which the President has employed. By using the party lash a tie vote—115—against postponing action till Friday was changed to give a majority of four in favor of postponement. This was only secured by the energetic pleas of Chairman Matson of the Invalid Pensions Committee, who told his fellow-Democrats that if given time President Cleveland would probably fix it up all right. The case over which the contest arose was that of Carter W. Tiller of Louisville, Ky. The grounds of the veto were that he was not, as claimed, dependent, and that he was not entitled to a pension anyhow because the records showed he had been a deserter. There was abundant evidence to show that the old man was dependent. It was also found that there were documents to show young Tiller was not a deserter, but had been captured by the Rebels and died at Andersonville. In searching for veto material no trouble was experienced in getting an alleged record of Tiller's desertion, but that vigilant clerk who made the search stopped short there, so that the President would have no trouble in disapproving the bill. The papers disproving the charge were easily found by Tiller's friends, who were indignant that he should be falsely stigmatized as a deserter. The evidence was printed in the *Record* last week in the report made by Taulbee of Kentucky. Today he called up the report of the Committee on Invalid Pensions upon the veto messages of the President on the bill granting a pension to Tiller. He disavowed any purpose of criticising the President in the exercise of his constitutional rights, or of raising any war on his methods or style in the veto of pension bills. He then proceeded to state the facts in the case, to show that the President was acting under a misapprehension when he based his veto on the ground that the claimant was not dependent upon his son—on whose account the pension is claimed—for support. He also quoted from affidavits to show that, while it was true that the son was borne on the rolls as a deserter, he was, at the time the charge was made against him, confined as a prisoner in Andersonville prison. He admitted that the President had acted honestly upon the facts before him, but since the veto additional facts had come to light showing young Tiller's hospital records at Andersonville.

Mr. Warner of Missouri inquired whether these additional records had not been accessible to the President.

Mr. Taulbee replied that the records were accessible to anybody who would take the trouble to go to the War Department and search over the musty prison records of the Confederacy; but the President had acted on the written statement of the Adjutant-General that there was no such record to be found in his office. Subsequent to the veto the record was found, but the veto could not be withdrawn.

Mr. Beach of New York suggested that it would not be proper for the House to override the veto on the strength of facts which the President did not have before him at the time he withheld his approval from the bill. The proper thing to do would be to introduce a new bill.

Mr. Matson of Indiana moved that the further consideration of the matter be postponed until Friday next, and for a few moments there was much confusion in the hall, Mr. Matson and Mr. Willis of Kentucky vainly endeavoring to state the reasons why they desired the postponement, and the Republicans demanding immediate action. The motion to postpone was finally agreed to—yeas 117, nays 113.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions considered the Presidential veto messages at its meeting today. Representative Conger called up the bill for the relief of John Luce, whose claim is based on injuries received from being thrown forward on the pommel of his saddle, but after discussion it was decided that the bill did not embody a case strong enough to pass over the veto, and it was dropped.

Probably all the vetoed pension bills which originated in the Senate, with one exception, will be reported from the Committee on Pensions with recommendations that they do pass, the President's veto notwithstanding. The one exception will be covered by a new bill, the vetoed bill being defective in consequence of a clerical error.

The case of Harriet Welch is the one in respect to which the President said: "Though this widow admits that prior to her marriage with the deceased soldier she had married another man, whom she could only say she believed to be dead." The Senate committee says in its report:

> No question is raised in the evidence as to the legality of the marriage, which seems to have resulted in long cohabitation and the birth of seven children. The claimant was married to the soldier June 7, 1868. There is nothing in the evidence to justify the slur which the President casts upon the chastity of this widow and legitimacy of her seven fatherless children. Pensions have heretofore frequently been granted in cases similar to this. Human nature cries out aloud for the allowance of pension in such a case, and if this woman with her seven small children is to be deprived of it your committee are at least glad that the responsibility rests elsewhere.

In reporting upon the case of David W. Hamilton the committee reprints its original report, in which it says:

> This farce of rejecting claims for pensions of men who have rendered years of active service because they were unable to discharge the duties of a soldier, so long indulged in, is also a crime and it is time that the dictates of common sense should be adopted instead of some of the rules so long in force in the Pension Office. There is imperative need of reforms in this respect and has been for many years.

Alfred Denny is the man who claimed to have been injured with the horn of his saddle, and in respect to whose case the President incidentally remarked: "Those saddles were very dangerous contrivances." The Pension Committee says:

> The sneer in the veto at the wounds received by so many of our gallant cavalry during their long rides and furious charges in the War indicates a state of mind that incapacitates, at least temporarily, an official from considering impartially a pension claim. It would be well if the horns of public indignation could be so applied that our soldiers could get simple justice in these times of peace.

The President today transmitted to the House messages announcing his disapproval of twenty private pension bills.

Lewis W. Scanland filed his declaration for a pension in 1884, alleging that he contracted chronic diarrhea in the Blackhawk War. The records show that he served from April 18, 1832, to May 28, 1832. In vetoing the bill for his relief the President says:

> I am inclined to think that it would have been a fortunate thing if in this case it could have been demonstrated that a man could thrive so well with the chronic diarrhea for fifty-two years as its existence in the case of this good old gentleman would prove. We should then, perhaps, have less of it in claims for pensions. The fact is in this case there is no disability which can be traced to the forty days' military service of fifty-four years ago, and I think little if any more infirmity than is usually found in men of the age of the claimant.

In vetoing the bill granting a pension to Francis Deming, who claims that he contracted blindness, the result of rheumatism incurred in the service, the President says that there seems to be no testimony showing the soldier's condition from the time of his discharge to 1880, a period of fifteen years. The President continues:

> After nineteen years had elapsed since his discharge from the army a pension is claimed for him upon a very shadowy allegation of the incurrence of rheumatism while in the service, coupled with the startling proposition that this rheumatism resulted, just previous to his application, in blindness. Upon medical examination it appeared that his blindness was caused by amaurosis, which is generally accepted as an affection of the optic nerve. I am satisfied that a fair examination of the facts in this case justifies the statement that the bill under consideration can rest only upon the grounds that it should be furnished to this ex-soldier only because he served in the army and because he is a long time thereafter became blind, disabled, and dependent. None of us are entitled to credit for extreme tenderness and consideration toward those who fought their country's battles; these are sentiments common to all good citizens; they lead to the most benevolent care on the part of the Government and deeds of charity and mercy in private life. The blatant and noisy self-assertion of those who, from motives that may well be suspected, declare themselves, above all others, friends of the soldier, cannot discredit nor belittle the calm, steady, and affectionate regard of a grateful Nation. Legislation has been at the present session of Congress perfected considerably increasing the rate of pensions in certain cases. Appropriations have also been made of large sums for the support of National homes where sick, disabled, or needy soldiers are cared for; and within a few days a liberal sum has been appropriated for the enlargement and increased accommodation and convenience of these institutions. All this is no more than should be done. But with all this and with the blunders of special acts which have been pushed granting pensions in cases where, for my part, I am willing to confess that sympathy rather than judgment has often led to the discovery of a relation between injury or death and the military service, I am constrained by a sense of public duty to interpose against establishing a principle and setting a precedent which must result in unregulated, partial, and unjust gifts of public money under the pretext of indemnifying those who suffered in their means of support as an incident of military service.

The President has been engaged the last two days in personally examining the 141 special pension acts delivered to him June 24, which by reason of the time required by the Pension Bureau to examine its records concerning them were only ready Saturday for his consideration. He has carefully studied all the facts presented in the reports made by the Congressional committee in each case and the special reports prepared for his information by the Pension Bureau, which are very voluminous and complete. The result of his investigation is twenty bills vetoed and 120 approved and signed, one having been recalled. During this session of Congress 565 special pension acts have become laws and ninety have been vetoed.

Against Randall's Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee today ordered an adverse report to be made on the Randall Tariff bill. Mr. Kelley moved to strike out all but the administrative features of the bill (the Hewitt provisions), but this motion was lost, although Mr. Hewitt voted with the Republicans. Messrs. Reed and Hiscock were absent. A motion was then made to report the entire bill adversely and upon the roll being called all of the Democrats voted in the affirmative, carrying the motion. The Republican members abstained from voting on the ground that the bill contained meritorious features along with objectionable provisions which could not be disassociated under the motion. Mr. Morrison will prepare the adverse report on the bill, while the Republicans will not make a report. The committee also authorized Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky to report adversely Mr. Findlay's resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that the revenue tax on tobacco should be removed. A favorable report was ordered on the resolution granting free entry to articles imported for exhibition at the Bottlers' Protective Association in Boston next fall.

Porter Gets It—Thompson Confirmed.

Nominations—Fitz John Porter, late Colonel Fifteenth Infantry, to be Colonel in the army of the United States. In making the above nomination the President says:

> In accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 1, 1886, I nominate the person herein named for appointment in the army of the United States, Fitz John Porter, late Colonel of the Fifteenth Infantry, to be Colonel in the army of the United States, to rank as such from May 14, 1861, that being the grade in rank held by him at the time of his dismissal from the army.

The President also nominated Capt. Theodore Schwan, Eleventh Infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major.

[Capt. Schwan entered the military service as an enlisted man in 1857. He passed through all the grades from private to regimental non-commissioned staff officer, and was appointed Second-Lieutenant in 1863. He served in the field during the entire War of the Rebellion, and in 1864 was brevetted Captain "for gallant services in the battle of Chapel House, Va.," and at the close of the War received the brevet of Major "for gallant and meritorious services during the War." He has rendered valuable and important duties on the staff and in connection with the Indian Office, and so satisfactorily in the latter duties as to call for the very handsome letter of thanks from the Secretary of the Interior. Except when taken away from it to discharge some more important duties he has been constantly with his company, and except for a short tour in recruiting his service has been continually in the West.

Confirmation—Hugh Smith Thompson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

General Deficiency Appropriations.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hammond of Georgia in the chair) on the General Deficiency Appropriation bill. Mr. Butterworth of Ohio offered an amendment making appropriations to meet the claims of certain insurance companies of Cincinnati, but it was ruled out upon a point of order.

The end of the bill having been reached, the committee, in accordance with a previous arrangement, reverted to the paragraphs relative to the State Department. Mr. Cannon of Illinois criticised the bill for its sins of omission, which, he declared, were extraordinary. It omitted to appropriate for salaries of Ministers and Charges d'Affaires for 1885 and 1886, the deficiency being $36,858, and for deficiencies amounting to $53,000 for the contingent expenses of Consulates. This made an aggregate of $90,000, and other minor items would increase the omission to $100,000. He inveighed against the practice of making meagre appropriations for the contingent expenses of Consulates, and pointed out the disrepute into which the United States fell among commercial nations by reason of drafts drawn by Consuls upon the United States Government being returned protested and dishonored on account of their being no fund from which to pay them.

Mr. Burnes of Missouri said that the Committee on Appropriations had doubts as to the legality of expenditures which had given rise to the deficiency. The fault was not the fault of the Secretary of State, but of the accursed system under which the department had been operated for twenty-five years or more. There never ought to be a deficiency in the salary of a Consul or Minister, nor should there be a deficiency in the contingent expenses. This unbridled department of the Government felt that it was not in accordance with the dignity of the Republic to live on $110,000 for the consular service; and, therefore, regardless of the appropriations, it put it $150,000. He would have every department of the Government live within the moneys provided for its support by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Cannon offered an amendment appropriating $37,608 to meet deficiencies in the salaries of Ministers and Chargés d'Affaires. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Belmont of New York the appropriation to supply deficiencies in the contingent expenses of Consulates for the year 1886 was increased from $22,000 to $40,000; and for the years 1884 and 1885 from $492 to $37,145. On motion of Mr. Belmont amendments were adopted appropriating various small sums to special deficiencies in the consular service.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. The first vote was taken on the amendment for the payment of the Old Colony and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies for transportation of marines to Aspinwall in 1885. It was agreed to—yeas 115, nays 93.

Pending further action the House adjourned.

In the Senate Mr. Mitchell of Oregon today submitted a proposed amendment to the General Deficiency Appropriation bill to provide for the payment to John Roach & Son of $20,270 for wharfage and care of the Monitor Roanoke from March 17, 1877, to the time of its sale in 1883, including towing and pilotage, and to pay them $38,840 in full for the cost of changing the iron frame of the Puritan.

Bills and Petitions.

A very large number of petitions were presented by various Senators praying for the passage of bills forfeiting railroad land-grants. The petitions are all uniform, and are those that have been got up and signed through the exertions of the Knights of Labor.

Mr. Cockrell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to regulate the pay of army and navy officers who refuse or neglect to provide for their families. Calendar.

Mr. Ingalls, at the request of the Social Purity Alliance of the District of Columbia, introduced three bills for the protection of women and children in the District of Columbia. Referred.

The Senate took up the bill to secure to the Cherokee freedmen and others their proportion of certain proceeds of lands. Mr. Ingalls, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a substitute for this bill. It appropriates $75,000 for the purpose, and directs how the amount shall be distributed. The substitute was agreed to and the bill passed.

Senator Cameron today presented a petition signed by 4,773 citizens of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, protesting against the passage of the "Oleomargarine" bill.

Thinks There Have Been Blunders.

The President today sent in his veto of the bill providing for the erection of a public building at Duluth, Minn. The bill is vetoed, the President says, because he is entirely satisfied that the building provided for is not immediately necessary, and he adds that "Not a little legislation has lately been perfected and very likely more will be necessary to increase miscalculated appropriations for and correct blunders in the construction in many of the public buildings now in process of erection."

The Payne Scandal.

An evening paper says: "It is understood that there will be three reports on the Payne investigation by the Privileges and Elections Committee. The Democratic Senators will report a vindication. Senators Hoar and Frye will recommend an investigation, and Senators Evarts, Logan, and Teller will explain that for technical reasons they were restrained from recommending that the Senate take cognizance of the charges of bribery."

"Here's a Pretty Mess," the result of trying to wash without Pearline.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

THE MEETING TO RESURRECT THE TRIPARTITE COMBINATION.

It Will Be Held Tomorrow and Participated In by the Managers of All the Western Roads Interested—What the Prospects Appear to Be—East-Bound Freight Percentages—Middle States Points Rates—Earnings of the Burlington Road—Notes.

The meeting of the General Managers of the Western roads interested in the proposed resurrection of the old tripartite combination (Western Trunk-Line Association) will be held tomorrow. There is a good deal of speculation as to the probable result of the meeting. The general opinion is that none but the original tripartite lines—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Wabash, and Union Pacific—will join the combination, and there is even a probability that the Wabash will also drop out. The latter since the original contract was made has dropped some of the roads which helped to form its direct line between Chicago and Council Bluffs, and consequently the other roads parties to the contract dispute its right to longer demand the same proportion of the Union Pacific and Council Bluffs traffic as is accorded to the Rock Island and Milwaukee & St. Paul Roads. It is the opinion that if the Wabash cannot secure the same proportion it had formerly it will leave the combination, and it is quite certain that the above-named roads will never consent to give it the same advantage in the combination it formerly enjoyed. The Northwestern, it is learned, has consented to attend the meeting tomorrow, but this does by no means signify that this company will become a party to the combination. It does indicate, however, that it is ready to treat with the combination as regards the adoption of an agreement for the maintenance of rates. The Northwestern, it is claimed, is now taking away from the Union Pacific the larger proportion of the Northern Nebraska and Dakota live-stock traffic over its Chadron line. While it does not mean to divide this traffic with the Union Pacific and the Eastern tripartite roads, it would like to enter into an arrangement with those roads by which it can secure paying rates for that traffic. The Burlington has not yet signified its intention to attend the tripartite meeting, and the indications are that it will not be represented. The company is as bitterly opposed to the tripartite combination as ever, and its officials say they will never countenance its perpetuation. They say the Western Freight Association was formed after it had been fully demonstrated that the tripartite combination would not fill the bill, and there was no reason now why the Western Freight Association should now be abandoned and the tripartite pool resurrected to take its place. While they are willing at any time to take part in the reorganization of the Western Freight Association, they say they will have nothing to do with the reëstablishment of the tripartite pool. So far as the original tripartite roads are concerned—Milwaukee & St. Paul, Rock Island, and Union Pacific—they have virtually agreed to carry out the old contract, but the prospects of the other roads becoming parties to the contract are not very flattering.

A Rehearing of the Question of East-Bound Freight Percentages.

The reason why the new east-bound freight percentages of the Chicago east-bound pool recently awarded by arbitrators J. C. McMullin, R. R. Cable, and T. J. Potter have not yet been officially promulgated was alleged to be due to the fact that it would be better to wait until it has been fully determined whether the Chicago & Atlantic would join the pool or not. It transpires, however, that that was not the reason for withholding the new percentages, but is due to the fact that two of the roads are so greatly dissatisfied with the new award that they have appealed from the decision of the arbitrators and asked for a reopening of the question. The rules provide that roads may appeal from the decision of the arbitrators and ask for a rehearing if they can show that all the facts relating to the matter have not been considered by the arbitrators, or if new facts are discovered that may prove that the roads are entitled to a larger share of the business. In accordance with the appeals by the two roads above referred to Arbitrators McMullin, Cable, and Potter have decided to hold a session at Commissioner Blanchard's office today and hear the arguments of the roads for reopening the question of east-bound percentages. If it is decided to reopen the question it will probably take until the end of this month before the new award will be ready for promulgation. It is doubtful, however, that the arbitrators will reopen the question and undergo another ordeal in coming to a conclusion, as they have taken great pains to arrive at a correct conclusion in the first place. Besides, by reopening the question and making a new award it is by no means certain that some of the roads would again appeal and ask for another rehearing, and thus the arbitrators might be kept busy for an indefinit period.

Rates to Middle States Points Cannot Be Restored.

The hopes lately entertained by the officials of the roads running east from this city for a speedy restoration of rates to short points in the Middle States will not be realized and the present demoralization of such rates is likely to continue for some time. A short time ago the Chicago Committee of the Middle and Western States Freight Association decided to restore rates, and agreed upon a new tariff. As the new rates could not be put into effect unless corresponding rates were adopted at the same time by the east-bound roads from Peoria and St. Louis, it was decided to call a meeting of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Committees, to be held at Indianapolis today, for the purpose of bringing about the restoration of rates by all lines. The meeting has now been indefinitly postponed, as it is found impossible to get the St. Louis roads to join in the effort to restore rates, and until the latter stop fighting rates to interior Eastern points will continue in a demoralized condition. The lumber rates, however, it is believed, can be maintained, and the new tariff fixed by Commissioner Richardson and Secretary Orr was put into effect July 1. The St. Louis roads not being interested in the lumber traffic are not able to demoralize rates on lumber the same as rates on other freight.

Burlington Earnings.

The following is a comparative statement of earnings and expenses of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company for the month of May and also for the five months ending May 31, 1886:

	Gross earnings.	Expenses.	Net earnings.
May, 1885....	$ 2,081,903.79	$1,307,163.02	$ 774,740.77
May, 1886....	1,981,676.80	1,196,045.84	785,630.96
Decrease..	$ 100,226.99	$ 111,117.18	$........ ....
Increase..	....	....	10,890.19
Five months ending May 31, 1885..	$10,380,482.76	$5,993,122.87	$4,387,359.89
May 31, 1886..	9,374,826.27	5,469,769.20	3,905,057.07
Decrease..	$ 1,005,656.49	$ 523,353.67	$ 482,302.82

Earnings of Two Big Roads.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The earnings for the month of June of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Road are as follows: 1886, $494,000; 1885, $470,900; increase, $23,100.

The statement of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company for the month of June showed earnings for 1886, $1,089,370; for 1885, $1,038,172, being an increase of $51,198.

First Canadian Pacific Through Freight.

MONTREAL, Que., July 6.—The first through freight-train on the Canadian Pacific Railroad left here today.

General Notes.

The Nevada & Minden Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway has been completed to Minden, Mo., thirty-two miles from Nevada, with the following additional stations: Coal City, Mo., Liberal, Mo., and Minden, Mo.

Under order of the United States Circuit Court W. S. Jackson will, July 11, cease to control the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, and connecting roads are requested by the Auditor of that company to make two reports of July, 1886, ticket and mileage accounts with that company—namely: July 1 to 11, inclusive, and July 12 to 31, inclusive.

It is reported that the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad Company is trying to secure control of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago, when the latter is released from the Wabash. The Southern Division of the Peru Road forms a part of the Wabash line between Indianapolis and Detroit, and it is hardly probable that the Wabash will give it up. But if the West Michigan can secure it an extension will be gained that will make the latter one of the most important North and South lines in the country.

A meeting of the General Managers and General Passenger Agents of the roads forming the Chicago Committee of the Central Traffic Association will be held at Commissioner Blanchard's office today for the purpose of arbitrating east-bound passenger percentages and the transaction of other matters regarding the division of east-bound passenger traffic from this city.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

The Iowa Impeachment Case—Several Accidents at Des Moines—The Decatur (Ind.) Fair—A Daughter of Whig Ewing Hurt.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 6.—The Impeachment Court met at 2:30, holding only a short session. So much of Mr. Brown's private bank account as was deemed necessary was given in evidence, and the case was then closed as far as the taking of evidence was concerned. The arguments will commence at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, and the speakers in their order will be Bail, Cousins, and Weaver, and Messrs. Lehmann and Bills for the defense.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 6.—[Special.]—A most shocking accident occurred at Wilton during a private display of fireworks yesterday. A rocket deflected from its course, struck Joseph Ross, 19 years of age, in the eye, crushing through the head and exploding in his mouth. He died in two hours.

A son of W. J. Loomis of Farley broke his neck by driving off a bridge Sunday.

John Kinnon was crushed to death in a caving sand-pit on the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad below East Dubuque Monday.

DECATUR, Ind., July 6.—[Special.]—The Tri-Fair will be held Oct. 6, 7, 8, and 9. The track for the races is a fine one, and the forthcoming fair will doubtless be the best ever held in Eastern Indiana.

DECATUR, Ill., July 6.—[Special.]—The 12-year-old daughter of the Hon. Whig Ewing of Chicago, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, met with a painful accident last night. The girl got up in her sleep and opened a door that led to a point where the stairway had been torn away and stepped off, falling to the stairway below, breaking her left arm at the wrist, and otherwise seriously injuring herself.

VANDALIA, Ill., July 6.—[Special.]—In parts of Fayette County hogs are dying of an unknown disease. They first become stupid and then lose the use of their hind legs. This in turn is followed by dizziness, something like the blind-staggers and loss of appetite.

L'ANSE, Mich., July 6.—[Special.]—In the midst of Fourth of July festivities this afternoon Tony Devolo while in a quarrel shot and killed Nelson Crebassa, a merchant of this village.

HUNTINGBURG, Ind., July 6.—[Special.]—Joe Davis, a prominent tobacco merchant at Booneville, Ind., committed suicide yesterday evening by shooting himself through the head. The cause was financial embarrassment.

Yesterday at Birdseye, Ind., Sam Bradly stabbed Tom Nash in the abdomen with a dirk-knife. Nash died in ten minutes. Bradly was captured and is now in the jail.

MADISON, Wis., July 6.—[Special.]—The thirty-fourth annual session of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association began in the Assembly Chamber here tonight. The attendance for the opening session was large. Papers were read by various prominent educators.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 6.—[Special.]—The Rev. Charles F. Thwing of Cambridge, Mass., has been selected by the Pastoral Committee of Plymouth Church to fill the place vacated by the Rev. Dr. Hutchins.

A statement of receipts of the Minneapolis Post-Office during the fiscal year ending June 30 shows the total is $206,500, against $186,005 for the preceding year.

THE FARCE IS STILL ON.

Another Day Wasted in the Attempt to Get a Jury for the Purpose of Trying the Festive Anarchists.

Dr. Ernst Schmidt, espouser of the cause of the Anarchists, sat beside August Spies in Judge Gary's court yesterday and the two whispered mutual confidences during the forenoon. Parsons held in his hands nearly all day a four-page circular, across the title-page of which was printed in big black letters the word "Anarchist." He flaunted this labeled handbill in the face of the court and lawyers. There were present the usual number of the Anarchist relatives, and among other visitors was recognized County Commissioner Lynn.

There were examined during the day thirty-one jurors, of whom twenty-nine were excused for cause and the other two peremptorily by the defense. So far the defense has exhausted eighty-eight of its 160 peremptory challenges, and the total number of jurors examined up to date is 587. Two of the defendants' counsel wanted John H. Phillips as a juror, but the other and Spies did not, and he was peremptorily challenged. Mr. Phillips said he was not in the slightest degree prejudiced against Anarchists, Socialists, or Communists so long as they did not break the law. When John Heide was called the defense challenged the array of jurors on the ground that the new panel from which Mr. Heide was the first man called had not been drawn from the County Commissioners' jury list. The challenge was overruled and Heide was rejected.

"I have no use for Anarchists, Communists, or Socialists," said James E. Field. "I belong to the great common herd who work for their bread, but I'm not a trades-union man." He was challenged peremptorily by the defense.

Samuel Baker, a member of the Spalding & Merrick tobacco firm and of the First Presbyterian Church, gave answers that seemed to satisfy both sides, but the defense learned that the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* had frequently criticised Spalding & Merrick for the alleged employment of child labor, and Mr. Baker was dismissed for cause.

The following jurors were excused for cause: M. D. Rapp, William J. Barth, George B. Cornell, W. N. Sattley, William C. Dunwell, N. Bruun, J. P. Huggins, Henry Tillotson, David Crawford, H. G. Brown, Fred Burkhardt, Alexander W. Pond, Henry Hochbaum, Edwin A. Potter, Henry L. Turner, H. C. Voute, E. Melville, Charles R. Ruggles, William F. Stewart, F. R. Woodruff, I. T. Freeman, W. T. Dwight, H. C. Ridway, A. M. Butler, Thomas Davis, Edward Biggs, and Addison B. Whitford.

RELEASED AND ENSNARED.

A Batch of Moderately Wicked Ones Released from Joliet, and a Particularly Bad Murderer Taken In for the Rest of His Earthly Existence.

JOLIET, Ill., July 6.—[Special.]—A big batch of Chicago criminals regained their liberty this afternoon after a one-year's sojourn at the penitentiary. There were twenty-four of them released in time to catch the early train for the city. Pete Wickers, alias "Cranky Pete," finished his fifth term from Chicago, and his brother Charley his first term. Among the others was Frank War, Bob McMara, Gus Neubauer, Timothy Scanlan, Jim Phillips, Axel Lindquist, James Pendegast, James Moody, Jimmy Mack, Ed Knowlin, Ira Doty, Frank Bush, Frank Barton, James Howard Johnson, Billy Burt, Henry Comford, Henry Goldner, and the notorious Lem Harding, a gang of burglars and sneak thieves that should make things interesting for the police. Mary Kleman, the female prisoner sentenced from Chicago last August, was released yesterday.

George Panton, the murderer of Smith at Elgin, and who was to have been hanged at Belvidere, Ill., Friday, the 16th of the present month, was brought to the penitentiary this afternoon by Sheriff Ames of Boone County, Gov. Oglesby having commuted Panton's death sentence to a life term in the penitentiary. The murder which Panton committed was a very cold-blooded affair. Smith rented a house from Panton at Elgin, and falling behind in his rent Panton went to the house during Smith's absence and threw his household goods into the street. Smith came back and placed his goods back in the house. Panton then approached the house, drew his revolver, and fired through the window, killing Smith instantly. The murderer took a change of venue to Boone County, where he had two trials, both resulting in a sentence of death.

An Evening Entertainment in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6.—Half a dozen shots fired last night in front of No. 2314 Atlantic street, a tenement house, resulted in the probably fatal shooting of Emma McGee (colored) and Ed Shores. John Perkins was talking to Rose Black, a young colored girl, in front of the house, when Henry Perkins approached and told him to step away or he would knock him down. A general mêlée ensued, which was also participated in by Andrew Trawley and Ed Shores. Henry Perkins and Shores drew their revolvers and fired. Emma McGee, who was watching the fight from the doorstep, received one of the bullets and Shores the other. Neither is expected to live. The others were arrested.

Charged with Counterfeiting.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 6.—David Hate, ex-pugilist and sport, was arrested here tonight, charged with making silver counterfeit coin. Hate was the partner of the noted counterfeiter, Johnston Davis, who was sent up for a long term from Cincinnati.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

STRANDING OF THE GRAIN-LADEN SCHOONER AMERICA.

She Is Ashore and Full of Water at the Entrance to the Straits—Grain Freights Dull at Two Cents on Corn to Buffalo—The M. J. Cummings in Trouble—Inspectors Claim the Albert J. Wright Carried Too Many Passengers—The Steam-Barge Hilton Disabled.

Frank Davidson, the vessel agent, part owner of the schr America, received a dispatch from Capt. Weimar yesterday stating that the America is ashore and full of water four miles south of Cross Village, at the Lake Michigan entrance to the Straits of Mackinaw. No other particulars were given except that a telegram had been sent to Cheboygan for a wrecking expedition. The America left Chicago last week, bound for Sarnia, with 18,500 bushels of corn. The cargo was shipped by H. J. Coon & Co. and is insured in the Phœnix for $3,500 and in the Mercantile for $3,000. The vessel is valued at $5,000 and is thirty-nine years old. She is insured for $2,400 in the Anglo-American, a company that is reported to have gone out of existence. It is thought the vessel will be saved, but the cargo will probably prove a total loss.

DETROIT, Mich., July 6.—The steam-barge Fayette, from Manistee, with lumber for Tonawanda, while coming down the river with the schrs Cummings and American Union in tow, both corn-laden, struck on Stag Island and grounded. The Cummings, being nearest to the steamer, run foul of her, and was damaged to the extent of $2,000. Her jibboom and bowsprit were carried away and her stem badly bruised. Her cargo will have to be taken out and the vessel go into dry-dock, as she is leaking some. The loss to the Union is, her bowsprit and jibboom are both carried away, and her damages estimated at $1,000. The Fayette is injured about $500, but will only be temporarily delayed here.

Freights and Charters.

Grain freights were very dull. Tonnage was in light supply but shippers did not want much room. Rates were weak at 2¼ cents for wheat and 2 cents for corn to Buffalo. The through rate on corn to New York by lake and canal was 6 cents. Most of the grain taken for shipment went to the propeller lines. Engagements:

		No. bu.
To Buffalo—		
Prop Milwaukee, corn		32,000
Prop Arabia, corn		25,000
Prop Nassau	corn	84,000
Schr Potomac		
Schr Thomas Parsons		
To Erie—		
Prop Delaware, corn		50,000
To Sarnia—		
Schr Mineral State, corn		18,000
Total		209,000

Wharf and Wave.

H. McMorran of Detroit has been awarded a judgment of $8,268.29 against S. A. Murphy for wrecking machinery.

Yesterday the Justice Field and her tow were chartered to bring lumber from Duluth to Chicago at $2 per 1,000 feet. They will go light from Milwaukee to Duluth.

The tugs D. L. Babcock, Flossie Thielkie, and A. D. Ward were reported by the inspectors yesterday for carrying passengers, the first two being caught with six each and the last with ten.

It is thought the schr O. M. Bond, which collided with a pier at Port Dalhousie and sunk last week, will be raised today. A diver found that seven frames had been broken and five strakes of plank crushed in.

Judge Brown of Detroit recently rendered a decision in the case of S. D. Miller vs. the tug Hercules, that a vessel lying at a dock so that a portion of her length overlaps another dock would have to pay wharfage for the dock overlapped. The decision was in accordance with the explicit directions of the State statute.

Capt. John Prindiville, owner of the prop Albert J. Wright, yesterday notified the Cheltenham Beach management that he would cancel his contract with them unless better facilities are afforded steamers for landing passengers there. It was promised that the channel at the pier should be made 160 feet wide and dredged to a uniform depth of twelve feet.

A dispatch from Capt. Tifft of the schr M. J. Cummings stated that his vessel had a collision while passing down Detroit River and had put into Detroit for repairs. Her head-gear had been carried away and she was leaking. It would be necessary to discharge her cargo and make repairs before proceeding on her course. She is bound from Chicago to Buffalo with a cargo of corn.

The Government Inspectors are investigating the charges against the prop Albert J. Wright that she was overloaded on one of her trips to Cheltenham Beach last Sunday. Inspector Whelan says he counted the passengers as they came off the boat and is sure there were 387. At that time the Wright was permitted to carry but 350. Her papers have since been changed so that she is now allowed 450 passengers. The penalty for overloading a passenger steamer is a fine of $500, and there is a specific fine of $10 for each passenger carried in excess of the number given in her permit.

Around the Lakes.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 6.—There was no change in coal freights. It had been expected that there would be considerable tonnage on the market after two days of idleness, but the vessels looked for had not arrived, owing to light winds on this lake. Freight rates were steady and it looked as if they would be maintained. A couple of lumber tows were offered, and these, with several other vessels, were readily placed. Charters comprised schrs Onoko and D. Leuty, for Chicago, at 70 cents; stmr J. S. Fay, barges Montgomery, T. S. Fassett, N. C. Holland, Isabel Reed, G. K. Jackson, R. Bottsford, and Racine, for Milwaukee, at 70 cents; stmr C. F. Curtis, for Kenosha, at 70 cents; stmr M. M. Drake and schr Nellie Redington, for Duluth, at 45 cents. The stmr Spokane will take a deck-load of railroad iron to Duluth, and the Wocoken is to go to Cleveland to load coal for Duluth.

Canal freights were quiet and steady. Little else than wheat was shipped, the rate to New York being 3¾c. Corn was quotable at 3⅜@3½c, and a load of flaxseed was taken at 3⅜c.

Arrived—Wocoken, Duluth, wheat; Spokane, Duluth, wheat, ore; India, Duluth, flour, etc. Cleared—Wocoken, Duluth; Spokane, Duluth, railroad iron; Fred Kelly, Milwaukee, coal; Queen City, Milwaukee, coal; M. R. Warner, Milwaukee, coal; B. W. Jenness, Chicago.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 6.—[Special.]—When ten miles off Manistee last night the steam-barge Hilton broke her connecting rod, and the piston was driven through her cylinder head, leaving her completely disabled. She was picked up early this morning by the steam-barge New Era, and arrived here this evening.

The tug Leviathan is expected here in the morning with the machinery, including the two engines, two boilers, wheels, and shafts, of the steam-barge Graves, wrecked last fall on Beaver Island. The boiler of one of the Leviathan's steam-pumps, which was washed overboard, was also recovered. Capt. Thorp reports that the machinery is in much better condition than he expected. The machinery was recently purchased of the insurance companies by Wolf & Davidson.

Arrived—D. E. Bailey, with coal. Sailed—J. H. Prentice, Shawnee, Goshawk, Havana, Helena, Genoa, for Escanaba.

Cleveland, O., July 6.—[Special.]—Lake freights were active, but rates were not firmer or better than at the close of last week, the figures on ore being 90 cents from Escanaba, $1.15 from Marquette, and $1.25 from Ashland. Coal rates remain at 60 cents to Chicago, 55 cents to Milwaukee, and 50 cents to Lake Superior ports. Engagements reported were the prop White and Friant and tow, schrs Oneonta, W. S. Crosthwaite, and Sunshine, all coal, Ashtabula to Portage, at 50 cents. The same steamer and tow bring ore from Marquette to Ohio ports at $1.15. The prop William Edwards and consorts Marion W. Page and Golden Age were all placed for ore from Escanaba to Cleveland and Ohio ports at 90 cents.

Vessel Movements.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., July 6.—[Special.]—Sailed—S. C. Baldwin, Oconto, Grace Whitney, India, Albany, Jane Ralston.

Washburn, Wis., July 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—St. Louis, Buffalo, mdse; Teutonia, Cleveland, railroad iron; Egyptian and Pelican, cleveland, coal; George King, and William Young, Chicago. Cleared—Empire State, Buffalo, flour; St. Louis and Egyptian, Duluth.

Ashland, Wis., July 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Minnesota, Massasoit, loading ore for Chicago.

Duluth, Minn., July 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Peerless, Chicago, mdse; China, Buffalo, mdse; Campana, Collingwood, mdse; St. Louis, Buffalo, mdse; United Empire, Sarnia, mdse; Charlemagne Tower Jr., Cleveland, railroad iron; James Fiske Jr., Buffalo, mdse. Cleared—Peerless, Chicago, sunds; China, Buffalo, flour; City of Owen Sound, Collingwood, wheat; Campana, Collingwood, wheat.

Collingwood, Ont., July 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—McVea, Maumee Valley, Lottie Cooper. Cleared—Higgie. Weather hot; wind light, southwest.

Midland, Ont., July 6.—[Special.]—The schrs George Steele and Newsboy arrived last evening; the Flying Cloud, Nevada, and Luff today. Cleared today—Flying Cloud, George Steele, Newsboy.

Kingston, Ont., July 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Hoboken, Chicago, corn. Cleared—Schr Speedwell, Chicago, light.

Minorville, Wis., July 6.—[Special.]—Down—Pankats, Goldsmith. Up—Perrett and barges, 10 a. m.; Belle Walbridge, Glad Tidings, C. Williams, Charmley. The I. M. Weston leaves tomorrow to run excursions between Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay, having failed to make it pay between here and Menominee. Wind northwest, light; weather 105°.

Port Huron, Mich., July 6.—Down—E. K. Robert, 4 p. m.; Kasota, George W. Davis, 5; Toledo, 6:30; Australasia, City of Green Bay, H. D. Alverson, 7. Up—Colorado, 5:40 p. m.; Jane McLeod, 6:20.

Port Colborne, Ont., July 6.—Up—Comanche, Sodus Point to Chicago, coal; Porano, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Belle Mitchell, Sodus Point to Chicago; W. J. Averill, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo. Down—S. Neelon, Mackinaw to Kingston, timber. Wind southwest.

Detroit, Mich., July 6.—Up—Sparta, L. Hanna, Sumatra, 6:31 a. m.; Colorado, 9; Folger, I. N. Foster, 3:10 p. m. Down—Acadia, 1:40 a. m.; New Orleans, 8; H. A. Packer, S. Annie Young, 9:3?; D. Ballentine and consort, 11:30; J. G. Worts, T. R. Merritt, 11:50; Hiawatha and consorts, 12:30 p. m.; Allegheny and three barges, 1; J. H. Devereux, G. W. Davis, 1:20; Vanderbilt, 1:50; Syracuse, 3:10; Arizona, 4:20; Alma Munro, 4:30.

Cheboygan, Mich., July 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Penokee, C. A. King, Wyandotte, Col. Ellsworth, John Tabor, Barbarian. Departed—Ada Medora, Atlantic, Mediator, Lawrence, Armenia, Porter. West wind; light.

Port Dalhousie, Ont., July 6.—[Special.]—Up—Hartford, Sodus Point to Chicago, coal. Wind southwesterly.

Escanaba, Mich., July 6.—Arrived—Rhoda Emily, Guiding Star, Unadilla, Thomas Gawn. Departed—H. D. Coffenberry, Monohansett, H. S. Pickands, T. S. Christie, Rhoda Emily, J. S. Richards, H. O. Newcomb, Metacomet, Marengo, James Mowatt, Joseph Paige, Guiding Star, Unadilla, James F. Joy, Porter, H. A. Kent, Charles Foster. Wind northwest, light; weather cloudy.

Marquette, Mich., July 6.—Arrived—Minneapolis, McGregor, Raleigh, Lucerne, Niagara, Business (disabled), Porter, Chamberlain, Cahoon, Corning, Melton, Mills. Cleared—C. H. Green, Rosa Sonsmith, Mattie C. Bell, Delaware, Kimball.

Hancock, Mich., July 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Empire State, Duluth; Nyack, Buffalo. Cleared—Nyack, Duluth. Wind west, fresh; weather cloudy.

Cleveland, O., July 6.—Arrived—Japan, Duluth, merchandise; W. J. Averill, Ogdensburg, merchandise; Cuba, Chicago, merchandise; Idaho, Buffalo, merchandise; S. E. Sheldon, Ashtabula, light; Columbia, Ashland, ore; Republic, Marquette, ore; New Orleans, Escanaba, ore; Florida, Marquette, ore; John O'Neill, Marquette, ore. Cleared—Cuba, Ogdensburg, merchandise; W. J. Averill, Chicago, merchandise; Japan, Buffalo, passengers and merchandise; Idaho, Duluth, merchandise.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., July 6.—Up—William Chisholm, 4 a. m.; Siberia, Polynesia, Nelson Bloom, 5:20; H. Fitzhugh, 7; Superior, Sandusky, 11:50; Alcona, Alta, 1 p. m.; R. H. Rainey, S. J. Tilden, Negaunee, 5; Nebraska, 5:40; Nipigon, Middlesex, Melbourne, Winona, Eureka, 7; Samuel F. Hodge, tug John Owen and three consorts, 8. Down—Lizzie Sutton, 6 a. m.; Wisconsin, 1:40 p. m.; Badger State, 2:20.

Mackinaw City, Mich., July 6.—Down—Owen, 4 a. m.; Thomas W. Palmer and consort, 6:30; William Cowie and three barges, 7:50. Up—J. S. Fay and consort, 8:30 last night. Up today—Rochester, 3 a. m.; W. H. Gratwick and consort, 6:30; Hattie Wells, 7:30; Scott, 9; Ohio, 12:30 p. m.; R. Wallace and consort, 3; Buffalo, 3:30; Swallow, Nahant, 5:30; E. C. Leighton, Armenia, 6:20; Ella Spry, 6:30. Wind southwest, light; smoky.

Fairport, O., July 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Progress, Escanaba, ore.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with coal—Schr C. H. Burton, Buffalo; prop City of Rome, Buffalo; schr Redwing, Buffalo; prop Oceanica, Buffalo.

Arrived with sundries—Prop Delaware, Buffalo; prop Champlain, Sheboygan.

Arrived with lumber, cedar, etc.—Schr Iver Lawson, Manistee; schr Clara, Menekaunee; schr. W. O. Goodman, Menekaunee; prop Joys, Manistee; schr B. F. Wade, Glen Arbor; schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba; prop Thomas H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay; prop A. E. Wilds, Grand Haven; schr Lottie Wolf, Traverse City; schr Thomas Hume, Muskegon; schr Ellen Williams, Menominee; schr Otter, Escanaba; schr Alice, Menekaunee; schr A. J. Dewey, Pierport; prop H. B. Pereue, Muskegon; prop M. Groh, Muskegon; schr Evaline Bates, Menominee; schr Clipper City, Muskegon; prop Berrien, Grand Haven; prop Ida M. Torrent, Muskegon; schr Annie Dall, Muskegon; prop Swallow, Muskegon; schr Ida, White Lake; schr Maine, Kewaunee.

Cleared with grain—Schr Thomas Parsons, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn; schr White Star, Kingston, 24,500 bu corn; schr Mystic Star, Kingston, 22,500 bu corn.

Cleared with sundries—Prop City of Duluth, Duluth; prop Champlain, Cheboygan.

Cleared light—Schr G. A. Marsh, Hamlin; prop City of New York, Muskegon; schr Windsor, Manistee; prop M. Groh, Muskegon; schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba; schr Golden Age, Buffalo; prop William Edwards, Buffalo; schr Winnie Wing, Ludington; prop Ida M. Torrent, Muskegon; prop Berrien, Grand Haven; schr Hattie Hutt, Escanaba; schr Apprentice Boy, Muskegon; prop Tempest, Muskegon; prop Argonaut, Escanaba; prop Monitor, Kenosha; schr Ottawa, Manistee; schr Reed Case, Black River; schr M. S. Bacon, Two Harbors; prop St. Joseph, Muskegon; schr Thomas L. Parker, Ashland; schr Pathfinder, Marquette; schr Ralph Campbell, Jacksonport; schr Evaline Bates, Menominee; schr J. V. Jones, Ford River; schr Olga, Menekaunee; schr H. H. Badger, Marinette; schr Delos De Wolf, Marinette; schr Live Oak, Manistee; schr O. R. Johnson, Muskegon; schr W. H. Dunham, Charlevoix; schr Otter, Masonville; schr Ida, Montague; schr Jessie Phillips, Pine Lake; prop Inter-Ocean, Escanaba; schr Hunter Savidge, Manistee; schr Ray S. Far, Kewaunee; schr Robert Howlett, Montague; schr Annie Dall, Muskegon; schr Fleetwing, Cheboygan; schr Mercury, Ludington; prop A. E. Wilds, Grand Haven; schr Rouse Simmons, Sheboygan; schr Alice, Menekaunee.

MILWAUKEE.

Work on Numerous Buildings Delayed by a Strike of Workmen for the Eight-Hour System—A Burglar's Original Suicide—Other Items.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 6.—[Special.]—Work on a great number of buildings in course of construction in this city has been suspended by another strike by the journeymen masons. June 1 they succeeded in getting the eight-hour system adopted by their employers and have since been working thereunder. Two weeks ago the employers notified the journeymen that, beginning July 1, the former system, ten hours per day, would be resumed. Several meetings of the men have since been held, and the sentiment having been found to be decidedly against returning to the ten-hour rule a strike was inaugurated this morning upon an attempt being made by employers to enforce it. By accepting the old rule the men would receive about $3 per week more than they are at present, but they insist that eight hours work per day is all that they will put in.

Patrick Dunn, alias Pat Sullivan, who a number of years ago was committed to the House of Correction for a long term for burglary, today committed suicide at that institution by suffocation. Tearing open the hay mattress in his cell he stuffed his mouth and nostrils with wrapping-paper and then deliberately buried himself in the mattress. He was dead when discovered. Since his confinement at the House of Correction he has given his keepers no end of trouble, two years ago having made a vicious assault upon and stabbed one of the guards.

An unknown man was run over and killed by a Milwaukee & St. Paul train near Kinnickinnic Station early this morning. The remains, mutilated in a shocking manner, await identification at the morgue.

Those having the finances of yesterday's Irish picnic in hand today sent $3,000 to the Treasurer of the Irish National League. The proceeds of the event will permit of several hundred dollars more being given to the same cause when all accounts have been settled.

Another largely-attended meeting of Milwaukee workingmen was held tonight to further consider the advisability of placing a complete workingman's ticket in the field for the coming fall election. A committee appointed at a subsequent meeting submitted its report, which is sanctioned not only by the workingmen of Milwaukee, but by those in nearly every section of the State. The report opposes the nomination of a State ticket, or the selection of a Gubernatorial candidate who would be indorsed by either of the two great parties, but encourages the plan of having Congressional and county tickets in the field, allowing supporters to place such a head thereto as they may wish. This plan is evidently favored with a view of defeating J. M. Rusk for Governor, for he will undoubtedly be renominated. That such is the intent is clearly shown in the following resolution, the adoption of which is being strongly urged before every labor convention in the State whereat delegates are chosen to attend the approaching workingmen's convention to be held in La Crosse:

> *Resolved*, That the delegates elected by the Convention as our representatives in the Labor Convention to be held in the City of La Crosse the 13th day of July, 1886, are hereby instructed to vote against the nomination of any State ticket, but to vote for the adoption of a platform of principles, the election of a State Central Committee, the adoption of a resolution denouncing Rusk, and another favoring the nomination of Congressional, legislative, and county tickets wherever there is any probability of electing labor candidates.

Arrested for Playing the Mikado.

DETROIT, Mich., July 6.—[Special.]—Manager Eilsler of the Brighton Beach "Mikado" company was cooped up in a cell at the Sandwich jail last night as the result of his playing Gilbert and Sullivan's opera on Canadian soil. Manager Eilsler is a son of the venerable John Ellsler, actor and manager, and a brother of Effie Ellsler. Word was received that John Stetson, the American representative of Gilbert and Sullivan, had enjoined Mr. Eilsler. He paid no attention to this, however, and avoided the service of an injunction. Yesterday afternoon a bailiff found Eilsler on Canadian soil and arrested him for contempt of court. Through a lawyer's efforts he was released and fled to Detroit this morning.

Deliberately Shot Two Girls.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 6.—At about 6:30 o'clock last evening Agnes Lynn and Kate Kiernan, both aged 17 years, were approached by Joseph E. Nolan, aged 18 years, who deliberately pointed a single-barreled shotgun at them. Nolan pulled the trigger, discharging a heavy load of bird-shot into the faces of the girls. They fell, bathed in blood, and Nolan, dropping his gun, ran away. Agnes Lynn was seriously injured, and will probably lose both eyes. The Kiernan girl, though suffering great pain, was not dangerously hurt. Nolan claimed that the shooting was accidental.

The War in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 6.—[Special.]—In consequence of the factional war in Rowan County, the people are clamoring for the State troops. The Sheriff and one of his deputies have already been fatally shot, and the outlaws are in possession of the county. Adjt.-Gen. Castleman said this afternoon: "So far as I know there is no prospect of any of the men being ordered there. Every time the people up that way get into a fight they call upon the military. Civil laws seem to be no check; but I guess they will have to look after their own quarrels this time."

PARCHED GRAIN FIELDS.

THE DROUTH CONTINUES IN THE GRAIN-GROWING STATES.

Reports from Various Points in Northern Iowa Show Much Damage to All Crops from Lack of Rain and Hot Weather—Parts of Illinois Also Suffer—In Southwestern Wisconsin All Vegetation Is Drying Up—The Yield of Spring Grain Is Much Decreased.

Continued hot and dry weather in the Northwest is working much damage to all vegetation. Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Southern Minnesota and Dakota, and Michigan are the worst sufferers. In these, the chief wheat-producing States, the yield of spring grain will be considerably reduced. Corn is also in danger. The heat causes the leaves to curl, and its growth is slow. Pastures have become very dry, and stock and dairy are seriously affected.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 6.—[Special.]—Telegrams received from various points along the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway show that rain is badly needed. This is especially true of the Spirit Lake and Dakota Division, from which come reports that corn is doing well and all other crops will be light. Grass is beginning to fire. In some places along the line small grain will not be over half a crop, and potatoes are suffering from drouth, while upland hay is a failure. Oats are short everywhere, but generally of good quality. Flax is two-thirds of a crop, and barley, which is being harvested, is good.

SIGOURNEY, Ia., July 6.—[Special.]—The drouth still prevails. Harvest is progressing well. Wheat is better than it has been for years. Hay is yielding better than was expected and the quality is very superior. Pasture is becoming short and stock will have to have grain unless it rains soon.

CLINTON, Ia., July 6.—[Special.]—The thermometer reached 100° this afternoon. Crops need rain badly.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 6.—[Special.]—The drouth continues, with no prospect of rain. Today the thermometer registered 95° to 104°, the hottest day of the season. Crops are suffering. If the drouth continues much longer the effect will be extremely bad.

CARSON, Ia., July 6.—[Special.]—Crops all suffering greatly from drouth. Hot winds from the southwest have blown for three days. Oats and wheat are drying up. Corn not up to an average, and the prospect is poor.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 6.—[Special.]—This has been the hottest day of the year, the thermometer marking 105° in the shade. Crops are suffering for want of rain.

CLIFTON, Ill., July 6.—[Special.]—The severely hot weather of the last few days has proved a "scorcher" on crops in East Central Illinois. Oats, already very short in the straw, were just filling, and will now be light in weight. Early corn, which had attained a vigorous growth, is sorely in need of moisture, but has so far stood it well, while the late and backward fields cannot stand this drying process much longer without irreparable damage.

QUINCY, Ill., July 6.—[Special.]—Corn is being parched by the heat, and other farm products are suffering.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 6.—[Special.]—There is no cessation of the dry weather. Farmers from Harlem and the north part of the county state that the corn is drying up, and unless there is a rain soon crops will be a dead loss. The heat of the last two days has been dreadful, and all vegetation is drooping.

MADISON, Wis., July 6.—[Special.]—The drouth in this vicinity continues with increasing severity and with no prospect of rain. The season is so far advanced and the damage to crops so extensive that even a heavy rain now would avail but little for small grain. The crop will hardly be half a yield. Corn and tobacco look badly wilted, and the grass, where not protected by shade, has been in many places killed by the heat. Reports from all territory west of here in this State show a similar condition.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., July 6.—[Special.]—Winter wheat and rye are good. Spring wheat, oats, barley, timothy, and clover are poor and do not exceed half a crop. The cause is drouth. Corn and potatoes are good.

ELKHART, Ind., July 6.—[Special.]—The heat for the last four days has been intense, the thermometer during that time registering from 95° to 100°. It is also very dry, and crops are suffering greatly in consequence. Unless rain soon comes corn and potatoes will be but a poor crop.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 6.—[Special.]—Messrs. Bailey and Hunting of McGregor, Ia., well-known elevator men and grain shippers, are in the city tonight. They report that upon all lines adjacent to their territory in Iowa and Minnesota the wheat crop is very near a total failure from the long continued drouth. Bounteous rains from now on they say can only give 30 per cent of a crop at most.

WABASH, Ind., July 6.—[Special.]—This has been the hottest day known for years. Corn and timothy are damaged by the intense heat, which necessitated the suspension of harvesting.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 6.—[Special.]—The wheat crop for Montgomery County is now harvested. The yield will be very fine. The weather is now extremely hot, and corn, which was looking very fine, is beginning to suffer very badly from the hot weather. If rain does not come very soon injury will be done.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 6.—[Special.]—Today has been the hottest of the season, the thermometer recording 95° at 10 o'clock this morning. Reports from over the different lines of railroad tell of crops suffering badly for rain. The wind is peculiarly hot and has a blighting effect. In this immediate vicinity vegetation is turning yellow.

SAUGATUCK, Mich., July 6.—[Special.]—Yesterday and today have been the hottest days of the season. Yesterday the thermometer stood at 100°, today from 97° to 99°. Unless we have rain soon the hot dry weather will injure fruit.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., July 6.—All vegetation is perishing for want of rain. For several weeks drouth has prevailed, and in many places young fruit trees are dying. Yesterday the mercury rose to 107°.

WATERTOWN, Dak., July 6.—[Special.]—Intensely hot and dry weather has about ruined the crops in this section. Some farmers are turning their live stock into their wheat. The grass on the prairies is dry enough to burn. The mercury stood at 107° in the shade here yesterday.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

A Young Girl and Her Would-Be Rescuer Drowned in Marshall Lake, Opposit Paducah, Ky.

CAIRO, Ill., July 6.—[Special.]—Dr. J. C. Wheels of Paducah and Miss Carrie Rudolph were drowned by the overturning of a dugout on Marshall Lake opposit Paducah, on the Illinois shore, yesterday afternoon. They were seated upon boards placed across the boat. A sudden lurch throwing the girl out into the deep water the doctor jumped overboard to her assistance, but the drowning girl clasped him about the neck and so impeded his efforts that both sank beneath the waves. Both bodies were recovered an hour later. Dr. Wheels was one of Paducah's most talented physicians, and leaves a wife. The young lady was the daughter of the late Louis Rudolph, and was 14 years old.

Six Lives Lost in a Gale.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 6.—News has just reached the *Times-Union* of a terrible gale at Apalachicola Wednesday, the 30th ult., uprooting trees, unroofing houses, and causing a loss of $40,000. The telegraph wires were blown down and six persons—four white and two colored—who were caught in the bay during the storm lost their lives.

The Captured Yankee Schooners.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 6.—Collector of Customs Atwood of Shelburne has ordered the George W. Cushing, City Point, and C. B. Harrington, the three seized Portland vessels there, to be stripped.

Dutiable Goods.

The following dutiable merchandise was received into the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: N. K. Fairbank & Co., 445 boxes tin-plate; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 300 sacks salt; Alex. Fish & Co., 200 sacks salt; R. D. & S. A. Fowler, 120 sacks salt; Adams & Westlake, 51 boxes tin; Chapin & Gore, 2 brls rum; Franklin, MacVeagh & Co., 50 casks pickles; John Blegen, 2 cases statuary; Marshall Field & Co., 174 cases dry goods, 2 cases kid gloves; L. M. Friedlander, 25 casks bleaching powder, 90 drums caustic soda; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 1 case guns; John V. Farwell & Co., 25 cases dry goods, 3 cases buttons; Edson Keith & Co., 4 cases dry goods; J. C. Vaughan, 6 cases plants; A. Magnus, 1 case glass; Sutton Brothers, 36 bales leaf tobacco; John A. King, 2 casks gin; Lorenz Mathews, 1 cask prune juice; Crerar, Adams & Co., 4 cases dry goods; R. W. Tansill & Co., 1 case manufactured glass; F. Siegel & Bro., 1 case woolens. Collections, $22,892.40.

Don't wait till your system is all run down, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. Sold by druggists.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

McVICKER'S—Palmer's Co.—"Love's Martyr." Mat.
COLUMBIA—The Japanese Village.
HOOLEY'S—Rice's "Evangeline."
MADISON-ST. THEATRE—Kellar, the Magician. Mat.
NEW DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Shiloh; 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
EXPOSITION BUILDING—Thomas Concerts.
BASE-BALL—Chicago vs. New York at 3:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1886.

"THE TRIBUNE" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE TRIBUNE forwarded by earliest mail (postage prepaid) to any address at the rate of $2.50 for three months, or 85 cents per month, Sunday edition included. (Exclusive of Sunday the rates are $2 for three months, or $1 for six weeks—all postage prepaid.) The address may be changed as often as desired. In directing a change care should be taken to mention the old as well as the new address.

PORTLAND, Me., is celebrating its 100th anniversary.

THERE is talk of Congress adjourning before the end of this month.

IN Prussia 3½ per cent of the population received parochial relief the last year.

BOTH Senate and House are preparing to vigorously fight the President on the vetoed Pension bills.

NO FURTHER progress was made yesterday in the work of securing jurors in the Anarchists' trial.

THE Ways and Means Committee has ordered an adverse report to be made on the Randall Tariff bill.

THE Chicago Public Library will open for business on the fourth floor of the City-Hall at 9 o'clock this morning.

SEVENTY persons were poisoned at Coulterville, Ill., by eating picnic ice-cream, and several have already died.

THE Iroquois Club is dissatisfied with its present quarters and is negotiating for the old rooms of the Union League Club.

THE total deaths in the city last week were 288. Fifty expired from cholera infantum and nineteen from infantile convulsions.

CONGRESSMAN ROBERT R. HITT was yesterday renominated by the Republicans of the Sixth Illinois District, there being no opposition.

IT is stated that the official announcement will be made shortly of the promotion of four of the priests of the Archdiocese of Chicago to the Episcopate.

JOHN MORLEY has been elected an honorary member of the Eighty Club. Mr. Gladstone and John Bright are the only other honorary members.

FITZ JOHN PORTER, "late Colonel Fifteenth Infantry," was yesterday nominated by the President to be Colonel in the army of the United States.

FIRE at Denver, Colo., destroyed the Academy of Music and other property. Loss, over $200,000. Cohoes, N. Y., also suffered from a $200,000 blaze.

COL. GEORGE B. CORKHILL, who will be remembered as having prosecuted the Government case in the Guiteau trial, died yesterday at Mount Pleasant, Ia.

A BILL was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Cockrell to regulate the pay of army and navy officers who refuse or neglect to provide for their families.

MR. INGALLS, at the request of the Social Purity Alliance of the District of Columbia, introduced three bills in the Senate yesterday for the protection of women and children in the District.

A VERY large number of petitions was presented in the Senate yesterday, gotten up and signed through the exertions of the Knights of Labor, praying for the passage of the bills forfeiting railroad land-grants.

IT is predicted by the Chicago clerk of the weather that the hot wave has spent its force. The thermometer in this city yesterday rose up into the nineties. In other cities the record was in the neighborhood of 100°.

JOHN BRIGHT has replied to Mr. Gladstone's letter, expressing sorrow that his speech had irritated the Liberal leader, and saying it was as great a grief to him (Bright) to speak as he did as for Gladstone to listen or read.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S mind has been engaged in wrestling with some more small pension bills the last few days. He signed a large number and returned several others to Congress with veto messages. The Chief Magistrate was so busy with these measures that the regular Cabinet meeting was again adjourned.

THE Chicago money market was active and firm, with a large margin business at the Board of Trade banks. Securities for local investment were in fair request. Eastern and foreign exchange was weaker. The New York market for stocks was weak on news of drouth in the West.—The Chicago grain markets were excitedly higher from the same cause, grave fears being entertained that our yield of cereals will be a short one. Provisions were weaker after a very strong opening. As compared with last Friday pork and lard closed unchanged, meats 7½ cents higher, wheat 2⅜ cents higher, corn 1⅜ cents higher, oats 2 cents higher, rye 1 cent higher, barley 3 cents higher for September, and flaxseeds ¾ cent higher.

THE wool market continues to boom. The latest news from the East is to the effect that dealers there are following in the lead established for them by Chicago, and that the legitimate demand by manufacturers is supplemented by speculative purchases. The manufacturers are now buying as if satisfied that the higher prices have come to stay, and are insisting upon correspondingly higher figures for the product of their mills. London continues to send advices which favor a further improvement on this side of the Atlantic. Eastern buyers are reported to have gone out in force as far west as Montana, where shearing is now in progress, intending to pick up the product as soon as it is ready to ship away.

CHICAGO elevators contained last Saturday evening 7,692,271 bushels of wheat, 2,080,924 bushels of corn, 219,016 bushels of oats, 12,989 bushels of rye, and 23,504 bushels of barley; total, 10,028,704 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 16,151,399 bushels a year ago. During the last week our stock decreased 936,097 bushels, including a decrease of 172,564 bushels of wheat and 668,383 bushels of corn. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 28,218,752 bushels of wheat, 9,132,392 bushels of corn, 2,296,220 bushels of oats, 278,678 bushels of rye, and 234,634 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 1,264,935 in wheat and 325,565 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 732,221 bushels.

A CONSTANT TEMPTATION TO EXTRAVAGANCE.

Senator Beck showed the quality of his statesmanship when, in the discussion of the River and Harbor bill, he said "he didn't care whether it appropriated $10,000,000, $15,000,000, or $20,000,000, so long as the money was properly spent." The Government, he said, had too much money on hand already, and in Senator Beck's view the wise course would be to adopt almost any scheme to vote it out of the Treasury vaults and "get it into circulation." As the average Congressman invariably considers public money "properly spent" when it reaches the pockets of any of his constituents, Senator Beck, in effect, takes the ground that Congress will be justified in voting away the surplus in pension grabs, public building steals, and river and harbor swindles. The chief need being to "get the money into circulation," Mr. Beck would probably esteem as public benefactors a gang of cracksmen who would plunder the Treasury and bring forth the hoarded surplus; but as such a method of expanding the currency cannot be directly advocated, the Kentucky Senator favors a Congressional raid.

As a further reason for opening the Treasury vaults Mr. Beck showed that the surplus was larger now than under the previous Administration and was steadily increasing. It seemed impossible to reduce tariff taxation, and, as the money continued to roll in, Mr. Beck was determined to get it out and would not stickle over an item of $10,000,000 in an appropriation bill. Granting all Senator Beck says as to the impolicy of locking hundreds of millions in the Treasury, it would seem that a Government heavily in debt could get any surplus money in circulation without expending it on contractors, jobbers, and spurious claimants. Why not use the surplus as far as possible to reduce the public debt and cut off the interest on bonds? In order to "get the money into circulation" it is not necessary to squander it in jobs and steals, but if used for the payment of the public debt it will reduce the burdens of the Government and "pass into the hands of the people." Yet by refusing to call in bonds and stop interest when it could do so the Administration has piled up an enormous surplus which is a constant temptation to wasteful appropriations and an apology for unprecedented grabs. The people are not deceived by the cry of "sham economy"—a phrase of which certain of the Washington correspondents are particularly fond. They want surplus revenues applied to the payment of the public debt and not stolen. Perhaps a year hence it may be better understood that the people desire Congress to practice all the honest "economy" it can and diminish surplus revenues by lightening taxes.

THE BOOM IN PRODUCE.

Our produce markets have at last shaken off the weakness that bound them down for so many months and have become active as well as strong. Within the last ten days wheat has advanced 7⅛ cents, corn 2⅛ cents, and oats 4 cents per bushel; while, dating from a little further back, pork has risen $1.50 per barrel, short-rib middles 1 cent and lard ¾ cent per pound. The improvement in provisions is traceable to a much better demand for consumption in Europe and in our own Southern States. That in grain is largely due to the persistent drouth in the West—the rainfall of the last two months having been scarcely half the average quantity due to the season.

A wide difference of opinion exists in regard to the effects of so much dry weather, but the only question is as to the extent of the damage. The fact itself is not doubted by anybody in the West. Our crop of winter wheat has been reduced in yield from what it would have been with a good season, but, including California, the aggregate will be at least 50,000,000 bushels greater than that of last year. And this is practically out of the way. The great difficulty is with the spring wheat, which forms the staple crop of the great Northwest. Whether the decrease in that crop be in the neighborhood of 50,000,000 bushels, or from a half to two-thirds of that quantity, depends largely upon the weather of the next few days. A general rain now would be of immense service in the more northerly part of the area. A little fell there during Monday, and the report of the fact created a little diversion of sentiment yesterday, but it appears to have been only "local showers," though at one or two points a great deal of water fell in a few minutes. In regard to rye and oats the damage may be considered as done already, and there is not much room for a material improvement in barley, while a little more leeway in time remains for corn. It is well known that the corn crop is able to take care of itself in dry weather after it has formed leaves enough to give protection to the roots, but it has not had moisture sufficient to enable it to reach that stage, except in favored areas, and it will be too late to hope for a vigorous growth if the needed rain be not soon supplied.

There is thus good reason for a stiffening in the prices of the farm products of the West. They have been depressed to very near the lowest prices ever known since they began to find a market in Chicago for shipment to the East. This depression was supposed to be warranted by the fact of large crops two years ago, which left us with a big surplus of breadstuffs at the beginning of the cereal year now closing, and it was continued till recently on the theory that the crops of this summer would be large enough to leave another unwieldy surplus twelve months hence. If this view of the case proves to be a mistaken one the reason for projecting recent prices into the future will vanish into thin air, though we may not be justified in looking for a return to the high quotations of a few years ago.

GLADSTONE PROBABLY DEFEATED.

Fuller reports of the pollings in the British boroughs Monday are more favorable to Mr. Gladstone than the fragmentary ones received early yesterday morning, and indicate that while Scotland may not offset the Tory gains in the small English boroughs it maintains a steady loyalty to Liberal principles. Glasgow, which was reported at first to have elected only three Gladstonian candidates, really elects four, one of the sitting Liberal-Unionist members, Mitchell Henry, having been defeated by a Gladstonian; and, better than all, Mr. Goschen, who was reported elected in Edinburg, is badly beaten by his Gladstonian opponent, Mr. Wallace, a clever London barrister. Goschen has been the most virulent of Mr. Gladstone's critics, even more bitter than Mr. Bright, and he is the brains of the Liberal seceders. His overwhelming defeat is highly significant. One of his Liberal-Unionist colleagues in the representation of the Scotch Capital, Mr. John Wilson, is also defeated by a Home-Ruler, while the only seceder from that city who retains his seat does so after a desperate struggle and by a meagre majority. Mr. Childers, Mr. Gladstone's Home Secretary, is reëlected from South Edinburg by an old-time majority. These victories throw into the shade the solitary reverse in Glasgow, where Baird, the head of the great iron and shipbuilding house, ousts a weak supporter of the Premier. Mr. John Morley is reëlected by an increased majority in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and carries with him a steady Liberal colleague, Mr. Stansfield. Another member of the Gladstone Cabinet is reëlected by an increased majority in Halifax, and Sir Charles Russell saves his seat in Hackney, though only by a scratch. These events go far to dispel the gloom of early yesterday morning, but they are not indicative of success for the Home-Rulers. The London burgs have failed to respond to Mr. Gladstone's appeal save in two instances, which cannot compensate for the defeat of Sir Charles Dilke and Prof. Thorold Rogers.

There is no good reason to hope that the English counties will do better for Mr. Gladstone than they did last December. Indeed, the chances are that they will not do so well. Some of the divisions in the Southern and Eastern shires were won from the Tories by cadets of old landlord families, the protégés of the Marquis of Hartington. They voted against the Home-Rule bill, and are now standing as Liberal-Unionist candidates with Tory support. The chances are that they will be elected over Gladstonian candidates. The season is unfavorable to the Premier. Hodge is harvesting now at big wages. He cannot afford to lose a day to vote for "the Irish" candidates. Jesse Collings, whom many Hodges regard as a friend, advises them to vote for the Tories and Liberal-Unionists. The advice may be taken in many instances. The chances are, therefore, that Mr. Gladstone will lose, rather than gain, in the English shires. His only gains so far have been in Scotland, in a few mining districts in the north of England, and in Manchester, Leeds, and Liverpool. These have been more than offset by the losses already referred to. Then it must be remembered that Mr. Gladstone's party was in a minority of thirty at the dissolution. He should have gained sixteen seats to have overcome the adverse majority. So far he has lost rather than gained.

MILWAUKEE ANARCHISTS CONVICTED.

The trial of the Milwaukee Anarchists—Hirth, Simon, and Palm—began last Wednesday, and within twenty-four hours a jury was secured, when 120 men had been examined as to their qualifications. The trial proceeded rapidly and the case was given to the jury Saturday afternoon, and, although two obstinate jurors threatened for a time to cause a miscarriage of justice, they were brought over by their fellows and a verdict of guilty was announced Sunday. Thus in about one-fourth the time Judge Gary has been engaged in an unavailing attempt to secure a jury for the trial of the Chicago Anarchists the "Raw Reds" of Milwaukee have been brought to bar, tried, and convicted. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* justly says the results reached in that city "will prove a serious warning to mischievous cranks." The Milwaukee case contrasts strongly with the judicial farce now enacting in Judge Gary's court, and all the more so because the need for a speedy execution of the law was vastly greater in this city. The crime of the Milwaukee Anarchists was committed during the labor troubles in May, but it amounted only to attempts to incite riot, not to actual murder. It is doubtful whether under the laws of this State Hirth, Simon, and Palm could have been visited with any punishment whatever. Yet simply because they made fruitless attempts to incite riot they were put on trial and convicted inside of five days, while the Chicago Anarchists, charged with a most diabolical crime, are still sniffing bouquets and watching the vain efforts to impanel a jury. The contrast is a serious reflection upon our methods of criminal procedure.

EXTRAVAGANCE AT COLLEGES.

President Eliot of Harvard and Mr. Saltonstall, President of the alumni, at the last alumni dinner did excellent work in denouncing so plainly and forcibly undergraduate extravagance at that university. The evil is a great one not only in its effects upon the young spendthrifts themselves but also as a bad example to the sons of poorer parents who make sacrifices to send their boys to college. It is, moreover, a growing evil in the larger American colleges, and especially those near or in the midst of great cities like Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, with the neighboring temptations held out by Boston, New Haven, and New York. It has grown to such proportions at the three colleges mentioned that it is quite time to call a halt and for the faculties if possible to devise some means of abating it.

It has been said that it is as difficult for a poor man to go through Harvard as for a camel to go through the needle's eye. While this is not strictly true, it is a fact that the erection of expensive buildings, with elaborate suites of rooms for undergraduates, both at Harvard and Yale, necessarily at very high rents, has materially increased legitimate college expenses. Endowments for the purposes of providing these elaborate students' rooms are mistaken benefactions. The later buildings of this character at Harvard and Yale occupy almost all the available space in the college grounds, to the exclusion of students even of moderate means, while those who are actually poor are left but few chances of finding house-room in the older and less expensive buildings, which are far from sufficiently commodious to supply the demand. As a consequence of the extravagance of these buildings rents in town houses in the convenient vicinity of the colleges are raised out of all proportion to actual values. College authorities owe it to themselves to devise measures which shall tend to avoid this source of extravagance, so long fostered by them. The inevitable result is that parents who cannot afford the maximum are driven by considerations of the impressionability of youth to send their sons to smaller colleges, where there are fewer temptations, but at the same time unfortunately very many fewer advantages. With their great wealth and resources it is the primal duty of the leading colleges to pave a way to learning for the poor as well as the rich. Scholarship endowments alone cannot accomplish this. Extravagance and its examples must be abated.

While the voluntary recitation system at Harvard has proved beneficial in advancing the standard of scholarship—and the system is finding its way into other colleges—it is a question if other liberties of undergraduates should not be more restricted than they are now. There may be said to be more liberty at Harvard, Yale, and Princeton than at the English universities. It is all very well to talk of treating college boys as men in every way, but they do not always conduct themselves as men.

If there is one place in the world where community of facilities should be maintained it is at an American college.

MUGWUMP JOURNALISM IN NEW YORK.

The one definit and tangible result of the Pan-Electric investigation by the House of Representatives appears to be a windy war of words between the New York *Sun* and the New York *Times*, taking up much of the valuable editorial space of those journals.

Congressman Ranney's report alleged that the *Times* appeared to be the only New York paper that had received any money from the telephone company in consideration of services rendered. This official stigma naturally delighted the genial editor of the *Sun*, who, together with the editors of the *Tribune* and *World*, had been charged by the *Times* with having been boodleized by the Bell Telephone Company.

The *Times*, after having promptly drenched the Congressman with a column or more of artistic vituperation, turned its attention to the editor of the *Sun*, who had opened the fray with a cock-a-doodle-doo editorial over the discomfiture of the too suspicious Mr. Jones. Thursday last, after having charged Mr. Dana with having sold out the New York Associated Press to Mr. Jay Gould and with having gone for a sail on Mr. Gould's yacht, the *Times* said:

Mr. Charles A. Dana is Mr. Jay Gould's man whenever Mr. Jay Gould happens to want such a man as Mr. Charles A. Dana is.

The *Sun* of Friday retorted:

Keep quiet, Jones! The more you flounder, the more you flop, the worse off you are, and the more conspicuous is the predicament into which your uncontrollable habit of unnecessary lying has at last brought you.

And advised Mr. Jones to spend the summer in a certain "private retreat or asylum where mendacity is treated as a disease on scientific principles."

THE TRIBUNE doesn't like to see its distinguished contemporaries engaged in such a debasing occupation as that of slandering each other, and therefore advises Mr. Jones of the *Times* to join the expedition sent out by that paper to Alaska, and Mr. Dana to go for another sail on Mr. Gould's yacht if Mr. Gould will invite him, as he certainly ought to.

By following this advice both overheated editors will have a chance to cool off and return to the legitimate pursuits of their profession. This they do not seem likely to do otherwise, for the *Times* of Saturday fires another shot at the *Sun*, and the answering boom of the latter's heavy artillery was audible in New York Sunday and Monday. And so on all summer.

A PENNY local paper yesterday afternoon printed nearly a column of balderdash from Anarchist Parsons, whose inability to keep his pestilential doctrines to himself drove him into its columns. He is angry because District Assembly No. 24, Knights of Labor, of Chicago had the good sense to denounce him and his ilk as "advocates of riot and murder." His letter "To the Editor" revamps the incendiary trash that he made use of to incite the tragedy of the 4th of May. He appeals to a "candid and intelligent public" for indorsement. He describes the haymarket massacre as a "protest against the murders" committed at McCormick's the day before. This wretch is thus given an opportunity to boast of his lawless achievements and argue for their continuance. He deplores what he terms the "murder" of lawbreakers and assasins and advocates the annihilation of society as at present constituted by the destruction of capitalists and employers. He foretells "the destruction of the system which enables men to control and exploit their fellow-men." Printed in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, this tirade would find sympathetic readers, but decent people in this city have had more than enough of it and its results. Journalistic ventures of such a character may be profitable, but the legitimacy of the publication of such blatant rubbish continues only until it shall have led to the public condemnation and ultimate incarceration of its abject authors; when those objects are accomplished their silence should be assured.

MR. GLADSTONE made a special appeal to the Edinburg electors to defeat Goschen, and they have not failed to respond. The defeat is crushing and humiliating. Goschen was supported by the Tories last December and received 4,642 votes, and a majority of 2,613 over his Radical opponent, an Irish barrister named Costelloe. He was supported by the Tories and Unionists this time and received only 2,249 votes, less than half of his vote of six months ago. He was confident of election. His successful opponent is a young man, but he made a splendid canvass, opening it auspiciously by describing Goschen's political life as "an everlasting no," in happy allusion to Goschen's opposition to every reform of the last thirty years. Labouchère once wittily said that there was not a constituency in England that would elect Goschen, and that was why he went to Scotland. Now Scotland rejects him. He is by all odds the ablest opponent of Mr. Gladstone, and had he been elected he would undoubtedly be Chancellor of the Exchequer in the coalition Cabinet which is likely to succeed Mr. Gladstone's.

FATE and chance are still against the Irish. In the pollings of Monday's British elections the anti-Irish Tory candidates had the benefit of the close contests, winning in Finsbury by five votes, in Hull by thirty-seven. In three or four other places, as in Edinburg, Greenock, and Londonderry the anti-Irish candidates held their seats by majorities of less than 100. Even Sir Charles Dilke, whose defeat is a sore blow to the Home-Rulers, was beaten by only 176 votes in a total of 8,432. He won in December by 175. Justin McCarthy failed to win the seat in Londonderry which it was hoped he would.

TWENTY-FOUR convicts sent from Chicago were released from the penitentiary at Joliet yesterday. It might not be absurdly out of place to ask how many of these convicts have under our prison system reformed and now intend to become good citizens.

THE woman-suffragists of Englewood celebrated the Fourth of July by honoring at a picnic the memories of the "foremothers" of the Republic. This was right and proper. The foremothers deserve honor. They did not agitate for woman-suffrage, but they were devoted wives and mothers. They raised sturdy sons who fought, and they made of the simple home of Revolutionary times a pleasant place to return to after men's labors were over. The wife was always there. She was not absent at a convention, her house was well kept, and her children received all needed attention. A woman to admire was our foremother, and the Englewood celebration was deserved.

THE effort to add one juror yesterday to those already selected for the Anarchists' trial proved fruitless. Just what is the matter with our law is something to which the answer is simple, but a remedy for which has not yet been devised.

THE Rev. Dr. Withrow of Boston, who has been invited to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Kittredge of the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago, has at least a degree of journalistic ability—that is, if he is the same Dr. Withrow who once wrote entertaining seashore correspondence for an Indianapolis newspaper.

BURKE, cleverest of the men who imagine there is something in pugilism and who hope to whip Sullivan, has been beaten by a sturdy youth in Cincinnati. The sturdy youth will be beaten by some one else, probably, and the some one else will defeat Sullivan, and so the thing will go on. It—pugilism—is an excrescence of the physical training modern good sense recognizes as one of the factors of advancement. The thinking man often wonders who will occupy Sullivan's place ten years from now. In the long run it will be no Sullivan who is physical champion of the world, but a man with brains. This will be in obedience to a law affecting prize-fighting like other things. It is a very simple law of nature. Sullivan lacks intelligence. Given a man with Sullivan's physical powers, and intelligence as well, and he would be a phenomenon. He will yet appear.

ANARCHIST PARSONS thinks a certain assembly of the Knights of Labor should not have expelled him. The trouble with the average Anarchist is, that he does not see things as they are. He imagines himself the locomotive, when he is only the freight-car loaded with dynamite sometimes foolishly picked up and attached to the rear of the train.

THE boy who lost both eyes is now reflective. The boy who lost only one eye goes on about as usual.

CURRENT NOTES.

They have some bright pupils in the Tyngsborough schools. At the examination the other day a boy was asked, "What are the warmth-producing foods?" His reply was, "Cayenne pepper and Jamaica ginger."—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

"The picture is very fair, Brown, but you look too sad." "Yes, I looked sad on purpose. You see it's for my wife, who is in the country, and if it looked bright and cheerful she'd be coming home to find out what the matter was."—*New York Times.*

The water carts of Lowell are decorated with patent medicine advertisements. An innocent Irishman from the rural districts looked at one the other day and remarked: "Faith, it's no wondher Lowell is healthy whin they wather the streets with ——'s Sarsaparilla."—*Lowell Citizen.*

Mrs. De Baggs (critically)—"Beautiful picture, the sunset true to nature. The bear in the foreground——" Miss De Baggs—"Bear, namma! Certainly not. It is a cow. Isn't it, papa?" Mr. De Baggs (cynically)—"No, my dear; only an artist's bull."—*Philadelphia Call.*

Bebe is given two oranges because she has behaved well. "Come," said her mother, "don't be greedy. Give one of them to your little brother." Bebe, with very good grace, holds out the fruit to her brother. "You may choose," said she, "but don't take the biggest one."—*Paris Figaro.*

"Will you have another piece of steak, Charlie?" said his aunt, somewhat deaf. "I have had sufficient," replied Young America. "Been a fishin'?" "I have had a plenty." "Caught twenty?" "You are an old fool." "Broke your pole?" The lad left the table in despair.—*Boston Journal.*

"You are going to erect a monument to your father's memory, I suppose?" "O, no. Monuments crumble and decay and are forgotten. We are going to do something that will keep his memory alive much longer." "What's that?" "We are going to fight in the courts for his property."—*Ex.*

A few days since a gentleman in a smoking-car on the Central-Hudson Road took from his satchel an evening suit while searching for a magazine. A verdant-looking individual in the seat behind him, upon seeing the "claw-hammer," remarked: "Wa'l naow, I declare, if there ain't one o' them old-fashioned coats that they used to wear nigh onto forty years ago, and it looks just like new stuff, tew."—*Rochester Democrat.*

An aged sheet of fly-paper, that had haunted a drug-store window for many summers, one day read in a paper that Mollony, the lightning centre-field of the Talkbacks, had caught two flies in one inning. "Alas!" said the patient reader, laying himself down, "that is three more than I ever caught in my life. What a wonderful thing is man—in form how like a clothes-pin, and in capacity how like a graduate!" And in one last effort to stick himself to something the poor fly-paper was caught up by a passing breeze and whirled lightly and airily down the street.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

PERSONALS.

Eighteen of the fifty-seven surviving members of President Dwight's Yale class of 1849 were present at his inauguration. The class numbered ninety-four at graduation.

Mary Anderson tells a London newspaper man that she will stay in Europe four years, and that she will not act for some time, as work recently has proved a great strain on her health. She will spend the winter in Rome.

It is said that Dr. Schweninger, Bismarck's physician, who was recently called to St. Petersburg, was promised by the Czar a large sum only on condition of his succeeding in his proposed treatment. If he fails to effect a permanent reduction in the Czar's weight, his own pay is to be materially reduced.

"The strong 'church' influence brought to bear on the council alone prevented the University of Oxford from conferring its honorary degree on Mr. Irving," says the London *World* of June 23. "The discussions on the subject were of an unusually lively description, as Mr. Irving's friends made a good fight for the great tragedian."

The "King of Tavolara," Bartoleoni Paolo, died the 2d of June. Tavolara, the ancient Hermaca, is a little island in the Tyrrhenian Sea belonging to Sardinia. It was given to Paolo's grandfather, Giuseppe, by King Charles Albert; and Bartoleoni's title, which did not prevent him from leading the life of an industrious peasant, now descends to his son Paolo.

It seems the fatal self-confidence of Dr. Gudden, King Ludwig's physician, was hightened by the fact that he twice narrowly escaped imminent death. Once, as Director of the Munich Insane Asylum, he disarmed a patient who fired several shots at him; and on another occasion, when physician to the asylum at Werneck, he entered a mine filled with deadly gases which proved fatal to several of his colleagues.

A Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* says: "Yesterday afternoon [July 3] there were twenty or thirty people gathered in the White House grounds to listen to the music of the Marine Band. Just at the close of the concert the President and his wife appeared on the veranda, and the people moved in a mass toward them. As soon as the President saw this he turned to go into the house. The crowd began to clap hands, and the President turned, jerked off his narrow-rimmed straw hat, and then, passing in front of his wife, went into the door and left her to follow. A man who would do that would stick his napkin into his neck and eat with a knife."

WILL UNCLE SAM BUY IT?

THE STURGEON BAY & LAKE MICHIGAN SHIP-CANAL.

Discussion by the Senate of an Amendment to the River and Harbor Bill Appropriating $150,000 for the Purchase of the Canal—Ingalls and Edmunds Oppose the Scheme—The Lake Commerce Question—No Final Action Taken.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—[Special.]—The Senate spent all day in the consideration of one item of the River and Harbor bill. It was for the appropriation of $150,000 for the purchase of the Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan Ship-Canal and harbor of refuge.

Mr. Ingalls made the point of order that the paragraph was new legislation. This was not a bill to buy canals. The item was general legislation not connected with the bill. The Chair overruled the point of order, holding that as the amendment was reported by a standing committee (the Committee on Commerce) and in pursuance of an estimate of the head of the War Department it was in order.

Mr. Edmunds made a new point, that this commercial transaction (the buying of private property) had nothing to do with the general scope of this bill, which was for improving rivers and harbors. It was therefore irrelevant. The Chair submitted the question of relevancy to the Senate and the amendment was decided to be relevant and in order—yeas 31, nays 9. Mr. Edmunds opposed the amendment. He said that at least 200,000 acres of land in that region (and he did not know how much more) had been granted to the State of Wisconsin to build this canal, and now the Government was asked to buy the property which it had already paid for, for the reason (as he supposed), first, that it would be a refuge to mariners; and, second, a refuge to the stockholders. He put it in that way so as to be polite.

Mr. Ingalls characterized the amendment as "an impudent and shameless private speculation." It was an old custom, an ancient and venerable corner. But he had no doubt that by means of combinations that had been formed this gratuity and donation of $150,000 would be given to this company for a work on which the company said it had no further pecuniary interest.

Mr. McMillan advocated the amendment, and said that this discussion was an admirable illustration of the way in which opinions in regard to the River and Harbor bills were formed. The amendment had been reported, not at the request of the canal company, but in the interest of the commerce of the country and to relieve the vessels engaged in this waterway of the tolls which they now had to pay.

Mr. Butler asked whether he was to understand that the company did not desire to sell.

Mr. McMillan replied that so far as the Committee on Commerce knew that was so.

Mr. Butler did not think it should be taken from the company against its will.

Mr. McMillan suggested that private property was constantly taken for public use. That was being done now for a library site in Washington.

Mr. Sawyer stated in reference to a remark of Mr. Ingalls that he did not now or ever own any interest in the canal company.

Mr. Edmunds analyzed the reports and accounts of the canal company in order to show that as the matter now stood the property was paid for—and paid for by the United States, except as to the sum of $61,000, being the amount actually paid in on stock; and on account of that the company had $22,000 cash on hand. At least that was the condition of things four years ago, when the last report of the company was printed.

Mr. Ingalls showed from the company's report that the directors had voted to themselves $45,000 of stock for services rendered and expenses incurred prior to the time when the canal was commenced. He characterized this transaction as absolute larceny—as so much money deliberately stolen by the directors. There was no public record of what the company had realized from the 200,000 acres of valuable pine lands granted by the United States, although the act of Congress required an account to be rendered of the proceeds of these lands.

The company had presented a simulated and fabricated account of $202,796 for moneys paid to its own directors and officers. They were items built up out of moonshine and fog, and he was surprised that the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce would put forward such an account as a foundation for reporting this amendment.

Mr. Conger replied to the speeches of Senators Edmunds and Ingalls and complained that the latter Senator had held up to the country the Committee on Commerce as not only untrue to its trusts but also as remarkably ignorant. He thought it a pity that the Senator from Kansas could not get away from his arduous duties on the District of Columbia Committee and give the Committee on Commerce the benefit of his vast erudition. As to the vote of stock to the directors, Mr. Conger declared that the stock never was worth, and never could be worth, the snap of a finger. He was not a special advocate of the amendment except as it was for the general interest of the people along the whole chain of lakes. This was the only harbor of refuge for an extent of probably 150 miles of the worst coast on Lake Michigan. The appropriation for a harbor of refuge at Burlington, Vt., could be doubled in this bill. Storms might get up on Lake Champlain—boys with bellows could start them at any time—but God makes the storms on Lake Michigan, and men tremble. And yet it was the item for this harbor of refuge that was now attacked. Without fear of contradiction from Senators or from the press, he asserted that there was no committee in the Senate which came to the performance of its duties with more painstaking care or more conscientiousness than the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Miller also defended the Committee on Commerce for its action in reporting the amendment. He had never been indicted for a heinous crime; but when he listened to the speeches of the Senators from Vermont and Kansas he felt as if he and other members of the Committee on Commerce might find themselves in prison before night. There was no more important work in the country, considering its cost, than this canal; and it was of great importance to make it free to all the commerce of the lakes. He denied that there was a charge in the company's accounts that was not perfectly legitimate. He believed it a wise policy for the Government to become the owner of these canals. It had done so in several cases—notably in the canal at Louisville and at the falls of the Ohio River. The Government had built at the head of the St. Mary's River the greatest ship lock in the world at a cost of between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000, and an additional lock was now demanded in the interest of the commerce of Lake Superior. The Government had entered on a career of taking the shackles off everything that floated on the water. No matter how much casuists might proclaim against it, no matter how much the great railroad companies cried it down or tried to prevent the passage of River and Harbor bills, these great works would go on to completion, and wo to the public man who stood in their way.

Mr. Ingalls, taking up again the question of the company's accounts, which he had already analyzed, characterized them as cooked and bogus—pretty thoroughly cooked, well done, and not rare at all. He read from these accounts to prove that his original statement as to the directors allowing themselves compound interest on moneys advanced, and which had been denied by Mr. Conger, was strictly accurate.

Mr. Miller denied that the company had made up any account against the Government. The Government had inquired of the company as to the cost of the canal, and the company had made its statement; that was all. It had presented no account against the United States.

Mr. Ingalls explained that the Boards of Engineers had called on his company to make up a statement in order to ascertain what the company would expect to receive in case the Government should decide to take control of the work. And the company had made this statement, showing a cost of $178,000. The statement was fabricated, simulated, and fictitious. It was made up almost wholly of estimates that were formed after the proposition was made to buy the canal. It consisted of interest compounded, of stock that never was sold, of salaries that never were paid; but it did not state the amount that was received for the land.

Mr. Miller remarked that the company might have declined to present any account and might have required the Government, if it desired to take possession of the canal, to pay the value of it. This great waterway—this gate to the great commerce of the lakes—ought to be owned and held by the Government so that no tolls should be levied on that commerce. When the Government asked to be informed what the canal had cost the company had very properly put in the cost for the services of its officers. This was perfectly legitimate. These services were fixed at a very modest figure—$1,000 a year for the President and $1,000 for the Secretary and Treasurer. That was all there was in the question.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Attorney-General Makes a Decision in Reference to the Cook County Insane—New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 6.—[Special.]—Attorney-General Hunt today wrote to George C. Klehm, Chairman of the Cook County Board of Commissioners, in reference to the question asked by Mr. Klehm, as to whether Cook County convicts in the penitentiary who become insane and are by order of court in another county sent to the Elgin and Kankakee Insane Asylums can be charged against the quota of 304 which that county is entitled to have cared for in these institutions. The Attorney-General holds that such patients cannot be properly charged against the county's quota. In answer to whether it is within the power of the trustees of the insane asylums referred to to compel Cook County to take back noisy and troublesome cases to make room for recent and curable ones, the county not having more than they are entitled to have in the asylums, the Attorney-General says that the matter is largely within the discretion of the trustees to determine who are entitled to preference in admission to the asylums.

The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following stock companies:

The Enterprise Building & Loan Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, Elbert C. Ferguson, Hugo F. Baur, J. H. Plecker, L. B. Hayman, and W. A. Carroll.

The Stanley Tack Works, at Belleville; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Richard Stanley, George W. Stanley, and A. L. Stanley.

The Carlisle Furniture Company, at Carlisle; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, J. C. W. Schnell, M. J. O. Harnett, C. H. Craft, August Schlafly, Theodore Volmer, Porter W. Brown, and W. W. White.

The Crowder Milling Company, at Edwardsville; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Albert B. Crowder, Robert Kinkead, Edward S. Morrison.

The *Courrier de L'Illinois* Publishing Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Alexander Grandpie, Alfred Goure, and Victor Gerardin.

The Hussman Crucible Company, at Mascoutah; capital stock, $30,000; incorporators, Arnold Hussman, Horace Stone, and Conrad Meyer.

The Watson Feed-Water Heating and Purifying Company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $60,000; incorporators, George H. Watson, James J. Hannerty, and Patrick Short.

The Elgin Water, Light & Power Company at Elgin; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, George B. Dunne, Henry T. Hardcastle, and Eugene Clifford.

The Mercy Industrial School for Girls at Chicago; not for profit; incorporators, Mrs. Edward Ely, Mrs. John Alling, Mrs. E. O. F. Roler, Mrs. O. L. Wheelock, Mrs. Luman Allen, Mrs. Nobis B. Judah, and Luman Allen.

The Parnell Parliamentary Aid Association of Illinois at Chicago; not for profit; incorporators, John F. Mahon, P. J. Walsh, John Brown, and David Clohesey.

The Western Illinois and Eastern Iowa Fair Association; not for profit; at Keithsburg Township, Mercer County; incorporators, E. Railsburn, L. K. Jenne, J. C. Mitchell, George E. Parsons, T. B. Cabeen, Dennis Murts, and George Vogt.

The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic; not for profit; at Chicago; incorporators, Lena P. Roby, Mary C. Reynolds, Fanney O. Webster, and Nelly E. Gunlock.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians of the State of Illinois (being a State Division of said order in this State); at Chicago; not for profit; incorporators, Richard Powers, P. E. O'Neil, John F. Mahon, and David Clohesey.

The Curbstone Cutters' and Setters' Union of Chicago; not for profit; incorporators, William J. Nolen, John Crowley, John McGlenan, and John Johnson.

The Pure Milk Company of Chicago filed a certificate of increase of capital stock to $[illegible].

The New Castle Mining Company filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from $5,000 to $30,000.

The Peru Plow Company filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from $120,000 to $150,000 and changing its name to the Peru Plow & Wheel Company.

The Peoria Coöperative Telephone Company at Peoria; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Benjamin Warren Jr., Paul O. Bauer, Henry J. Marmein, and George A. Ditewig.

Articles of incorporation were filed by the St. Louis, Chicago & Peoria Railway Company, with the principal office at Springfield, and the capital stock $1,000,000. It is proposed to construct this road from Springfield to Peoria. The incorporators and first Board of Directors are D. L. Wing of Springfield, H. A. Neal, H. F. Wilson, H. E. Kingsley, and R. S. Hodgen of Charleston.

THE SOUTHERN EVANGELISTS.

After Careful Consideration the West Side Preachers Come to the Conclusion They Don't Want Them.

When Sam Jones left Chicago there were a number of projects looking to his return next fall. The most important was that of the West Side pastors, who held a general meeting and went so far as to select the Boulevard Skating Rink as the proper place for holding a series of meetings rivaling those at the Casino Rink on Twenty-fourth street, under the auspices of the South Side preachers. A committee was selected which was empowered to call the West Side divines together in case it was thought advisable to call Mr. Jones back to the city, and also to have general supervision of the preliminary arrangements. This committee consisted, among others, of Dr. Goodwin, Dr. Davis, and Dr. Lawrence. Since the departure of the Georgia revivalist the preachers have apparently changed their opinions of his work as they have observed the permanent results in their respective charges, for at a recent meeting of the committee a resolution reading that the members did not "see their way clear to suggest any action in the premises" was adopted. This practically ends the matter, as it was understood when the committee was appointed that its decision would be final.

One of the causes leading to this result was the course pursued by the two Sams regarding tobacco, or, in the words of a member of the committee: "No one asked them to stop the use of tobacco. They did so of their own free will, but after all they said here they ought to have held out, and their course, to put it in the mildest way, was decidedly objectionable. Besides, on close examination of the church rolls, I do not see any great beneficial results to the churches resulting from their work."

THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Special Meeting of the Board of Trustees Yesterday—The Question of Removal from the Present Quarters Still Agitated.

The trustees of the Chicago University held a special meeting at the Grand Pacific yesterday. D. G. Hamilton, President of the Board and Chairman of the Executive Committee, to which was intrusted the raising of the funds to pay the indebtedness of the institution, made a partial report of the work accomplished. The committee is endeavoring to first secure the $10,000 required by the compromise with the Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company of Maine to pay for the occupancy of the property for the coming year—the amount to be applied on the indebtedness, the entire sum to be paid. Some $5,000 has been raised, and by Saturday, Mr. Hamilton believed, the remainder would be on hand. Some of the trustees, notwithstanding the agreement to drop the project of removing from the present quarters, are still advocating such a movement, and there is far from anything like harmony in the board. The Executive Committee is determined, however, to do what can be done to save the property, and there the matter hangs. The board adjourned until July 19.

GEN. LOGAN.

He Says He Is Not a Candidate for a Place on the Next Presidential Ticket.

From a recent interview in St. Louis: Said Senator Logan: "I don't like to talk to newspapers on political matters anyhow, and in fact I see nothing just at this time to talk about. Everybody knows what I think of the Fitz John Porter bill, and it's not worth while to discuss that subject. As for the pension vetoes by the President—well, I haven't got anything to say about them either. That whole subject is going to come up in the Senate, and I'll express myself then. But I don't feel well enough to be interviewed on politics, and I wouldn't be if I was well."

"What do you think will be the Presidential tickets of 1888?"

"I don't know, but you can say positively that I'm not a candidate for a place on the ticket. I'm not a candidate for anything just now. I think the people will decide between now and then who will be the candidate."

Boodle Aldermen to Be Investigated.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6.—[Special.]—Judge Van Wagoner in his charge to the grand jury this morning instructed the body to investigate the charges of bribery made against several members of the Municipal Assembly by the newspapers. The charges are that one member of the House of Delegates who was elected by corporations for the benefits to be derived bribed two other members by paying $[illegible] each for their votes in securing a franchise to the Forest Park & Carondelet Railway. A number of other charges of a similar character are made, and it is believed several boodlers will be sustained.

THOMAS' SECOND NIGHT.

THE ATTENDANCE NOT SO LARGE AS THE EVENING PREVIOUS.

A Program Presented Which Was in Every Way Satisfactory to the Audience—Aronson Procures a Temporary Injunction Against the Casino People, but Failing to Give a Bond the Operetta of "Erminie" Is Produced as Usual on the North Side.

The audience that gathered in the Exposition Building last night was noticeably smaller than that of Monday evening. The weather was doubtless responsible for this falling off. The atmosphere within the hall was sultry and motionless. One could only lie back in a receptive mood and be pleased and care not why. The program was a happy mixture of the old and new, the entertaining and interesting. The first number was the march and overture of "Tannhäuser." The enthusiasm that this awakened did not ebb throughout the concert. Adolf Jensen's wedding music (op. 54) was given for the first time. Jensen was first of all a song-writer, and he treats the orchestra from a vocal standpoint. His work is mostly in the emotional vein, to use the German phrase. It charms but never surprises one into sudden admiration. The wedding music opens with a stirring Festival Procession. The Bridal song and dance follow, and it closes with the Notturno. The grace and sweetness of the work found it favor at once.

Tschaikowsky's variations and finale (op. 55) formed the last number of the second part. It has never been given here before by Mr. Thomas. One could hardly ask for a better illustration of the work done by the "first of the young composers. Tchaikowsky has a wonderful art of expression but little to say. His less ambitious works have always been the best. The somewhat raffiné composition could have had no better interpretation than it received last night. In fact Thomas read between the lines so well that he deserves the credit of "having found in Homer what was never there." The last part of the program included St. Saëns' eery Danse Macabre, Schubert's Ave Maria, and, as a bonne bouche, the overture of "William Tell."

The program for tonight:

Wedding March, Overture, } Midsummer Night's Dream. } Mendelssohn
Andante Con Moto, Symphony No. 5..Beethoven
Damnation of Faust..........................Berlioz
1. Invocation.
2. Minuet of the Will-o'-the-Wisps.
3. Dance of the Sylphs.
4. Rakoczy March.
Vorspiel, Lohengrin........................Wagner
Mephisto Waltz (after Lenau's Faust)......Liszt
Bal Costume, Second Suite (new).....Rubinstein
1. Polonaise et Polonaise.
2. Cosaque et petite Russienne.
3. Pasha et Almee.
4. Signeur et Dame (de la Cour Henri III).
5. Danses (Valse, Polka et Galop).
Overture, Merry Wives of Windsor.......Nicolai
La Vierge (first time)......................Massenet
String Orchestra.
Waltz, G'schichten aus dem Wiener-wald, zither obligato. Polka Schnell, "Unter Donnen und Blitzen." } ..Strauss

The Chicago Casino Cannot Produce "Erminie."

Judge Blodgett yesterday morning decided the operetta case of Rudolph Aronson against George Fleckenstien and others, which was a bill filed by Aronson to prevent the defendants from producing an operetta called "Erminie" at the new Casino in this city. He claimed that in March last he bought of Harry Poulton and others the sole right to produce the operetta in the United States and Canada; that the composition had never been published; and that he had copyrighted the name. The defendants have been playing it since June 26, and advertising it as "latest New York success," etc. The Judge, in deciding the motion, said he had no doubt the defendants intended to make believe that the operetta they produced was the same as the one which complainant had produced in New York with signal success. After being notified by complainant of his rights the defendants modified their placards by omitting all allusions to the New York operetta. It was admitted that before Aronson acquired the right to the piece in the United States that the songs and vocal score had been published and put on sale with the knowledge and consent of the owners, but it was shown that the orchestration, orchestra parts, and libretto had never been published.

The evidence on the part of the defendants tended to show that their operetta, as played at the new Casino, was an entirely new production, but that they had, as they lawfully might, adapted the songs and vocal score of the original "Erminie," but that their orchestral leader had wholly written and composed the orchestration and orchestra parts and Fred Dickson the libretto. It was quite evident that complainant's operetta was founded on the old drama of "Robert Macaire," but the title, dialog, scenery, and dramatic situations were so far different as to entitle the piece as a whole to the claim of novelty. Dixon had taken his libretto from the same source, and though he had shown an attempt to avoid copying complainant's work, it was evident he had modeled thereon.

The proof showed also that the name "Ermine," as applied to an operetta, originated with the authors of complainant's operetta, but that they had not by the publication of the songs and vocal score given to the public the right to use the name as applied to any other libretto, dialog, or orchestra. The publication only gave to the public that which was published, and did not authorize the use of the name as applied to the operetta as a whole. The proof showed an attempt by defendants to avail themselves of the reputation complainant's operetta had acquired by imitating it with only colorable changes of dialog, etc. Complainant's operetta, with the name, was so far original as to entitle it to protection as literary property. The name was a property right, not strictly on the principle of a trade-mark, but because the name and literary composition became blended so that the name described and identified the composition. Defendants therefore had no right to profit by using such name to the injury of complainant, or to commit a fraud on the public by so doing. An author who had given a particular title to his composition was entitled to have that name protected. It was not necessary to decide whether the registering of the name gave any protection, as complainant was protected by his common-law rights, nor as to which of the two librettos was the more meritorious in a literary way. Sufficient to say that the defendants were endeavoring to avail themselves of the reputation made by complainant by his enterprise and skill. This they could not rightfully do, and the injunction would be granted as asked.

Inasmuch as Manager Aronson furnished no bond to cover any damage which the Casino people might sustain in case the court should finally decide that they had a right to produce "Erminie," the latter was produced as usual last night at the Casino.

Notes.

Mr. E. E. Rice, it is reported, will shortly arrive in this country to borrow sufficient money to bring the "Adonis" company back.

There will be a change of bill at McVicker's next week. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday and Wednesday matinée the program will consist of "Broken Hearts" and "Old Love-Letters." The remainder of the week will be presented "Sealed Instructions," which will be remembered as having been produced at the Grand last summer.

THE DEADLY ICE-CREAM.

It Is Partaken Of by a Hundred Persons at a Picnic—All Are Taken Violently Sick—Two Die and Several Others Are Not Expected to Survive.

COULTERVILLE, Ill., July 6.—[Special.]—The citizens of Coulterville gave a picnic July 4, which was largely attended by the surrounding farmers and guests sojourning at the springs. With other refreshments was served ice-cream. This particular ice-cream was made in copper vessels and stood for several hours before being served. It was partaken of by nearly 100 persons, and a few hours later the majority were taken suddenly sick, with all the symptoms of corrosive poisoning. Physicians were hastily summoned and every effort made to alleviate the sufferings of the victims. Today Minnie and James Wilson, aged 14 and 16 years, children of James Wilson, died in convulsions. Kate Hessier, a young lady 17 years old, is not expected to live. Myra Sieuey and several other young ladies are dangerously ill. They are unconscious and delirious. The older people recovered first from the effects of the poisoning, but more than twenty are still in danger. An examination of the vessels showed that the ice-cream absorbed a great quantity of the copper. Messengers were today sent to Belleville for physicians. Several invalids who are at the springs for treatment partook of the cream, and one also is in a serious condition.

FIRES.

Forest Fires Raging Through the Michigan Woods, Stopping Trains and Creating Sad Havoc Generally.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., July 6.—[Special.]—Terrible forest fires are raging along the line of the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad between this city and Marquette. At Newberry 30,000 cords of wood belonging to the Vulcan Furnace Company were burned, and the furnace will probably be shut down in consequence. Everything is very dry, and the fire runs through the woods with fearful rapidity. Trains are delayed and crops are burning up for want of rain.

Fierce Blaze at Denver—The Academy of Music Destroyed—Total Loss, $200,000.

DENVER, Colo., July 6.—At 1:15 this morning as people were going home from celebrating the National birthday fire was discovered in the Academy of Music, and before the fire department could get to work flames were leaping through the building in half a dozen places, and a few minutes later the building was one mass of flames. The heat was so intolerable that the fire department were driven from the front of the building. It now became evident that the Academy was doomed, and the firemen devoted themselves to saving the *Rocky Mountain News* Building and the Goode and McClintoc Blocks adjoining. The flames spread so rapidly and the heat became so intense that in less than fifteen minutes after the discovery of the fire the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company (whose office is in the block directly across the street from the academy) were melted and all service destroyed. The operators managed to save the Wheatstone and other valuable instruments, though several of the relays were destroyed by the heat transmitted from the melting wires before they could be detached. The fire was the quickest ever witnessed in Denver. The ground floor of the Academy was occupied by business houses in which several men were sleeping at the time of the fire, all of whom were rescued by the firemen except Tim Enright, an old man. Enright retired at 12 o'clock last night in an intoxicated condition and was forgotten until too late.

The cause of the fire is at present unknown. As near as could be learned the losses are as follows: P. F. Hughes, on Academy of Music, $125,000; insurance, $50,000. *Rocky Mountain News*, $25,000; insurance, $3,500. John Kinneavy's saloon, $5,000, insurance $1,000; Solomon, clothing, $2,000, insurance $1,200; Lazarus, tailor, $3,000, no insurance; Goode Block, $10,000, insurance $7,500; Joseph Meskero, $2,000, no insurance; McClintoc Block, $2,500; smaller losses estimated at $5,000.

American and Canadian Losses for June.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The New York *Daily Commercial Bulletin* of July 7 estimates the loss by fire in June in the United States and Canada at $9,750,000, an amount 50 per cent greater than the average loss in June for many years. The number of large fires in June was exceptional for that month, there having been twenty-one fires where the reported loss was between $100,000 and $600,000, the aggregate loss by these twenty-one fires alone being $4,000,000. There were 154 fires in which the reported loss was $10,000 and upwards. The month was a severe one for the fire-insurance companies.

$200,000 Fire at Cohoes, N. Y.

COHOES, N. Y., July 6.—North's storehouse, containing cotton, wool, and manufactured knit goods, belonging to numerous manufacturers, including Parsons & Co. and Silliman, Brooks & Co., was destroyed by fire late last night. The loss reached $200,000.

Wisconsin Lumber Mills Burned Up.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 6.—At Stevens Point yesterday morning a fire destroyed 1,000,000 feet of lumber and the mill of the North Side Lumber Company. Loss about $16,000; insurance, $5,000. Later in the day the Jackson House and a dwelling were burned at the same place. Loss, $5,000; insurance unknown.

A Detroit Woman Suffocated by Smoke.

DETROIT, Mich., July 6.—The house of Mrs. Catherine Hickey, on Sixth avenue, was damaged by fire this morning. While the firemen were at work on the flames they discovered Mrs. Hickey lying dead on the floor of one of the rooms. She had been suffocated by smoke.

Milwaukee Icehouses Damaged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 6.—[Special.]—A fire in the upper portion of one of the Cream City Brewing Company's icehouses this evening damaged the roof and the stock of ice to the extent of $5,000; partially insured.

At Other Points.

CLEVELAND, O., July 7.—At 1:30 this morning two tank-cars containing oil exploded on the flats at the foot of Harrison street. A half-dozen cars of coal ignited, and the burning oil running down the river set fire to the central-way bridge, which was nearly consumed. A large tank of gasoline exploded also, and for a time it looked as if a terrible conflagration was inevitable. At this hour (2:15) the fire is under control. The loss will aggregate about $10,000.

HAMILTON, O., July 6.—Fire tonight destroyed W. C. Freichtling's double-room dry-goods store, corner of Second and High streets. Loss, $30,000; insurance on stock, $17,000.

Blazes in the City.

A first and second alarm of fire was given early last evening from the box at the corner of Larrabee street and Clybourn avenue on account of a blaze in a barn at the rear of No. 112 Clybourn avenue, owned by Fred Carson of Blue Island, and occupied by Muelhoefer Bros., undertakers. It is said that this is probably the worst spot in the city in which a fire could be started, on account of the multitude of frame buildings grouped together in close proximity. The barn was stored with hay, but the flames were soon extinguished. The damage was slight. The cause is supposed to have been firecrackers.

The cottage adjoining the barn owned by F. Koscher & Son of No. 118 Clybourn avenue, and occupied by James Sellar, was damaged to the extent of $100.

Pieces of a burning skyrocket descended on the roof of Thomas Fitzpatrick's house at No. 124 Ewing street at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and fired the building. Damage to house and furniture $100; fully insured. The adjoining building was damaged slightly.

THE IROQUOIS CLUB.

It Is Dissatisfied with Its Present Quarters and May Take the Old Union League Club-Rooms.

At the monthly meeting of the Iroquois Club last night the Executive Committee made a report declaring that the rooms were untenantable, and recommending that they be closed and the help be discharged until other quarters could be obtained. The report took nearly every member by surprise, and struck them as being rather a bold move on the part of the Executive Committee without some notice to the club. The first thing done was to lay the report on the table without even asking an explanation. This vote was subsequently reconsidered, and the matter was discussed at some length. Members of the Executive Committee explained that for months past efforts had been made to arrive at some sort of an understanding with J. M. Hill, who holds a lease on the building and sub-leases it to the club, by which the house can be put in a shape that will be satisfactory. They had been unable to do so, and had therefore concluded to make the recommendation submitted. G. W. Brandt raised the question whether any legal ground existed for canceling the lease. He said the lease had three years yet to run, and its cancelation involved a matter of $20,000, which should be considered well before any action was taken. Members of the Executive Committee said that this question had also been examined, and that the club could get out of the matter all right. It was decided to postpone final action until the next meeting, and in the mean time the Executive Committee will make another effort to come to terms with Mr. Hill. If it is decided to leave the present quarters, the old Union League Club rooms will probably be temporarily occupied. There is also some talk of building a club-house.

The matter of fixing the time for the oft-postponed banquet was not brought up. The Executive Committee simply indefinitly postponed the affair, and did not like to acknowledge that it was compelled to do so in order to avoid absolute failure.

An Aged Trio.

NEW HOLLAND, O., July 6.—Mrs. Arnold, near this place, is today celebrating the 109th anniversary of her birthday. She has two sisters living, one aged 106 and the other 112.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

RUSSIA IS BENT ON VIOLATING THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

She Has Informed the Powers that Batoum Is No Longer a Free Port and Is Hurrying Troops to Bessarabia—Prince Luitpold Refuses to Accept the Resignation of His Cabinet—M. de Lesseps and His Canal—Cholera's Deadly Work.

LONDON, July 6.—Russia has informed the Powers that Batoum is no longer a free port. The Berlin press concurs in the belief that this announcement is the first step in the Czar's denunciation of the Treaty of Berlin. Fifteen thousand Russian troops have passed through Odessa and are massing in Bessarabia.

The German Government Will Take Charge of the Construction of the Channel to the Baltic—Luitpold of Bavaria Refuses to Accept the Resignation of His Cabinet.

BERLIN, July 6.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The German Government has finally concluded to take charge of the construction of the channel between the German Ocean and the Baltic. In connection therewith the Government will for the first time inaugurate the new economic system, comprising the establishment of laborers' accident and life insurance funds, the erection of laborers' cottages, dining-rooms, savings-banks, etc.

The Prince Regent of Bavaria has refused to accept the resignations of the members of his Cabinet. He wrote them a letter thanking them warmly for the assistance which they had lent him at a critical period and expressing the hope that they would further continue to do their best for the welfare of the country.

The sängerfest at Heilbronn is largely attended by numerous singing societies from all over the country. Among the guests were members of the royal court of Würtemberg. The Guttenberg Society of Stuttgart carried off the first prize.

At Potsdam seven small farm-houses were destroyed by fire today. The Crown Prince bravely assisted in saving lives and property.

The papers still continue commenting on the Russian-Bulgarian difficulties. The Turkish Government has sent a reply to the protesting note of Russia declaring that it would take steps against Bulgaria only in concert with the other Powers.

Published returns show a large number of persons that received State or parochial relief in Prussia during the last year, the number assisted being more than 3½ per cent of the population.

Borsig's railway works in Berlin, which are the oldest of the kind on the Continent, having been founded in 1838, will shortly be closed owing to continued loss arising from low prices.

The total number of persons who emigrated from Germany from January to May, both inclusive, is 33,977. This is a large decrease as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1885.

De Lesseps, the Canal, and the Committee.

PARIS, July 6.—M. de Lesseps told the Panama Canal Committee that it was possible to complete a level canal in three years at a cost of 600,000,000 francs, but he added that he had not come to a definit decision yet. He said he would act according to the requirements of science. In regard to a canal with locks, as advocated by M. Jacquire, he thought such a canal could only be temporary; that ultimately a level canal would be required.

M. Dingler, an engineer, stated that he calculated that the annual receipts of the canal company would be 6,000,000 francs, or 15 francs per ton.

Cholera's Deadly Work.

ROME, July 6.—The cholera returns today are as follows: Brindisi, 11 new cases, 7 deaths; Francavilla and Fontana, 82 cases, 35 deaths; Latiano, 56 cases, 26 deaths. One case is reported at Venice. The *Popolo Romano* asserts that the official figures are lower than the actual figures.

Gossip from the French Capital.

LONDON, July 6.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The Paris Municipal Council, in accordance with the new law just passed, yesterday, for the first time since the Reign of Terror, opened its sittings to the public. The President delivered an oration in favor of the Extremist-Radical policy of autonomy for the municipality of Paris.

M. de Freycinet and fifty Deputies have been nominated by the Chamber to attend the unveiling of the statue of the poet Lamartine at Passy tomorrow.

Alexandre Dumas has gained his case against the heirs of Frederic Gaillardet, who tried to compel him to erase from the list of dramas on his father's tomb the title of "La Tour de Nesle," of which Gaillardet had furnished the germ but which the elder Dumas had really written. The heirs of Gaillardet have been compelled to pay the costs of the action.

The Gun Is a Good One.

LONDON, July 6.—The trials of the new Nordenfelt gun and carriage today at Dartford, in Kent, were entirely successful. The weather was clear and bright. The trials were witnessed by a small but brilliant assemblage, numbering 200 all told, and including the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, and Gen. Lord Wolseley. A number of prominent Americans were present, including Frech Hadwick, naval attaché of the American legation at London.

England and Canada.

LONDON, July 6.—The Associated Chambers of Commerce tendered a banquet this evening to the delegates from the Colonial Chambers of Commerce. The Marquis of Lorne toasted "The Colonies—Our Best Customers in Peace and Our Surest Friends and Allies in War." Sir Alexander Galt responded on behalf of Canada.

The Anglo-Spanish Treaty.

MADRID, July 6.—In the Senate Señor Moret, defending the Anglo-Spanish treaty, declared that it was to Spain's interest to encourage the relations between her colonies and European nations rather than to permit the colonies to form closer relations with America.

The Duchess d'Alencon Ill.

LONDON, July 6.—The Duchess d'Alençon, sister of the Empress of Austria, is dangerously ill with scarletina at Possenhafen.

The Comtesse and Her Children.

LONDON, July 6.—The Comtesse de Paris and her children and the Duc de Chartres have arrived at Tunbridge.

Coming to Chicago.

LONDON, July 6.—British Consul Sadler, now at Panama, has been gazetted as Consul at Chicago.

MOVING TO THE SOUTH.

The First Universalist Society Will Change from Sixteenth Street and Michigan Avenue to Thirtieth Street and Prairie Avenue.

The First Universalist Society has decided to move from the present location of its church edifice, St. Paul's, Michigan avenue, near Sixteenth street. A syndicate of its members, composed of C. L. Hutchinson, George A. Seaverns, H. N. Higinbotham, Edson Keith, A. A. Libby, O. R. Keith, James H. Swan, and John Dupee Jr., was made up. Some time since this syndicate proposed to buy for $25,000 the lot fronting seventy-five feet on Prairie avenue, nearly opposit Thirtieth street, which now has an old church building on it. They would tear this down and erect for the society a new church edifice capable of seating 700 people and to cost at least $50,000. In return for this the church has to deed to them their present lot, 129¾ feet on Michigan avenue, and the building they now use. At a meeting of the society in the Sunday-school room at St. Paul's last evening it was unanimously voted to accept this proposition, with the understanding that the syndicate should not demand possession of the old church until the Sunday-school room of the new edifice was ready for occupancy, and that the organ now in use should be taken down and removed to the new church.

One of the members stated last night that within thirty days after the building now standing on the lot at Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street was torn down the Sunday-school room of the new church would be ready for church meetings. The syndicate, he said, would not make any changes or erect any new buildings upon the present site of St. Paul's. It would simply be placed upon the market and sold as advantageously as possible. There is a rumor that both the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church and one of the neighboring Catholic parishes are anxious to purchase the lot and building as it now stands.

ANOTHER CHILLY DAY.

Chicago People Went Shivering Around Yesterday—The Superiority of This Place as a Summer-Resort Over All Others Exemplified.

The voice of the gin-fizz was heard in the land yesterday and the mint-julep flourished like a green bay tree. For this reason a few misguided people believed that it was hot. They put on seersucker coat—heretofore dedicated to barbers—and made themselves ridiculous by carrying fans. The man from St. Louis said yesterday that it was not hot, and although his standard of heat is higher than most people reach before death he was right. "It's a beautiful day," he exclaimed; "invigorating as making love to a widow. I heard a man say awhile ago that it was hot. He was one of the class that Carlyle sums up under the head of 'mostly.' He wanders about drinking beer and fancy drinks—sodas and fizzes—and what's the result?"

The reporter passed.

"Why, he simply makes a little Hades for himself," continued the man from St. Louis, "and then proceeds to cuss Chicago weather. The only drink for a day like this is whisky—pure and simple. After it drink a glass of seltzer, or some aperient of the kind."

The clerk in the Weather Bureau agreed with him. He sat aloft in his eyrie in the Major Block scanning the reports that came in from the afflicted parts of the country. "It would do your heart good," he exclaimed, cheerfully, "to see how the poor devils in other places are catching it. In Des Moines the mercury stood at 100° throughout the afternoon. In Milwaukee the thermometer showed 96° and was on the up-grade at 8 o'clock. There is hope, however, even for Milwaukee. This hot wave was born out on the Western prairies and has well-nigh spent its force. In Montana and the districts contiguous the thermometer ranged today between 50° and 52°. We will soon catch the effects of the change. In fact," the clerk added, impressively, "the man who goes to bed tomorrow night without a pair of blankets within reach will be a blanked fool, he will."

In other words, tonight Chicago will once more assert her superiority to the rest of creation by sitting down on the thermometer in a summary fashion—the only proper fashion at this time of the year. The wind, which has jogged along from the southwest—St. Louis lies in that direction—will lope in briskly from the north or northwest. After a bit it will work into the east and fatten itself on the tonics of the lake. This happy era begins tonight, or the clerk of the Signal Service office has allowed his pride in Chicago as a summer-resort to run away with his judgment.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer was poised at 76°. At 10 o'clock it had crept up to 86°, at noon it was 91°, and at 2:30 p. m. it was 93°. At that moment a report came in from St. Louis saying that the mercury there was 91°. The temperature dropped at once, and toward evening it was as cool as the shady side of Mary Anderson.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 83°; 9 a. m., 86°; 11 a. m., 89°; 1 p. m., 92°; 3 p. m., 94°; 6 p. m., 94°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.65; 6 p. m., 29.62.

James Mealor, a teamster, was sunstruck yesterday afternoon at the corner of Clark and Oak streets and fell from his wagon. In falling he broke his thigh and was insensible when picked up. He was taken to his home, No. 244 Fulton street. His recovery is doubtful.

Thomas Hartford, a l borer living at No. 292 West Jackson street, was overcome by the heat while at work on the barge Muskegon, near Hanson's coal-dock on the North Branch.

Herman Bathke, a carpenter employed upon a building at Halsted and Centre streets, suddenly fell from a scaffold at the hight of the second story. It is supposed he was overcome by the heat. He was taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, where it was found that his injuries were probably fatal.

Arthur Burr, a fish-peddler living at No. 334 Carroll avenue, and employed by A. S. Barcuski at Randolph and Desplaines streets, was overcome by heat near the latter locality during the afternoon.

A boilermaker named Lawless, employed at Homan avenue and West Lake street, was overcome by heat during the afternoon.

The Hot Wave Reaches the East.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The weather in this city today was the warmest of the season thus far, the thermometer registering 86° to 90° above zero, according to location. Advices to the Associated Press indicate that the hot wave is general in the East. The following temperatures are reported: Hanover, N. H., 90° to 96° in the shade, which is unusually high in that region; Franklin Falls, 102° on four consecutive days, the hottest remembered; Boston, Mass., 96° to 99°; Albany, N. Y., 97°, the highest since the establishment of the signal-service station there, twelve years ago; Scranton, Pa., 93°.

The Heat at Various Points—Sunstrokes at Madison and Galena.

MADISON, Wis., July 6.—[Special.]—Today has been the hottest day known in this city for seventeen years. At Wasburn Observatory this afternoon the thermometer registered 100½°. Charles Herman, a farmer living near the city, suffered a sunstroke while in the city today. He is in a dangerous condition.

GALENA, Ill., July 6.—[Special.]—The mercury at noon today in this city was 106° above zero in the shade. The hottest weather ever known here. Several cases of sunstroke are reported from the country, but none fatal.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 6.—[Special.]—Under a sweltering sun and with a baking south wind the temperature at this point has today been higher than ever known before. Previous to today the sunstroke days of 1878, when thermometers registered as high as 95°, were the warmest ever experienced, but this afternoon the record has been beaten by 2°.

OMAHA, Neb., July 6.—[Special.]—Today there was one case of sunstroke in the city, and in the suburbs, where they were working on a road, four men were overpowered by the heat. None of the cases have resulted fatally.

A Burning July Atmosphere Yesterday—The Indications Point to a Continuance of the Heat Today.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7—1 a. m.—Indications: For Indiana, fair weather, stationary temperature, variable winds.

For Tennessee, local rains, stationary temperature, variable winds.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, fair weather, stationary temperature, variable winds.

For Minnesota, Eastern Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska, fair weather, stationary temperature, variable winds, becoming southerly.

For Illinois, slightly cooler, generally fair weather, variable winds.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named, being 10 p. m. Chicago time:

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer....	Thermometer......	Direction of wind......	State of weather ...	Rainf'll last 8 hours....
New York	30.00	76	S. W.	Clear	....
Washington	30.10	75	S. W.	Clear	....
New Orleans, La.	29.96	74	S. E.	Fair	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.06	79	Calm.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.94	76	S.	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.91	79	W.	Clear	....
Rochester, N. Y.	29.95	75	S. W.	Clear	....
Erie, Pa.	29.98	76	S.	Clear	....
Cleveland, O.	30.01	80	S.	Clear	....
Sandusky, O.	30.02	79	S.	Clear	....
Toledo, O.	30.02	81	S. W.	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.00	82	S. W.	Clear	....
Alpena, Mich.	29.92	75	N. W.	Clear	....
Escanaba, Mich.	29.94	76	N.	Cloudy	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.94	81	S.	Clear	....
Mackinaw City, Mich.	29.92	72	S. W.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich.	29.97	73	N. W.	Clear	....
Port Huron, Mich.	29.98	76	S.	Clear	....
Chicago, Ill.	30.01	86	W.	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.96	85	S. W.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.06	76	N. W.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.05	79	N. W.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis.	29.99	84	N. W.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.00	86	S.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.00	89	Calm.	Clear	....
Keokuk, Ia.	29.99	83	S.	Clear	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.02	81	E.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.04	84	S. E.	Clear	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.04	84	S. E.	Clear	....
Lamar, Mo.	30.05	79	E.	Clear	....
Leavenworth, Kas.	29.98	83	Calm.	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.04	86	S.	Clear	....
Huron, Dak.	30.03	81	E.	Clear	....
Yankton, Dak.	30.01	85	E.	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn.	30.10	73	N.	Clear	....
St. Vincent, Minn.	30.17	74	N.	Clear	....
Bismarck, Dak.	30.10	75	N. E.	Fair	....
Fort Buford, Dak.	30.08	79	N. E.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont.	29.90	84	N.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.97	74	N. E.	Fair	....
Denver, Colo.	29.92	73	S. E.	Cloudy	*
Dodge City, Kas.	29.96	85	Calm.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.82	87	E.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.82	84	E.	Fair	....
Fort Garry	30.14	71	N. E.	Smoky	....
Medicine Hat	29.80	91	Calm.	Clear	....

*Too small to measure.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

HAVRE, July 6.—The steamer Labrador, from New York for Havre, arrived off the Lizard at 7 a. m.

LONDON, July 6.—The steamer State of Georgia, from New York, has arrived at Glasgow. The steamer Gellert, from New York, has arrived at Hamburg.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Arrived—Steamer Nevada, from Liverpool.

HITT RENOMINATED.

SIXTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS AGAIN CHOOSE HIM THEIR LEADER.

Resolutions Adopted Commending His Course in Congress—The Thirty-second Senatorial Republican Convention—The Latest Democratic Scheme for 1888—Candidates Talked Of in Opposition to Senator Mason in the Third District.

FREEPORT, Ill., July 6.—[Special.]—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Sixth District did its work in short order this afternoon at the opera-house in this city. Judge Jacob Fawcett of Galena was chosen Chairman, and Nate Colby, of the Pecatonica *News*, Secretary. After the roll of delegates had been called, the Hon. George L. Hoffman of Mount Carroll moved that the Hon. Robert R. Hitt be renominated. This was seconded by W. A. Talcott of the Winnebago County delegation, who explained, however, that John C. Garver of Rockford was the first choice of his county. But the other members of the Winnebago delegation, which was uninstructed, saw there was no use making any fight, as the delegates from the remaining counties had come instructed for Mr. Hitt, and he favored the latter's nomination with pleasure. The motion to nominate by acclamation was then unanimously carried. A telegram was at once forwarded to Mr. Hitt in Washington giving him the result of the convention's work. About half-past 3 o'clock Mr. Hitt's reply was received, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—*Jacob Fawcett, Chairman:* I am deeply grateful for the action of the Republican Convention of the Sixth District in this day renominating me by acclamation, and I will use my best endeavors to prove worthy of their choice by faithfully and efficiently representing the interests and views of my constituents. I greet you all heartily and thankfully. ROBERT R. HITT.

The following Congressional Committee was appointed: A. B. McCrea, Chairman, Ogle County; R. G. Bailey, Carroll; William Spensely, Jo Daviess; E. P. Barton, Stephenson; J. P. Parkins, Winnebago. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Mr. Hitt's vote on the taxing of oleomargarine and his course in sustaining the bill giving indemnity to Chinese sufferers from hoodlum Anarchists, and his speech for the maintenance of civil-service reform, together with the following:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District thank Mr. Hitt for his uniform support of all just measures in aid of disabled soldiers, their widows and orphans, and unqualifiedly condemn the action of President Cleveland in vetoing measures giving small pensions to windows of gallant soldiers and approving the reinstatement of Fitz John Porter, the man who betrayed his country in the hour of battle.

MATTOON, Ill., July 6.—[Special.]—A call was issued today for the Republican Senatorial Convention for the Thirty-second District. It will be held in Mattoon Aug. 12. Coles County is entitled to sixteen delegates, Cumberland to seven, and Douglas ten.

The Latest Democratic Scheme for 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—[Special.]—A scheme came to light today which shows one part of the plan the Democrats propose carrying out between now and 1888. Gen. Rosecrans, the present Register of the Treasury, is to be nominated for the Governorship of California and every effort made to elect him. His friends say he can control the Irish, German, and soldier vote of the Pacific slope, and in so doing can influence the Irish vote in New York. This is on the assumption that Blaine will be the Republican candidate and that Cleveland cannot hold the Irish voters in the city. Then Rosecrans would be put on the Democratic ticket for the Vice-Presidency. The scheme is one of Eastern hatching. The weak point in it is the habit the California Democrats have of nominating their own candidate for Governor.

Sixth Iowa Congressional.

NEWTON, Ia., July 6.—[Special.]—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Sixth District was held here today. The candidates before it were Gov. Campbell of this place, Senator Hutchinson of Ottumwa, and the Hon. John A. Donnell of Sigourney, Keokuk County. The contest was spirited but friendly, and Mr. Donnell was chosen on the 112th ballot. The nomination was unanimously ratified, and was publicly indorsed by the other candidates.

[The nominee, John A. Donnell, is 48 years old, was born in Indiana, and went to Iowa in 1854. He was the second man to enlist in the Union army in the Town of Washington, Ia., in 1861, and served in the First Iowa Cavalry three years and six months, coming out as Adjutant of the regiment at the close of the War. He studied law, practiced at the bar of Keokuk County, Iowa, and was elected District Attorney in 1882, running nearly 300 votes ahead of his ticket in his own county. He has been District Attorney ever since. He is slight in person, active in movement, and is a good public speaker.]

The Third Congressional.

Very little interest has been developed in the Republican primaries in the Third Congressional District, which have been called for Friday afternoon, from 12 to 7 o'clock. So far there is no well developed opposition to the nomination of Senator Mason. The greater portion of the expressed opposition comes from those who have heretofore been classed as his political friends, and a good deal of it appears to be based on the ground that no opposition candidate has been brought out by the faction that has heretofore been fighting him. They have not yet succeeded in uniting on a man. W. T. Johnson, E. Nelson Blake, and others who are frequently mentioned as good Congressional timber have again been spoken of, but the former is in California and the latter has given the talk no encouragement. From the way the matter now stands there seems to be no chance that a formidable candidate can be brought out against Mason. Without a tremendous change in sentiment that will bring out an unexpectedly large vote Mason will get through without trouble, but there is likely to be a lively fight for the control of the Central Committee. Both existing factions will fight for that. The Central Committee elected this year will be a very important one. It will not only control the nomination of the next Congressman, but it will call the convention which selects delegates to the next National Republican Convention. This will make its control a matter of great importance to either faction, and may cause a hard and bitter fight.

Politics Elsewhere.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 6.—The State Prohibition Convention will be held in this city July 28 to nominate a Governor and other State officers.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 6.—The result of the elections in Georgia today insures the nomination of Gen. Gordon for Governor. The Democratic convention meets July 28 in Atlanta.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL GARLAND.

Although the President Has Not Asked for His Resignation, It Would, No Doubt, Greatly Relieve Him to Have It—A Whisper as to a Successor.

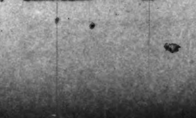
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—[Special.]—The continued agitation of the question of Attorney-General Garland's retirement from the Cabinet has forced, from apparently official sources, a statement which shows with great clearness how anxious the President is to be relieved from the embarrassment caused by the Pan-Electric scandal. It is stated that when Mr. Garland first made a public statement he said to the President that if it would relieve him of any annoyance he would give him his resignation. The President said little that was decisive, as it placed him in a very delicate position. There is, however, the best reason for the belief that had Mr. Garland at this time or subsequently sent his written resignation to the President it would have been accepted; and in all the intervening time up to now the same can be said. The President will, in all probability, not ask for the resignation, and not intimate even that he would like it, but nevertheless it would be a positive comfort for him to have the opportunity to nominate a new Attorney-General. Knowing ones say that ex-Senator McDonald of Indiana is the heir apparent of the Department of Justice.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

There is no remedy that relieves so much sickness and suffering as PARKER'S TONIC.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15 cents.

The Germicide, 305 Wabash avenue, prevents sewer-gas, bad odors, and sickness.


SOFA { LOUNGE and } BED
"SUPREME" Yeoman's Pat. back & seat of w. wire, upholstered handsomely. Ask your dealer, or call at 248 Wabash

MANDEL BROTHERS
117 to 123 State-st.

Cool Dresses.

CALL FOR THEM EARLY.

Wednesday Morning

A LIMITED NUMBER

STYLISHLY MADE, RICH IMPORTED, LIGHT WEIGHT,

ETAMINE DRESSES,

A Bargain at Twenty Dollars,

We Close Them at $9.75.

SKIN and BLOOD

Diseases from Pimples to Scrofula Cured by Cuticura.

Hundreds of letters in our possession, copies of which may be had by return of mail, repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's.

COVERED WITH SALT RHEUM.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case of Salt Rheum in this country. My mother had it twenty years, and in fact died from it. I believe CUTICURA would have saved her life. My arms, breast, and head were covered for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, externally.
NEWARK, O. J. W. ADAMS.

HEAD, FACE, AND BODY RAW.

I commenced to use your CUTICURA REMEDIES last July. My head and face and some parts of my body were almost raw. My head was covered with scabs and sores, and my suffering was fearful. I had tried everything I had heard of in the East and West. My case was considered a very bad one. I have now not a particle of Skin Humor about me and my case is considered wonderful.
DECATUR, MICH. MRS. S. E. WHIPPLE.

ECZEMA FROM HEAD TO FEET.

Charles Eayre Hinkle, Jersey City Hights, N. J., writes: "My son, a lad of 12 years, was completely cured of a terrible case of Eczema by the CUTICURA REMEDIES."

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

GRUBS, Pimples, Humors, Skin Blemishes, and Baby Humors cured by CUTICURA SOAP.


ACHING BACKS,

Weak Backs, Pain, Weakness, and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Shooting Pains through the Loins, Hip, and Side Pains, Lack of Strength and Activity RELIEVED IN ONE MINUTE and speedily cured by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, a new, original, elegant, and infallible antidote to pain and inflammation. At druggists, 25c.; five for $1.00; or postage free of POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston. Mass.

CATARRHAL DANGERS.

To be freed from the dangers of suffocation while lying down; to breathe freely, sleep soundly and undisturbed; to rise refreshed, head clear, brain active and free from pain or ache; to know that no poisonous, putrid matter defiles the breath and rots away the delicate machinery of smell, taste, and hearing; to feel that the system does not, through its veins and arteries, suck up the poison that is sure to undermine and destroy, is indeed a blessing beyond all other human enjoyments. To purchase immunity from such a fate should be the object of all afflicted. But those who have tried many remedies and physicians despair of relief or cure.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical, and never-failing.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and one IMPROVED INHALER, all wrapped in one package, with treatise and directions, and sold by all druggists for $1.00.
POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

ACHING MUSCLES


Relieved in one minute by that new, original, elegant, and infallible antidote to pain and inflammation, the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. No ache or pain, or bruise or strain, or cough or cold, or muscular weakness but yields to its speedy, all-powerful, and never-failing, pain-alleviating properties. At druggists 25c, five for $1.00; or of POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE



And others suffering from nervous debility, exhausting chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old are positively cured by Dr. Horne's famous Electro-Magnetic Belt. Thousands in every State in the Union have been cured. Electricity instantly felt. Patented and sold 10 years. Whole family can wear same belt. Electric Suspensories free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations and bogus companies. Electric Trusses for Rupture. 700 cured in '85. Send stamp for pamphlet.
DR. W. J. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.


HUMPHREYS'
Homeopathic Veterinary Specifics for
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY.
Used by U. S. Governm't.
Chart on Rollers, and Book Sent Free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

NICKEL PLATING.

Registers Replated; Fenders, Grates, Chandeliers, etc., Replated, Lacquered and Cleaned.
CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS,
95 Ohio Street.

OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO DOCK CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Dock Co. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for any other business that be presented, will be held in this city, at the office of the Company, Tuesday, July 13, 1886, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. C. H. DURPHY, Secretary.
Chicago, June 29, 1886.


RUPTURE
Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt-Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous Electric & Magnetic current. Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective. Avoid frauds. Over 9,000 cured. Send stamp for pamphlet.
ALSO ELECTRIC BELTS FOR DISEASES.
DR. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of Diez & Peters, and will hereafter carry on the business of manufacturing all kinds of hard wood interior finish and art furniture at Nos. 253 and 255 East Twentieth-st. F. DIEZ,
Chicago, July 6, 1886. F. PETERS.

PUTNAM Clothing House.

THIS WEEK.

Boys' Knee Pants AND Shirt Waists.

1,000 Pairs Knee Pants, all sizes, 4 to 14, all wool, worth $1.50, for $1.00.

100 Dozen Shirt Waists, all sizes, 4 to 12, worth 50c, for 25c.

Big Boys', ages 12 to 17, NORFOLK SUITS AT HALF PRICE.

Unusual prices in every department to close out before refitting and enlarging.

Putnam Clothing House
131 & 133 Clark-st, 117 Madison-st.
C. M. BABBITT..........Resident Partner.

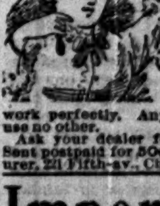
HAYNES' GREAT CLEARING SALE!

Twenty-five Thousand Dollars' worth of Summer Millinery will be closed out at your own price. Mrs. Haynes sailed for Paris on Saturday to assist our Commissaire in making our Fall selections, which will be here by the first of September. We must have the room cleared by that time.

See our MADAME MORAY GAINESBOROUGHS, and also other styles that came in today, before making your selection.

We have left quite an assortment of artistic French Pattern Bonnets, on which we will accept offers from our customers. No offer within the bounds of reason will be refused. Our prices are always the lowest for the best quality of goods, as we are the only large Wholesale House dealing exclusively in Millinery that sells at retail.

THE IDEAL HAIR CURLER,
A NEW DEVICE for Curling the Hair.


Bound to supersede all the old methods, for the following reasons:
1st. The hair is wound around the outside shell while cold, avoiding any danger of burning the hands. 2d. It will not scorch the hair. 3d. The heated iron not being brought in direct contact with the hair, it will not black the hair, face, or fingers. 4th. It does the work perfectly. Any lady, after a single trial, will use no other.
Ask your dealer for them. Lady agents wanted. Sent postpaid for 50c. G. L. THOMPSON, Manufacturer, 21 Fifth-av., Chicago, Ill.

Imported Beer!

Kaiser, Pilsen, Liebotschaner, Munich, Culmbach, Erlanger, Ale, and Porter.
FAMILY TRADE SOLICITED.
FRED. HOLLENDER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
38 La Salle-st. 38
Telephone No. 708.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye

Is the BEST. It acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of BLACK or BROWN; does not stain the skin, and is easily applied. Price $1.
Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifier
the best Dressing for the hair. Try it. Price $1.
J. CRISTADORO, 95 WILLIAM-ST., New York.
Interesting pamphlets sent free.

Newspaper Advertising — LOUIS LLOYD & CO., Ill. Bank B'ld'g. The oldest and best agency in the West. Receive daily advertisements for all the principal newspapers in the U. S.

WANTED.

Bookkeeper for bank; must be first-class and have experience; only such need apply. Address for three days, N 27, Tribune office.

Men's and Youths' Spring Hats. All leading American, English, and French styles. Finest Goods, Lowest Prices. BARNES & CO., Fashionable hatters, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)

Public Sale of School Bonds.

The Board of Education of The Oxford Village School District of Oxford, Butler County, Ohio, will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder on

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1886,

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the door of the Clerk's office of the Board of Education of the Oxford Village School District, in the County of Butler, State of Ohio,

$20,000 Worth of School Bonds,

Denominated School-House Building Bonds. Said bonds are of the denomination of $500 each; two bonds payable annually for a period of twenty years, and dated July 1, 1886, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually

Bonds and interest payable at the First National Bank in New York City. Said bonds cannot be sold for less than face value thereof and accrued interest.

Bonds will be ready for delivery and will be delivered at the Clerk's office of the Board of Education of Oxford, Ohio, where the money must be paid.

Interest coupons are attached to bonds.

These bonds are issued in pursuance of, and in accordance with sections of the Revised Statutes of the State of Ohio, numbered respectively 3991, 3992, and 3993, and in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Board of Education of the Oxford Village School District, on Monday, May 24, A. D. 1886, in anticipation of the revenues to be derived from taxes authorized to be levied by said sections, and by a majority of the electors of said Oxford Village School District, at a special election duly called for that purpose, and held on Tuesday, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1886.

By order of the Board of Education.

WILLIAM J. PORTER,
President of the Board of Education.
Attest: J. B. PORTER, Clerk.

Columbus & Cincinnati Midland R.R.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SIX PER CENT BONDS,

DUE IN 1914.

The Commissioners for the State of Ohio report the Road to be first-class in all its appointments. It forms the most direct line between Columbus and Cincinnati, and has a valuable traffic contract with the Baltimore & Ohio, and also with the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore R. R. Co. It is now earning its fixed charges, and its business is steadily increasing.

Subscriptions for above bonds received by C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, dealer in investment securities, Room 3, 218 La Salle-st., main floor, adjoining Corn Exchange Bank.

ATLAS NATIONAL BANK

Southwest corner Washington and La Salle-sts.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $700,000

W. C. D. Grannis, Presdt. | C. B. Farwell, V.-Presdt.
F. P. Wilson, Cashier. | S. W. Stone, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
C. B. Farwell of J. V. Farwell & Co., whol. dry goods.
J. C. McMullin, Vice-President Chicago & Alton R. R.
R. D. Fowler, President Anglo-American Prov. Co.
Uri Balcom of Holt & Balcom, wholesale lumber.
B. Kuppenheimer of B. Kuppenheimer & Co. clothing
R. C. Clowry, Vice-Prest. & Gen'l Supt. W. U. Tel. Co.
John H. Dwight of Dwight & Gillette, commission.
A. A. Munger of Munger, Wheeler & Co., elevators.
W. C. D. Grannis, late President Union National Bank.

Chicago Trust and Savings Bank,

120 La Salle-st.

Capital $250,000
Surplus and undivided profits 40,000
Additional liability of stockholders 250,000

Commercial and savings accounts solicited.

4 per cent interest allowed on Certificates of Deposit running 60 days or longer in amounts up to $25,000 and on all Savings Accounts. Corporations, Firms, and Individuals having idle capital will find these certificates a good temporary investment with absolute safety.

Francis B. Peabody & Co.,

Mortgages, Building Loans, Investments.

No. 115 Dearborn-st.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY SAVINGS BANK,

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $500,000.

N. E. Cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,

Receives savings deposits and allows interest on same. Interest computed half-yearly and added to the principal if not drawn.

G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

BONDS.

Government, State, Municipal, R. R. and Local.

S. A. KEAN & CO., Bankers,

(Successors to Preston, Kean & Co.)

100 Washington St., CHICAGO.

Branch Office:—Home Insurance Building.

A General Banking Business transacted.

MONEY TO LOAN

At 5 per cent on Improved Property.

BUILDING LOANS MADE,

Repayable in Yearly Installments if desired.

WM. V. JACOBS, Room 32, 118 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

At 5 per cent, in large sums, on improved central Real Estate.

SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

BONDHOLDERS

Of Chicago Division of the Wabash Road desirous of having their interest looked after in the present application for a separate receiver for the Chicago Division of this road can address CHAS. HENROTIN, Chairman of Bondholders' Committee, 115 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	July 6.	June 29.
New York	$120,843,662	$95,092,482
Boston	17,247,675	13,548,971
Chicago	9,513,000	7,436,000
Philadelphia	10,563,397	8,752,119
St. Louis	3,188,144	2,424,233
Baltimore	2,052,721	1,648,232

New York exchange was quoted as follows Saturday: Chicago, 25c premium; Boston, 5c discount to par; St. Louis, 50c premium.

The local money market was active yesterday, especially with the Board of Trade banks. The upward jump in the prices of produce caused an extensive call for margins, which kept one end of the bank active while a good many loans had to be arranged for at the other in order to make the required deposit. The mail business was larger than usual, owing to the accumulation of two days, and city applications for loans were more numerous, coming from parties in lumber and other lines of trade. There was little of the dullness that usually follows the Fourth of July, and the facts were favorable to an active summer business. Money was called plentiful, but not enough so to be weak. Former rates were well maintained. Call loans were discounted at 5½@4½ per cent and time paper at 5@7 per cent, with not much disposition to accept the inside figures. There was no alteration in street rates, and not much business done, the warm weather being a reason for dullness.

New York exchange was weak. The going rate between banks was a premium of 25c per $1,000, a little more than that being obtained on a few lots early in the day.

Foreign exchange was weaker. Posted rates on sterling were 488½ for demand and 486 for long bills. Actual rates were ¼ less, with documentary at 487¼ and 486.

Not much was done in the market for local securities. It is nearly bare of offerings or there would be more business. The principal selling of yesterday on the Chicago Stock Exchange was in city railways, of which a total of some $300,000 has been sold within the last week or two. It is probable that this exhausts the offerings of that security for the time being, so that there is now very little opportunity for buying local stocks and bonds except by bidding for them. The plentifulness of money tells on holders, making them reticent because they see so few avenues for investment at paying rates. The following sales were made on the exchange: $100,000 Chicago City Railway 5-20 4½s, 101⅝; $10,000, 101⅝; $5,000, 101⅝; $2,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (Iowa Division) 4s, 100⅛.

The following counter-sales were reported: $1,000 Chicago City 3.65 at 101½; $1,000 Town of Lake 7s at 105; $2,000 Town of Cicero 5½s at 105; $2,500 Territory of Dakota 6s at 106; $5,000 Chicago City Railway 4½s at 102; $5,000 Chicago & Indiana Coal Railroad 5s at 92½; $500 West Chicago 5s at 104.

An application has been made by bondholders of the Chicago Division of the Wabash Road for a separate receiver to look after their interests. The impression has gained ground that the road earns at least its fixed charges, and that the Chicago part of it would pay better than it has done if looked after by a party acting in behalf of those who hold its bonds. It is understood that this action is not taken from any desire to antagonize the present management, but simply because it is believed to be only just that the earnings of that division should go where they belong. A large proportion of the bonds are held in this city.

For Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company 80c was bid yesterday, while the latest sale previously, about a week ago, was at 70c. The reason for this strength may be traced to the recent sales of land by the company. One block was sold this week for $200,000, another a few days ago for $100,000, and one lot previously for $60,000. This will enable the company to take up $300,000 of the preferred stock this month, reducing the preferred stock outstanding to less than $1,000,000, or barely half the original issue of $2,000,000. There is an accumulation of 12 per cent (two years) interest on the preferred stock. The common stock should be rendered more valuable by the change.

Chicago people did a considerable amount of business in Wall street yesterday. They dealt in the Granger stocks, and, apparently, their orders were mostly to sell. They reasoned that stocks and wheat could not both be legitimately strong on crop news from the one region, and that if wheat is worth more on account of the drouth the other ought to sell for less than before. And their action had a good deal of weight with New York. The market was very irregular and nervous, a strong opening being followed by heaviness.

The uncertainty of stock (or any other) quotations when the wires are working slowly was exemplified yesterday. Western Union opened at 69¼ and rose to 70. At the top an order was sent from this city to sell and word came back that it had been filled at 68¾. The party grumbled badly, but ceased, as the next quotation was 67¾. He remarked that he might have done much worse.

Parties who had borrowed small lots of stocks in New York were returning them yesterday. The same was true of money, both large and small amounts. The market is working easier on both, as was expected. Money is especially plentiful. The Government disbursements alone for the 1st of July amounted to $9,528,380, the greater part of which is the quarterly interest on the 4 per cents. The total amount that came out at the East for interest and dividends was about $70,000,000.

Denver earnings for June show an increase of $34,917. St. Louis & San Francisco increased $63,400 in the same time, and Northwestern increased $144,700. For the fourth week in June Wabash increased $18,000, Central Iowa $2,475, Chicago & Alton $3,974, Northwestern $8,300, and Omaha $2,300.

The recent boom in tin is not very well explained by those who have essayed to write about it. Some think it was in great part due to a diminished output at the mines, but this is scarcely consistent with the sharp appreciation in the prices of the shares of mining companies in London. In any event, the boom was soon over, indicating that if the lessened output were due to manipulation it did not hold. Pools in tin are not necessarily more successful than those in railroads or whisky.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 6.—[Special.]—The market started off with considerable strength, and up to 12:30 the majority of stocks were higher than they closed Saturday, but about 1 o'clock there were dispatches from various parts of the West giving accounts of serious damage to the wheat crop in certain localities by the extreme hot weather of the last forty-eight hours, and these caused a decided reaction in the stock market, the decline in the last hour and a half ranging from ⅛ to 2½ per cent. While it is believed that the damage is confined to limited localities experience of the past has shown that it is entirely within the bounds of possibility for the crop to be ruined in some localities by twenty-four hours of intense heat in the first five days of July, which is the most critical period, especially in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota. The last prices were near the lowest of the day. The net declines for the day were: Western Union 3¼, St. Paul 1¾, Omaha 1¾, preferred 1¾, Lackawanna 1¼, Delaware & Hudson 1, Erie ⅜, preferred 1, Jersey Central ⅛, Reading ⅝, Northern Pacific ⅝, preferred 1¾, Oregon Navigation 1¾, Oregon Transcontinental ⅞, Burlington 1¾, Pacific Mail 1¾, Minnesota & St. Louis 1⅛, preferred 2⅝, Gas 1, Northwest 2¼, Lake Shore ⅞, Southern Pacific ⅝, Union Pacific ⅝, East Tennessee preferred ⅛, New York Central ⅛, Canada Southern ⅛, L. & W. ⅜, Kansas & Texas ⅛, Long Island ⅛, Michigan Central ⅜, Missouri Pacific ⅛, Nickel-Plate ⅛, New York & New England ⅛, New York, Susquehanna & Western preferred ⅛, Norfolk & Western ⅛, preferred ⅜, Pullman ⅜, Richmond & West Point ⅜, Texas Pacific ⅛, Wabash ⅛.

The whirl of last Saturday, preceding the holidays of Sunday and Monday, that sent the price of the Western Union five or six points upward, had its equal today. Prices went down, and they went in a hurry. The stories recently put afloat in Wall street representing that a big syndicate had been organized to buy out Jay Gould's interest in Western Union and send up the price of the stocks above par were credited with Saturday's advance. Today's downfall of the market was attributed to the official denial of those stories by Mr. Gould himself in a newspaper here. The theory that many people in the street held that the advance of Saturday was likely to prove a weapon in Mr. Gould's hands with which to break the whole market at will was amply justified by today's movements. There was a hurry and skurry at the opening of the market beyond anything of the sort seen on the floors of the Stock Exchange this summer. Half of the brokers on 'Change rushed to the Western Union "crowd," and for a half-hour after the opening there was no such thing as a settled price for the stock; three or four quotations, different ones, were being made and given out to be sent over the tickers at the same time. The first figure that was recorded was 69⅞, against 69¼, the closing quotation of Saturday; but before that 69⅞ was on the tape a dozen authorities had supplied conflicting prices, 69¾ and 69⅜ going out at the same moment that 69⅝, 68⅞, and even 70 were offered as the official figures.

In the "crowd" there were divisions and subdivisions, each a pool to itself, each excited and howling. It was not long before the slump became pronounced and unquestionable. The bulls strained every nerve to uphold prices, but the prices wouldn't hold. In vain supporting orders were pushed forward. Shovelfuls of stock came out; everybody who wanted it got it. Down went the quotations. The Chicago genius, or whatever else it might have been, that pushed up the pegs one above another last Saturday found life very interesting and Wall street stony-hearted. Their paper profits were torn to scraps, and before the day was over the stock that was to have gone to par had tumbled down to within a fraction of 68 and there hung in a fashion rickety enough to breed shivers. As Western Union went so went the whole market. It is stated that Western Union people themselves were large sellers of the stock today. It is known that insiders have been persistent sellers ever since the dividend was passed. What a great day for everybody, but at 3 o'clock, with prices generally at the lowest point for the day, there were some folks a good deal happier and likewise richer than some other folks.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—July 6	Closing—July 3
Cameron Coal	600	19¾	18	19	18¾
Canadian Pacific	2,660	68⅞	68	68⅜	68¾
Canada Southern	1,680	44	43⅜	43⅝	44
Central Pacific	780	43	42⅜	42⅜	43
C. & O., 1st pref	550	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16
C., B. & Q.	300	135⅝	134	134	
C., C., C. & I.	450	56	55	55	55
Con. Gas	8,835	81⅜	79⅝	79⅝	80⅝
Col. Coal & Iron	325	25⅜	25	25	
C., St. L. & P.	300	12	11⅛	12	
Do preferred	200	30	30	30	
Cin., W. & B. pref	900	5⅞	5¼	5¼	5⅝
Den. & Rio G.	395	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	
Del. & Hudson	1,925	100	99	99	100
D., L. & W.	18,150	130⅝	129	129	130⅜
Erie	33,260	30⅛	29¾	29⅞	30⅛
Do pfd	1,938	72⅛	69⅜	69⅜	70⅝
Do seconds		97⅞	95⅝	95⅝	97¼
E. Tenn. & Ga.	2,041	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
Do pfd	1,600	14⅞	14	14	14⅞
Hocking Valley	600	33⅛	33	33⅛	33
I., B. & W.	1,300	18¼	17⅞	18	18⅝
Ill. Central	10	140	140	140	139¼
Jersey Central	12,300	56⅛	54⅝	55	55⅛
Kansas & Texas	11,545	32⅝	31	31⅜	31⅝
L. E. & West	200	12	11¼	11¼	11⅞
Lake Shore	9,070	86	84⅝	84⅝	85⅝
Louis. & Nash	3,650	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	42⅝
Long Island	350	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97¼
L., N. A. & C.	400	51	51	51	50⅛
*Manhat. Con	700	127	123⅝	124⅛	
Michigan Central	805	75	74	74	74⅜
Minn. & St. L.	1,300	22	20⅝	20⅝	22
Do pfd	1,020	47	45⅝	45⅝	47⅝
Missouri Pacific	100	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅛
N. Y., S. & W.	1,000	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Do pfd	200	20	20	20	20⅛
Nor. & W. com	1,710	15⅛	15	15	15
N. Y. & N. E.	10,030	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	42⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L.	300	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
N. Y. Central	2,220	106⅛	105⅝	105⅝	106⅝
Nor. & W. pref	925	38⅝	38	38	38⅝
Northern Pacific	1,300	28⅜	27⅛	27⅛	28⅛
Do pfd	7,030	61⅝	58⅝	59⅝	61⅝
Northwestern	18,160	116	113⅛	113⅛	115⅝
Do pfd	165	142⅛	141⅝	141⅝	142⅝
Ohio & Miss.	300	23	23	23⅜	21⅞
Ont. & Western	100	20	20	20	20
O. Ry. & N. Co.	900	109	107⅛	107⅛	108⅛
O. Transcon	5,045	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	34⅛
Pacific Mail	11,409	55⅛	53⅝	54	55⅛
P. P. C. Co.	100	136⅛	136⅛	136⅛	136⅛
Peoria, D. & E.	200	23	23	23	23
Reading	1,540	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	25⅜
Rich. & Dan.	160	150	148	150	
Rock Island	100	126	126	126	
R. W. & P. T.	500	32	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
St. L. & S. F.	2,005	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
Do pfd	2,150	50⅛	50	50⅛	
Do 1st pfd	110	112	112	112	
St. Paul	44,705	94⅝	92⅝	92⅝	94⅛
St. Paul & O	7,980	48⅝	46⅜	46⅝	48⅛
Do pfd	400	112	110⅛	110⅛	112⅛
St. P., M. & M.	380	116	115⅛	115⅛	115⅝
Southern Pacific	400	39	38⅝	38⅝	39⅛
Texas Pacific	900	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝
Tenn. Coal	200	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	42⅛
Union Pacific	5,020	57⅝	56⅛	56⅝	57⅝
Wabash	1,910	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝
Do pfd	3,302	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	31⅛
Western Union	38,040	70	68⅝	69⅛	69⅝
Nash. & Chat	2,000	57	56⅝	57	56⅝

*Ex. rights.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	123
American	108	United States	63

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

United States 3s	100⅛	M. K. & T. gen. 6s	95¼
United States 4s, coup.	125⅛	Northern Pac. firsts	117
United States 4½s, do	111⅜	Northern Pac. sec'nds	101⅛
Pacific 6s of 1895	126	N. W. consols	144
Louisiana stamped 4s	77⅛	N. W. debenture 5s	108⅛
Missouri 6s	101⅛	St. L. & San. F. g. m.	109
Tennessee 6s, old	60⅝	St. Paul consols	130⅛
Tennessee 6s, new	60⅝	St. P., Chi. & P. firsts	120
Central Pacific firsts	115⅛	Tex. Pac. land grants	38⅛
Denver & R. G. 1st	121	Tex. Pac. R. G. ex cop	57⅛
Den. & R. G. West 1st	78⅝	Union Pacific firsts	115⅝
Erie seconds	100½	West Shore	102⅝

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

60000 U S 4s reg 125⅞@126	35000 NYLE&W n 2d cn. ex cp 96¾@97¼
15000 Tenn comp 73⅝	10000 do (cash) 96⅝
10000 A & P inc 22⅞	33000 N Pac 2d cp 101@101⅛
1000 C So 1st gtd 106	30000 N W s f db 5s reg 109
10000 Can So 2d 92⅛	20000 O & T 6s 102⅛
20000 C Coal & I 6s 99@98⅝	11000 O Ry & N 5s 106
17000 D&RG 1 con tr 100	25000 Ore S L 6s 107⅛
2000 E L & B S 6s 108	10000 O & M g m 6s 99
46000 E T in En tr 24⅛@24¼	5000 do con 120
20000 Gt W 1st 112⅛	10000 R&A 1st trst 79⅛
9000 H & St J con 124⅛	5000 S P & S C 1st 125
1000 Harlm 1st rg 135	29000 S L & Cairo 4s 72⅝@73
24000 I B&W en inc 24⅛	5000 St J & G I 1s 108@108
5000 Ill Cen 3½s 101⅛	6000 T P R ex cp 57@57⅛
1000 Knox & O 1st 101⅛	10000 W S gtd 4s 102⅞@103
17000 L & N—NO&M 1st 101⅛	1000 do reg 103
34000 M&S P 1st—Tm 5s 105⅛	15 Adams Ex 146
9000 Met El 2d 112	13 Am Ex 108⅜
5000 NYC&N g m tr 64⅛	10 U S Ex 63⅛
25000 R & D 6s 116⅛	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

2000 U S 4s c'p 125⅝	1000 Mo P 1s cn 111⅜
8500 U S 4½s cp 111⅜	4000 M Un 6s 79⅝@80
15000 La cns 4s 77⅛	7000 NYLE&W f 1s cp 92⅝
5000 do (s 5) 77⅛	38000 do n 2d e cp 95⅝@97
20000 Tenn set 3s 73⅝	10000 N Y C deb reg 109⅛
10000 A & P inc 22⅞	24000 NYC&N g m tr rc 64⅝
12000 A&P—W D 1s 85⅛@85⅝	1000 NYC&SL 1st tr rc 97
11000 Can So 2d 92⅝	2000 N P 1st cp 116⅛
40000 C B & Q 7s 135	8000 N P 2d cp 111⅛
1000 CHV&T 5s 88⅛	1000 N&W adjmt 100
1000 Col C & I 6s 99	1000 Or Im Co 1st 91⅛
2000 C&O 1st—Ser B e c 73⅛	1000 O R & N 1s 111
10000 Det M & M 1st 72½	2000 Or S L 6s 107⅜
30000 E T in Eng tst rt 24⅛	15000 R&A 1s tr rct 79⅛@80
12000 do 5s trst 95⅛	2000 Ogn S L 6s 107⅛
10000 Ft W & D 1st 85⅝	6000 R&A 1s tr rct 79⅝@80
5000 G H & S A 1s 97⅛@98	1000 R W & O cons 100⅛
1000 G B W & S P in 38⅛	5000 St J & G I 1st 108⅛
10000 G B W & S P 1st 106	6000 S L & S F g m 109@109⅛
5000 G C & S F 1st 124⅛	7000 do (s 15) 109
10000 H & T 1st—M L ecp 113	11000 St L & Cro 4s 73@73½
5000 I B & W cn inc 26⅝	5000 So Pac of Ari 1st 106⅛
10000 L & N tr 6s 102⅛	1000 U Pac 1s 116
10000 L S cp 2d 125	1000 U P 1 g 104⅛
5000 L & W B con as 114⅛	10000 W S L & P 1s—C D 88⅜@89
5000 M K & T g 5s 82	20000 W S gtd 4s 102⅝@103
22000 M K & T 6s 96	6000 W S reg 4s 103@103⅛
5000 M K & T gn 5s 117⅜	75 Met Bank 62⅛
11000 Metn E 1st 117⅛@117⅜	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 N Car spl tax 10	1000 NYS&W 1 ec 82⅛
5000 B & O 5s 110⅝	1000 N & W adjst 100
1000 C C C & I g m 105	10000 NOP 1st x cp 64⅛
1000 E L & B S 6s 108	1000 N P 1st cp 117
1000 I B & W cn in 26⅛	7000 N Pac 2d cp 101⅛
3000 L&N—NO&MD 102	1000 O & T 6s 101⅛
10000 do trst 6s 102⅛	3000 Ore Imp Coist 91⅛
20000 L S 1st rg 131	10000 O Ry & N 1st 111⅛
20000 M&S P 1-C & P 6s 120	10000 R & P con 105
5000 Mid of N J 1s 107	15000 R & D 6s 116⅛@116⅜
3000 M U 6s 80@80⅛	10000 S L & I M 5s 95⅛
10000 M K & T g 5s 82	2000 St J & G I 1s 108⅛
15000 M K & T g 6s 95⅛@95⅛	5000 S L & S F g m 109
5000 M & N W 1st 102⅛	11000 T P Rio ex cp 57⅛
20000 N Y L E & W ex cp n 2d cn 95⅛@95⅛	5000 W S gtd 4s 102⅝
15000 N Y C & N g m t 64⅛@64⅝	4000 do reg 102⅝
	100 Amn Exp 108⅛

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 6.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,911	90⅝	90⅝	89⅝	89⅝
N. Y. & N. E.	2,400	41⅛	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛
Bell Telephone	480	197	197	195⅛	195⅛
Union Pacific	950	56⅝	57⅝	56⅝	57⅝
Chicago, Bur. & Q.	150	135⅝	136	135⅝	136
Eastern	100	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
Boston Water P.	250	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Sandusky	50	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Oregon S.-L. stock	250	31⅛	32	31⅛	32
Allouez Mining	100	2	2	2	2

Bond sales and quotations:

33000 Mex 4s 37@37¼	9000 Ogn S L 6s 104⅛@105⅛
5000 N Y & N E 2nds 110	80000 Sonora 7s 104⅛@105

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 6.—[Special.]—The market closed weak. Pennsylvania, 53⅝ bid, 53¾ asked; Lehigh Valley, 56¼ bid, 56½ asked; Lehigh Navigation, 50¼ bid.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 6—5 p. m.—Consols, 101 9-16 for both money and the account; A. & G. W. firsts, 45⅜; do seconds, 13⅝; Canadian Pacific, 69⅛; Erie, 31⅜; do seconds, 99⅛; Illinois Central, 142¼; Mexican ordinary, 31⅛; St. Paul common, 97⅛; New York Central, 109⅛; Pennsylvania, 55¼; Reading, 13⅛. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £37,000 sterling.

PARIS, July 6.—Three per cent rentes 83f 2½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Trading in mining shares was insignificant. Little Chief sold at 25c; Sutro, 12c; Rappahannock, 13c; Stormont, 13c; Little Pittsburg, 31c; Leadville, 29c.

BOSTON, Mass., July 6.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Company (new), 2c; Calumet & Hecla, $2.15½; Franklin, 8¾c; Osceola, 11c; Quincy, 47c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 50c; Bulwer, 70c; Best & Belcher, $1.37½; Bodie Consolidated, $1.50; Choliar, $1.87½; Consolidated California & Virginia, $1.62½; Crown Point, $1.25; Gould & Curry, $1.50; Hale & Norcross, $2.87½; Holmes, $4.00; Mexican, 60c; Mono, $2.00; Navajo, 55c; Ophir, 25c; Savage, $3.50; Sierra Nevada, 90c; Union Consolidated, 60c; Utah, $1.00; Yellow Jacket, $1.87½.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were excited yesterday and much higher. The injury to crops by the hot and dry weather is asserted to be very great, and covers a wide area. This was the cause of the marked advance in all kinds of grain as recorded below. Wheat led in point of activity, but other grains were much excited, and all closed strong at nearly the highest point of the day. The excitement was renewed after the close of regular trading, and a large business done at much higher prices for wheat than were current at 1 o'clock. Provisions were irregular and the advance obtained early for pork and lard was lost toward the close, but meats were firm. The weather interfered somewhat with the handling of hog products, restricting the shipping movement. There was a fair degree of activity in corn shipments, but other cereals were neglected.

Provisions were active and irregular. The feeling was much stronger early in the day, in sympathy with the rise in grain and the hog market. Later there was so much realizing that prices fell off 37½c on pork and 25c on lard, but rallied again and closed steady. Cables were firm and unchanged, and Eastern markets steady. There was not much doing in cash meats but prices were fully up to former figures on what business was done. Pork was active and very unsettled. September opened 17½c higher, at $10.50, sold at $10.55, declined to $10.17½, and closed at $10.30@10.32½, with August at 10c discount and October at 5c premium. Lard was in good demand with small offerings early, but weakened on big sales by speculative holders. September opened 7½c higher, at $6.82½, sold at $6.85, fell to $6.60, and closed at $6.75, with August at 10c discount and October at 15@20c discount. Ribs were quiet. September opened 7½c higher, at $6.35, sold down to $6.27½c, up to $6.37½, and closed at $6.35 bid, with August at 5c discount and October at 10c discount. Cash sales were reported of 600 tcs lard at $6.57½@6.67½; 5,500 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 9½c; 3,000 pcs green shoulders at 5½c; and 150 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 10½c.

Flour was more active in a jobbing way, but there was no shipping business. Prices were 10@25c higher and some lots were withdrawn from sale altogether. Sales were reported of 200 sacks at $3.35 and 200 low grade at $1.60; also 1,280 sacks and 630 brls on private terms. Total sales equal to about 1,700 brls.

Red winter wheat was firmer but quiet, owing to scanty offerings. No. 2 red for August sold at 81½c, which was on the basis of 1¾c over the regular market for spring wheat. No in-store lots were sold. Free on board No. 2 red sold at 78¾c, No. 3 at 69@73c, and No. 4 at 65@68½c. Total cash sales about 6,000 bu.

Wheat was higher and excited. Many dispatches were received from the Northwest telling of serious damage to the growing spring wheat, and in most cases these telegrams were accompanied with buying orders. Cables were dull, and the visible supply statement showed a much smaller decrease than had been expected, but this had no effect on the market. Trading was large, and the market very nervous. August opened 1¾c higher than the regular closing of Friday, at 79½c, and advanced with frequent sharp fluctuations to 80⅝c, and closed at that bid, with September 1¾c premium and October 2⅛c premium. Cash lots of No. 2 in store sold at 77⅝c. Free on board lots sold at 79c for No. 2, 67@73c for No. 3, and 62c for No. 4. On track No. 3 sold at 72c. Total cash sales about 7,500 bu. In the afternoon on the curb there was an active market, and August wheat sold up to 81⅛c. Further reports of crop damage by heat were received from the Northwest.

Corn was higher, with a great deal more doing. The advance was mostly in sympathy with wheat, but the crop is reported as needing rain badly, especially in the southern two-thirds of this State, and some of the buying was based on this. The shipping demand was good, and the big receipts expected for today (1,280 cars) had no effect on the market. August opened ⅜c higher, at 37⅜c, advanced to 38⅜c, and closed at 38⅛c, with September at 1c premium, and October at ⅝c premium. Cash lots in store sold at 37@37⅛c for No. 2 yellow, 34¼@34⅜c for No. 3 yellow, 36¼@37⅛c for No. 2, 32@33⅛c for No. 3, and 30@31⅛c for No. 4. Free-on-board lots sold at 38⅛@38⅜c for No. 1 yellow, 35⅛c for No. 3 yellow, 33⅛@34c for No. 3, 29@33⅛c for No. 4, and 28c for no grade. On track—No. 2 white sold at 37⅛@38c, 33@33⅛c for No. 3, 29@32⅛c for No. 4, and 25@31⅛c for no grade. Total cash sales about 480,000 bu.

Oats were excited and higher, in sympathy with wheat, and by reason of the hot, dry weather, and very irregular. A large volume of business was transacted. July sold, mainly old style, at 30⅛@31c, closing at 30⅛c bid, or 1⅛c better. August, new style, improved 2c at the close, and September 2⅛c. October sold at 31c, or 3⅛c higher. No. 2 in store nominally 30⅛c. The sample market advanced about 1⅛c, owing to good demand from the city trade, which took almost all the offerings, shippers not being able to meet the rise. Offerings only moderate. No. 2 sold to go to store at 30⅛@31c and No. 3 white at 33⅛c. Free-on-board lots sold at 24⅛@26⅛c for no grade, 27@32c for No. 3, 32@33⅛c for No. 3 white, 31@33c for No. 2, 35@35⅛c for No. 2 white. Total cash sales about 95,000 bu.

Rye was firm at 59c bid for No. 2 in store, and No. 3 sold sparingly at 48c. July was ⅛c higher, at 55c bid, while August and September advanced 1c, to 53c bid. Sample sales were: On track—1 car No. 3 at 55c; 3 cars No. 2 at 63@63½c.

Barley advanced 2c, with a sale of new No. 2 September at 69c, the first of this season's crop. There was scarcely anything doing in the sample market, the only transaction reported being a car of No. 4 free on board at 38c.

Millstuffs were steady and unchanged. Offerings moderate and demand fair. Sales were: 26 cars bran at $8.00@9.00; 6 cars middlings at $8.25@9.00; 2 cars shorts at $8.75; 1 car wheat screenings at $8.00.

Timothy jumped up 10c, 2 cars prime cash seed selling at $1.85, with $1.90 bid for September and the year and $1.85 for December. Clover was nominally steady at $5.50 for medium prime spot seed. Flax went up ⅛@⅜c, 12 cars No. 1 on track selling at $1.09@1.09½, 2 cars rejected at $1.08@1.08½, 1 car no grade at $1.05½, and ½ car and 25 bags, delivered, at $1.09½. Receipts, 47 cars. October delivery salable at $1.01.

The street markets were fairly active, especially for green fruits for local consumption, the hot weather causing the increase in the demand, and prices generally were well maintained. The volume of orders and the attendance of buyers in person in the dry-goods market were comparatively light, owing to the holidays. A rise in the value of woolen staples is reported to be a foregone conclusion.

Now that there is no activity in the various markets, many members feel that it was a mistake to vote away the afternoon session. Trading in the alley, with a big penalty hanging over their heads and no telling when the market has closed, is certainly not as convenient as the regular afternoon half-hour.

The principal buyer on the curb during the holidays was said to be a gentleman who had sold calls on 1,000,000 bu August wheat at 79⅞c, and had made up his mind that the wheat would be called. There would have been but little trading if the brokers of the gentleman referred to had kept away.

Daily Business refers to the drouth excitement of a year ago, and says "Nevertheless, we had some wheat in the Northwest." Yes, and the very poor aggregate of 357,000,000 bu for the whole country. If we should have no more than that this year, the condition would be very different, as we have not now an immense surplus of old wheat to hold over in competition with the new.

A very dry day yesterday on 'Change as well as in the country. It was really hard to pick up information, and even the indicator gave up the attempt to record the fluctuations of the wheat market. About all that could be gathered from the great majority was that the day was a very hot one and they did not want to get left. They knew no more of the course, to say nothing of the philosophy, of the movement, than does the soldier whose view of the battle is cut off by dense smoke all around him.

The market yesterday was different in its nature from any of the upturns we have had during the last year. There was no manipulation, and nobody cared who was buying or who was selling. The names so often mentioned as in themselves cause for an advance or a decline were not heard of. Country orders were plentiful, and the market was in every sense an "old fashioned" one. Many of the younger traders had never seen one before, and hardly knew what to make of it.

The following table shows the range of prices:

	Closed Friday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
July	$10.15	$10.05 @10.35	$10.15
August	10.22½	10.17½@10.45	10.20
September	10.32½	10.17½@10.55	10.30
October	10.40	10.27½@10.55	10.35
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
July	$6.55	$6.47½@6.70	$6.57½
August	6.65	6.50 @6.75	6.65
September	6.75	6.60 @6.85	6.75
October	6.60	6.50 @6.67½	6.57½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
July	$6.20	$6.22½@6.30	$6.27½
August	6.22½	6.25 @6.32½	6.30
September	6.27½	6.27½@6.37½	6.35
October	6.27½	6.25 @6.27½	6.25
WHEAT.			
July	76	77 @ 78½	78¼
August	77⅝	79 @ 80⅝	80½
September	78¾	80⅛@ 82¼	82⅛
October	79⅝	81⅛@ 83	83
CORN.			
July	35¾	35⅛@ 37	36¾
August	36⅝	37⅛@ 38⅝	38⅛
September	37⅛	38⅝@ 39⅜	39⅛
October	38⅝	39⅛@ 40⅛	40
OATS.			
July	29⅛	30⅛@ 31	31
August	27⅛	29⅛@ 30⅛	29⅝
September	27⅛	29⅛@ 30⅛	29⅝
October	27⅛	....@ 31	31

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	July.	August.	September.
No. 2 spring	$ 80⅝	$ 88⅝	$ 90⅛
No. 2 corn	47⅛	47	46⅝
No. 2 oats	31⅝	26⅝	26⅝
Pork	9.87½	9.95	10.02½
Lard	6.47½	6.55	6.62½
Short ribs	5.22½	5.27½	5.35

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past ninety-six hours, and for the corresponding forty-eight hours a year ago:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1886.	Receipts 1885.	Shipments 1886.	Shipments 1885.
Flour, brls	16,616	19,552	26,992	24,219
Wheat, bu	26,570	136,604	121,213	69,804
Corn, bu	541,937	477,408	1,042,567	566,267
Oats, bu	154,604	265,683	197,131	219,494
Rye, bu	2,614	3,550	2,030	2,534
Barley, bu	625	9,442	500	3,974
Grass-seed, lbs	2,000		63,211	53,170
Flaxseed, bu	15,065	5,486	9,025	4,804
Broom-corn, lbs		25,500	3,522	47,310
Cured meats, lbs	1,986,800	1,986,300	7,123,662	7,973,588
Canned meats, cases	550		6,256	8,245
Dressed beef, lbs	76,800	80,000	3,041,165	3,906,901
Beef, tcs			205	75
Beef, brls			683	734
Pork, brls	175		561	3,193
Lard, lbs	322,570	344,400	1,524,442	2,553,054
Cheese, lbs	534,802	384,943	290,640	278,405
Butter, lbs	1,351,257	1,499,085	1,394,086	2,137,491
Dressed hogs, No.				828
Live hogs, No.	50,098	39,961	13,353	15,838
Cattle, No.	13,958	11,519	2,871	7,000
Sheep, No.	7,122	4,007	1,564	2,692
Hides, lbs	495,805	556,447	731,580	1,153,827
Wool, lbs	1,022,949	917,027	829,417	738,768
Coal, tons	24,805	39,953	4,265	3,176
Lumber, m feet	19,337	27,040	7,601	4,832
Shingles, m No	17,358	6,361	855	408
Salt, brls	26,128	10,902	12,888	6,785

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Saturday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	5	7	6	18
Spring wheat	24	14	9	47
Corn	530	330	161	1,021
Oats	67	74	2	143
Rye	3	3	..	6
Barley	..	..	3	3
Total	629	428	181	1,238

Also by canal 20,900 bu corn. Total about 750,000 bu. Inspected out: 105,892 bu wheat, 765,623 bu corn, and 91,529 bu oats. The estimated receipts for today are 78 cars wheat, 1,279 cars corn, and 130 cars oats.

Railroad freights were reported steady, with cars in moderate request, on the basis of 25c for flour, grain, and feed and 30c for provisions to New York.

Lake freights were unchanged, at 2c for corn and 2¼c for wheat. There was a moderate demand for tonnage, while the offerings were plentiful. Charters were made for 212,000 bu corn on private terms and at 2@2¼c to Buffalo, and on private terms to Erie and Midland.

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city at the close of last week:

	July 3, 1886.	June 26, 1886.	June 19, 1886.	July 4, 1885.
Wheat, bu	7,692,271	7,864,835	8,168,236	14,955,822
Corn, bu	2,080,924	2,749,309	2,444,939	681,092
Oats, bu	219,016	313,115	274,659	469,968
Rye, bu	12,989	14,038	12,920	44,517
Barley, bu	23,504	23,504	28,709	....
Total	10,028,704	10,964,801	10,929,463	16,151,399

These figures show a decrease as compared with the previous week of 172,564 bu wheat, 668,385 bu corn, 94,099 bu oats, and 1,049 bu rye. Total decrease, 936,097 bu.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

	July 3, 1886.	June 26, 1886.	June 19, 1886.	July 4, 1885.
Wheat	28,218,952	29,483,687	30,908,761	40,600,308
Corn	9,132,392	9,457,957	9,388,505	5,291,537
Oats	2,296,220	2,581,318	2,730,244	2,788,654
Rye	278,678	283,901	289,245	212,522
Barley	234,634	259,814	252,191	109,021

These figures show a decrease during last week of 1,264,935 bu wheat, 325,565 bu corn, 285,098 bu oats, 5,223 bu rye, and 5,180 bu barley.

The following were the foreign exports of the articles named from the Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending on the dates named:

	July 3, 1886.	June 26, 1886.	July 4, 1885.
Flour, brls	133,050	173,100	115,300
Wheat, bu	1,718,900	1,759,700	463,200
Corn, bu	1,282,500	1,224,200	1,051,490
Oats, bu	176,500	200,100	120,000
Pork, brls	2,730	5,255	3,900
Lard, lbs	4,067,000	5,692,970	6,138,600
Bacon, lbs	8,130,070	8,694,550	6,428,600

The following are the weekly imports of flour and grain into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending July 3, 1886.	Week ending June 26, 1886.	Week ending July 4, 1885.
Flour, brls	114,000	182,000	165,000@170,000
Wheat, qrs	278,000	368,000	275,000@280,000
Corn, qrs	220,000	123,000	170,000@175,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Quiet and steady at $1.15@1.25 per bu, sacks included, for choice hand-picked mediums and navies. Common stock dull at 50@75c per bu.

BROOM-CORN—Firm and in good request at former prices. Stocks are small everywhere. Receipts last week were 109,825 lbs; shipments, 75,931 lbs.

BUTTER—Movement light by reason of the holidays, and mostly for the choicest grades for local consumption, which were quoted at 15@16c per lb. All other grades very dull, with fine makes ranging from 14½c down to 12c. Arrivals ample. Choice dairies, 10@12c, according to quality; good makes, 10@11c; ordinary grades, 7@9c; common and packing stock, 5@6c. Receipts last week were 2,987,851 lbs; shipments, 2,811,618 lbs.

CHEESE—Steady for choice full creams at 6¾@7c per lb for cheddars and flats, 2 in a box, and 7½@8¼c for Young Americas. Nearly all the cheddars in the market were taken for export, but there was a fair supply of the other grades, with a good inquiry for home consumption. Skims almost unsalable at 1@3c per lb, according to quality. Receipts last week were 750,061 lbs; shipments, 600,408 lbs.

EGGS—In good request at 11@12c per doz for fresh candled Northern stocks. Arrivals light and a good many in bad condition, causing a heavy shrinkage. Southern eggs 10@11c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—All varieties sold readily and mainly to the local trade. Messina lemons, $6.00@8.00 per case; California oranges, the last of the season, $4@4.50 per case, and navels, $5.00@6.00; bananas, $1.00@2.50 per bunch; pineapples, $1.50@2.00 per doz; muskmelons, $1.00@1.50; red raspberries, 75c@$1.00 per case; black do, $1.00@1.25; blackberries, $1.75@2.00 per 24-quart case; peaches, 75c@$1.00 per ⅓-bu box; apples, $1.00@2.00 per brl. Receipts of strawberries about 1,000 boxes, and prices ranged at $1.25@1.50.

HAY—Steady, owing to a better local demand. Timothy scarce and upland prairie plentiful. Quotations were: No. 1 timothy, $9.00@10.00; No. 2 do, $7.50@8.50; Iowa upland, $6.00@8.00. The following were the sales: On track—3 cars No. 1 timothy at $9.00@10.50; 1 car No. 2 do at $8.00; 7 cars upland prairie at $5.00@8.00. Receipts, 513 tons; shipments, 61 tons.

HIDES—Steady and in fair request. Receipts last week, 1,423,833 lbs; shipments, 1,816,414 lbs. Green-salted bull hides 6c; heavy green-salted, fully cured, 8½c; light do, 9c; green-salted calf, 8@12 lbs, 10½c; do, 12@15 lbs, 9½c; No. 2s, 8c; dry-salted hides, 11@12c; dry flint, 13@14c; deacons, 50c each.

OILS—The demand was fair for this season of the year and the market very steady. Quotations are as follows: Standard white, 110°, 8½c; prime white, 150°, 9c; snow and water white, 150°, 10½c; headlight, 175°, 12c; Michigan test, prime white, 10½c; do, water white, 11½c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 8½c; do, water white, 10½c; Indiana test, prime white, 9c; do, water white, 11c; Elaine, 16½c; Eocene, 14c; Oleane, 12c; Scarlet Rose, 12½c; linseed, raw, 36c and boiled 39c, in 5 brl lots and upwards, and 37c and 40c in less than 5 brl lots; turpentine, 34c; extra lard oil, 50c; No. 1 lard oil, 40c; No. 2 do, 34c; whale oil 60c and W. B. sperm, $1.10.

POTATOES—Lower at $1.35@1.40 for St. Louis early Ohios on track and $1.25@1.50 for Tennessee triumphs. There was a fair shipping inquiry. The local trade is being supplied mainly by near-by growers at about 75c per 1½-bu sack.

POULTRY—Easy at 7@7½c per lb for live old hens; 4@5c for roosters; and 11@12½c for spring chickens. Old ducks, 6@7c; spring do, 11c; and turkeys, 7@8c. Demand quiet and supply fair all round.

VEGETABLES—Quiet for lack of shipping orders and from the fact that most of the city stores are supplied by the local growers. Cabbage, $2.50@3.00 per hdd; cucumbers, 20@30c per doz; celery, 25@35c. All other prices unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and quotably $1.14.

WOOL—Firm and active, manufacturers continuing to buy freely, with some inquiry from speculators. The demand is for all wools, but mostly for medium and low grades. Receipts last week were 2,197,096 lbs; shipments, 1,102,652 lbs. The Philadelphia market has advanced ½@1c, with a general upward tendency in sympathy with this and other Western markets. Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 20@23c; medium tub, 28@30c; fine unwashed, 17@21c; medium unwashed, 24@25c; coarse unwashed, 21@22c; burry unwashed, 12@14c; fine washed, 27@29c; medium washed, 28@30c; coarse washed, 27@28c. Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 16@21c; medium unwashed, 21@24c; coarse unwashed, 19@21c.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 15c; extra firsts, 14c; extra dairy, 11c; extra firsts, 10c; packing stock, 6c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 6¾c; Young America, 8c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 11c; do July, 11c.

SALES—100 cases eggs at mark 11c; 100 cases do, fresh inspected, at 11½c; 50 cases fresh Northern do at 12c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 5	8,800	17	15,265	1,836
Tuesday, July 6	6,600	100	14,500	2,600
Total	15,400	117	29,765	4,430
Same time last week	13,903	323	62,631	5,306
Shipments—				
Monday, July 5	....	....	....	....
Tuesday, July 6	3,000	......	5,000	600
Total	3,000	......	5,000	600
Same time last week	4,777	......	11,850	906

Tuesday's cattle market was active at 10c decline, or a decline of 25c from last week. Hogs opened 5c higher, but closed with the advance more than lost. Sheep unchanged.

The *Drovers' Journal's* special London cable quotes best American steers selling at 13¼c per pound dressed. Offerings liberal, but market stronger than last week.

Actual receipts last week: Cattle, 33,281; hogs, 137,478; sheep, 15,934. Shipments were: Cattle, 11,832; hogs, 40,025; sheep, 3,790.

CATTLE—Monday actual receipts were 8,800 head. The market ruled weak and sales showed 15c decline. Tuesday only 6,600 arrived, but with "stale" offerings the supply proved in excess of the demand, and prices declined another 5@10c. Many 1,300@1,400-lb cattle sold at $4.80, while some tidy, fat, 974-lb steers sold at $4.75. The dressed-beef men paid as high as $5.15 and shippers went as high as $5.20 for very choice stock. Prices for cattle averaged about 25c lower than on last Friday. The heavy cattle suffered rather more than light grades. Exporters purchased about 600 selected beeves at $4.85@5.10, and New York, Boston, and other outside buyers took almost 3,000 head at $4.10@5.20. Most of the native beef cattle sold below $4.75, though quite a number reached $5.00. The quality was rather good, and good corn-fed offerings were quite plentiful. Native butcher stock sold 10@15c lower than last week, and Texas cattle about 15@20c lower. Grass Texans sold at $2.90@3.40, with corn-fed steers at $3.15@3.40 and up to $4.00. Some Oregon grassers, such as sold last week at $4.10, sold at $3.87½. Most of the native cows sold at about $3.00; bulls at $2.75, veal calves at $4.50@5.00, and butchers' steers at $3.85@4.25. Stock cattle sold rather sparingly, and prices ruled very weak. The outside demand was light, and yard scalpers purchased very few cattle. Common stockers sold as low as $2.60 and good feeders went at $3.40@3.70. Revised quotations are as follows:

Prime steers, 1,500 to 1,650 lbs	$ 5.40@ 5.50
Choice to fancy, 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	4.70@ 5.25
Fair to choice, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.35@ 5.05
Common to good, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.0 @ 4.50
Poor and medium, 950 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@ 4.25
Grass-fed natives, 900 to 1,300 lbs	3.60@ 4.40
Distillery steers, 950 to 1,300 lbs	4.25@ 5.10
Corn-fed Texans	3.00@ 4.35
Grass-fed Texans	2.60@ 3.75
Fair to choice native cows	2.40@ 3.60
Inferior to medium cows	1.75@ 2.70
Poor to fancy bulls	2.25@ 3.65
Stockers, 500 to 860 lbs	2.25@ 3.60
Feeders, 900 to 1,200 lbs	3.25@ 4.40
Veal calves, 100@200 lbs	4.00@ 5.50
Milch cows, per head	20.00@45.00

SALES—370 shipping, $4.10@5.20; 320 stillers, $4.75@5.10; 439 export, $4.85@5.00; 735 dressed beef, $3.65@5.15; 90 Colorado, $4.85; 154 Western, $4.50; 59 Nebraska, $4.40; 112 Oregon, $3.87½; 204 Indian, $4.00; 1,650 Texans, $2.35@4.00; 90 stockers, $2.55@3.12½; 24 feeders, $3.35@3.70; 100 cows, $2.00@4.00; 72 calves, $4.22½@5.00.

HOGS—Monday's values advanced about 5c. Tuesday the market opened strong, and another slight advance was obtained. Later, however, general weakness prevailed, and before noon sales showed 5@10c decline from opening figures, or about the same as last week's closing prices. Speculators purchased freely at the start, while regular buyers took hold sparingly. Fresh and stale offerings made about 20,000 hogs on sale. Fifteen packers purchased 11,122 and Eastern shippers about 5,000, leaving 4,000 unsold. Tuesday's closing prices are about 25c higher than one week ago. Several sales of fancy heavy were made early in the day at $5, with two or three small lots to city butchers at $5.05@5.10. Chicago packers paid as high as $5 for several hundred fancy light pigs. That figure was also paid by a Canadian packer for 170-lb singeing pigs. The quality graded very fair and offerings were quite uniform. Mixed hogs, heavy weights, and light grades sold at about the same range. Most of the heavy packing and shipping sold at $4.85@4.95; light varieties around $4.85@4.90; mixed stock at $4.80@4.90; butcher pigs at $4.85@4.95; inferior to fair light, $4.50@4.80; rough heavy, $4.60@4.75; undesirable pigs, $4.00@4.50; and culls, $2.75@3.90.

SHEEP—Met with a good demand at unchanged prices. One lot of 441 very thin 63-lb Texas sheep sold to a feeder at $1.50 per 100 lbs. Some good 68-lb Kansas stock sold at $2.40; common to choice natives, 68@124 lbs, sold at $2.40@4.25; lambs, 43@57-lbs average, sold at $4.00@5.00 per 100 lbs and $1.00@2.50 per head. About 1,300 common Texas sheep remained unsold.

SALES—441 Texas, $1.50; 277 Kansas, $2.40; 20 bucks, $2.50@2.75; 870 butchers', $2.50@4.25; 64 mixed, $3.75; 97 lambs, $4.00@5.00; 156 lambs, $1.00@3.00 per head.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, July 6.—BEEVES—No arrivals, except a car-load of export steers; no trading in beeves; dressed dull but steady at 7¼@8½c per lb for sides, with selections going at 8¾@9c; exports, 1,640 quarters of beef. Today's cable from Liverpool quotes American refrigerated down to 7c per lb and dull, and American steers slow at 11@11½c per lb, dressed weight, sinking the offal.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,900, and 2,000 were in the pens besides that could not be sold yesterday; extremely dull, and not more than one-third of the offerings changed hands; the limited trading was at 3@4½c per lb for sheep and at $5.00@6.50 for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,160; none offered alive; nominally firm and higher at $5.20@5.50 per 100 lbs.

East Liberty, Pa., July 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 893; shipments, 152; market slow on common and active on good at Monday's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 1,100; market active; Philadelphias, $5.15@5.25; Yorkers, $4.90@5.05.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,200; shipments, 3,200; market dull; shade lower than Monday.

Kansas City, Mo., July 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,272; shipments, 741; quality generally common; market weak, slow, and 15@20c lower for shipping grades; common 10c lower; good to choice, $4.40@4.65; common to medium, $3.75@4.25; stockers, $2.60@3.20; feeders, $3.30@3.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,054; shipments, 15,454; market firm and 10c higher; good to choice, $4.65@4.80; common to medium, $4.40@4.60; pigs, $4.00@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 230; shipments, none; market steady; good to choice, $2.50@3.25; common to medium, $1.10@2.25.

St. Louis, Mo., July 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,300; shipments, 9,000; market fairly active and steady; good to fair, $4.00@4.65; butchers' steers, $3.50@4.35; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.65; through Texans, $2.25@4.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,000; shipments, 1,500; market active and 10c higher; butchers' and best heavy, $4.85@5.00; mixed, $4.50@4.80; light, $4.60@4.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,900; shipments, 1,000; market dull; $2.25@4.00.

LUMBER.

The yard trade was quiet by reason of the holidays. The current wholesale prices are as follows:

A stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	$ 43.00
B stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	38.00
C stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	30.00
D stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	20.00
A box, 13 in. and upward	48.00
B box, 13 in. and upward	43.00
C box, 13 in. and upward	35.00
A flooring, 6 in	43.00
B flooring, 6 in	35.00
Siding, first and second clear, 12 to 16 ft	22.00
A siding	20.50
B siding	19.50
Common boards, 10 to 20 ft	13.00
Common boards, 1¼ and 1½ in	13.00
Fencing, first, 12 to 20 ft	13.00
Fencing, No. 2, 12 to 20 ft	11.00
Timber, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	12.00@13.50
Timber, 2x6, 12 to 24 ft	12.00@16.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft	12.00@15.00
Pickets, flat, rough	9.00@12.00
Pickets, fancy head and dressed, selected	18.00
Shingles, extra A	2.60
Shingles, choice A	2.45
Shingles, standard A	2.40
Shingles, extra cedar "A"	2.35
Lath, dry	1.80

The offerings in the cargo market were light and a dull feeling prevailed. Only a few sales were made. About 12 to 15 loads were on sale in the cargo market and there was not much activity displayed by buyers; still nearly everything was taken early. Prices ruled steady:

Piece-stuff, short and green	$ 9.00
Piece-stuff, long and green	10.00@14.00
No. 2 boards and strips, green	10.00@11.50
No. 2 boards and strips, dry	10.00@12.50
Medium boards and strips, green	12.00@13.50
No. 1 boards and strips, green	15.00@22.00
Shingles, extra A	2.00@ 2.30
Shingles, standard	1.95@ 2.00
Lath, green	1.25@ 1.40

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, July 6—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; poor demand; offerings free; winter, 6s 5d@6s 6d; spring, 6s 4d@6s 6d; club, 6s 6d@6s 8d. Corn easy; poor demand; 4s 1d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 55s. Lard, 34s. Long and short clears, 33s 6d. Long cut hams, 51s. Cumberland sides, 34s 6d.

CHEESE—39s; easy.

Receipts of wheat last three days, 250,000 centals, 115,000 centals being American; corn, 33,300 centals. Weather favorable.

3:30 p. m.—CLOSE—PROVISIONS—Pork—Nothing offering; prime mess, Eastern, firm at 60s; do Western firm at 55s. Lard—Demand fair; spot and July at 34s; August and September at 34s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Demand poor; new No. 2 winter at 6s 6½d; do spring at 6s 5½d. Flour—Demand poor. Corn—Demand poor; new mixed spot at 4s ¾d, do; do July at 4s, dull; do August, 4s 4½d, dull; do September, 4s 1d, dull.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; sales, 12,0.0 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 9,900 bales American.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, demand poor; holders offer freely; California No. 1, 6s 6d@6s 8d per cental. Corn easy; demand poor; new mixed Western, 4s 1d per cental. The receipts of American corn for the last three days were 33,300 centals.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 3.—COFFEE—Regular first, 4,250 reis per 10 kilos; good second, 3,600 reis; receipts during the last week, 39,000 bags; purchases for the United States, 85,000; clearances for do, 66,000; stock, 210,000 bags.

SANTOS, July 3.—COFFEE—Good average, 4,050 reis per 10 kilos; receipts during the week, 7,000 bags; purchases for the United States, 45,000; clearances, none; stock, 50,000 bags.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 6.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Diminishing stocks in warehouses, a further important shrinkage in the visible supply, and unfavorable weather and crop reports, particularly from the Northwest, were made the utmost use of today here (as in the West) to stimulate speculative trading in winter wheat, which in the local market, on extensive transactions, attended by much excitement, was advanced through various fluctuations, and by the close of regular hours (2:15 o'clock p. m.) 2⅜@2⅝c, and subsequently, in sympathy with Chicago, further worked up on outside dealings equal to ¾@1c a bu, leaving off seemingly firm, though unmistakably sensitive. Cable advices afforded no encouragement to shippers, who were practically idle, and local millers, also passive, as unwilling to follow the rapid rise in values on early deliveries proportionately with the option list. No. 2 red, for July, closed here at 87⅝c; August at 88⅛c; September at 89⅛c; October at 90⅛c; November at 91⅛c; December at 92⅛c; January at 93⅛c; May, 1887, at 97⅛c. Sales: No. 2 red in store quoted at about 88⅛c; do afloat, reported for milling on private terms, quoted at equal to 89⅛c; No. 1 hard spring afloat quoted at 91@92c, to arrive and here.

CORN—Ruled stronger, gaining for the day on early deliveries about 1@1⅛c on, however, limited business, and, in the future line, on a fair speculation, on July, 1c; August and September ⅞c, and October 1⅛c a bu, and leaving off firmly. Sales: No. 2, early delivery, in elevator, at 47⅛@48c, closing at 48c asked, and delivered at 47@48c, mainly at 47¼@47⅛c, closing at 47⅛c; yellow, in elevator, at 50@51c; ungraded mixed at 38@50c, as to quality.

OATS—Advanced sharply, on early deliveries, on a fair business, ⅛@1c, and in the future line, on a freer movement, on July ⅞c, August 1⅛c, and September fully 2c a bu, closing firmly. Sales: No. 2 white, in elevator, 40@41c, closing at 41c asked; No. 2, in elevator, 35@35⅛c, closing at 35⅛c bid; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, 36⅛@37c.

RYE—Was held to previous figures, but lifeless here.

BARLEY MALT—In limited request, but steady as to prices.

PROVISIONS—Hog products exhibited less activity, on a variable market, closing tamely. Pork in fair request; old mess, $10.62½@11.00; and new mess at $11.62½@12.00; and extra prime mess at $9.50@10.00; and clear backs at $13.00@14.75. Cut meats stronger and wanted; pickled bellies, 12 to 9 lb averages, quoted at 6⅛c per lb; 12-lb averages, 6⅛@6⅛c; pickled shoulders, in lots, 6@6⅛c; smoked do at 7c; pickled hams, 11c; smoked do, 12c; also Western pickled hams at 11⅛c. Bacon held above the views of buyers and wholly nominal, in the absence of recent business; Western steam lard in less favor for prompt delivery, with choice quoted at the close at $6.90; 550 tcs sold at $6.90@6.95.

BUTTER—Offered freely and barely steady on a moderate movement, with choice to fancy Eastern creameries at 16⅛@17⅛c; do do Western do at 16@17c; and choice to fancy Eastern dairy, half-firkin tubs, at 13@15⅛c.

CHEESE—Moving rather slowly, with best Eastern factory quoted at 7⅛c for colored and white, and other grades proportionately.

TALLOW—At 3 15-16@4c.

SUGARS—Though less active ruled firm. Raw in demand at 4⅝c for fair refining muscovado. Refined as last quoted.

FREIGHTS—Opened the week very unpromisingly, especially in the line of berth contracts, which were to a very moderate aggregate, and with a further yielding in rates, most decided in the instance of room for Liverpool, with accommodation for grain in partial neglect and most seriously depressed. And in the way of charters business was quite limited, with steam tonnage for grain offered freely, including hence, for Cork and orders, at 3s without anything like satisfactory bids noted, and tonnage for most other interests quoted about as before. Of the contracts for steam carriers the most important were: For Liverpool, hence, grain reported on private terms, quoted at 2d@2⅛d; flour, local, at 8s 9d@10s; cheese within the range of 22s 6d@35s, the latter an extreme; provisions, local, and via New York, at 13s 9d@22s 6d per ton, and 3s@3s 6d per tc, and 2s 3d@2s 6d per brl. London, hence, pork, local, at 3s 3d, and bacon, local, at 25s. For Leith, flour, through, at 15s, and for Sligo, via Liverpool, do at 25s. Amsterdam, etc., via New York, flour, through, at 19@20c. Antwerp, do at 15s, and lard at 16s 3d.

NEW YORK, July 6.—COTTON—Quiet uplands, 9 7-16c; Orleans, 9⅝c. Sales, 167 bales. Futures closed steady; July, 9.45c; August, 9.52c; September, 9.45c; October, 9.29c; November, 9.28c; December, 9.29c; January, 9.38c; February, 9.47c; March, 9.57c; April, 9.66.

FLOUR—Receipts, 29,052 brls; exports, 3,331 brls and 6,814 sacks; firm; sales, 16,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $2.40@3.00; common to good extra Western and State, $2.60@3.15; good to choice do, $3.20@5.00; common to choice white wheat Western extra, $4.50@4.75; fancy do, $4.80@5.00; common to good extra Ohio, $2.60@4.50; common to choice extra St. Louis, $2.60@5.00; patent Minnesota extra, good to prime, $4.50@4.75; choice to double extra, $4.80@5.00.

HOPS—Quiet and firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: fair Rio firm, 9⅛c; options active and higher; sales, 59,000 bags; July, 8.05@8.15c; August, 8.10@8.20c; September, 8.20c; October, 8.10@8.25c; November, 8.15@8.25c; December, 8.15@8.25c; January, 8.15@8.30c; February, 8.25c; March, 8.30c. Molasses quiet and weak. Rice steady and quiet.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 33c.

WOOL—Firm and active; domestic fleece, 27@36c; pulled wool, 14@33c; Texas, 9@22c.

EGGS—Dull and weak; receipts, 9,536 packages; Western, 13¼@13½c.

Other articles unchanged.

Stocks of grain in store July 3: Wheat, 1,848,468 bu; corn, 1,923,460 bu; oats, 806,867 bu; barley, 1,522 bu; rye, 54,516 bu; peas, 16,472 bu; malt, 298,523 bu.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 39,052 brls; wheat, 378,350 bu; corn, 177,200 bu; oats, 138,500 bu; malt, 42,250 bu; corn-meal, 1,415 brls and 4,743 sacks; pork, 368 brls; beef, 1,614 pkgs; cut meats, 3,337 pkgs; lard, 1,750 pkgs.

EXPORTS—Flour, 9,177 brls and 36,374 sacks; wheat, 428,227 bu; corn, 56,847 bu; oats, 810 bu; rye, 9,799 bu; corn-meal, 727 brls.

The visible supply of grain July 3, as compiled by the Produce Exchange, was as follows: Wheat, 28,196,380 bu; decrease, 1,288,285 bu. Corn, 9,186,857 bu; decrease, 269,286 bu. Oats, 2,420,902 bu; decrease, 260,861 bu. Rye, 275,108 bu; decrease, 8,026 bu. Barley, 212,681 bu; decrease, 27,679 bu.

PETROLEUM—Was neglected; it opened at 66⅛c, receded to 65⅝c, and closed at 65⅝c. Sales, 3,536,000 brls.

Oil City, Pa.—Transit opened at 66⅛c; highest, 66⅛c; lowest, 65⅝c; closed at 65⅝c; sales, 677,000 brls; clearances, 1,814,000; charters, 77,996; shipments, 198,978.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Dull and weak; Transit opened at 66⅛c; closed at 65⅛c; highest, 66⅛c; lowest, 65⅛c.

Bradford, Pa.—Transit opened at 66⅛c; closed at 65⅝c; highest, 66⅛c; lowest, 65⅝c; total shipments last three days, 330,273 brls.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., July 6.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—The market today was very strong on reports of crop damage by drouth in the West. Prices fluctuated a good deal during the day, and in the afternoon on the curb reached the highest point for a long time. The opening for August was 81⅛c, 1⅝c above the close of Friday. Buyers were numerous and offerings light, which had the effect of raising August to 82⅛c. Sellers began to dispose of their holdings at this, and a reaction occurred to 81⅝c. Just before the close the feeling strengthened and August advanced to 82⅛c, with closing sales at that. Cash wheat little inquired for; No. 1 hard sold at 80c. On the afternoon curb August sold up to 83⅛c with some excitement; later on the feeling eased a little, last sales being made at 83⅛@83⅛c. Receipts, 100,000 bu. Shipments, 157,000 bu. In store, 4,432,000 bu, a decrease for the week of 345,000 bu. Weather here very warm; yesterday thermometer registered 102° and today about 100° in the shade.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 6.—[Special.]—GRAIN—No. 1 hard wheat closed at 88c; No. 1 Northern at 86½c; winter wheat unsettled; No. 1 white sold at 84½c; No. 2 red, in store, at 84½c. Corn higher; demand fair; No. 2 yellow at 41½c, 42@43c asked; No. 3 yellow at 40@40½c; No. 2 corn, 41@41½c.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market strong; closed higher; No. 1 hard, cash, 78c; August, 79⅛c; September, 80⅛c; October, 82⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 75⅛c; August, 77c; September, 78⅛c; October, 80c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 72c; August, 73⅛c; September, 75c; October, 76⅛c.

FLOUR—Firm, but not active; buyers holding off; millers ask an advance in proportion to the advance in wheat; patent, $4.35@4.60; bakers', $3.35@3.60.

RECEIPTS—Four days, wheat, 237,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 22,000 bu; flour, 46,374 brls.

WHEAT IN STORE—3,060,303 bu; St. Paul, 755,000 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., July 6.—FLOUR—Active and strong; XXX, $2.40@3.50; family, $2.65@2.80; choice, $3.25@3.40; fancy, $3.65@3.75; extra fancy, $3.85@4.10; patents, $4.40@4.80.

GRAIN—Wheat very strong and higher; the market opened firm and ⅛@⅛c higher, and soon advanced ⅛@⅛c, later declined ⅛c, recovered rapidly and sold up to a figure 2@2⅛c higher than Friday, where it closed; No. 2 red cash, 78@78⅛c; July 76⅛@78c, closing at 78c; August 77⅛@79⅛c, closing at 79⅛c; September 80@81⅛c, closing at 81⅛c. Corn steady and higher, closing ⅛c over Friday; No. 2 mixed, cash, 30⅛@32c; August 32⅛@33c, closing at 33c; September 34@34⅛c, closing at 34⅛c. Oats strong and 1c higher; No. 2 mixed, cash, 28c; August, 26c; September, 27c. Rye firm; 54@55c. Barley—No market.

LEAD—Strong, but very little doing; refined, $4.70; chemically hard, $4.65.

HAY—Dull and easy; timothy, $8.00@10.00; prairie, $4.00@7.00.

BUTTER—Quiet and steady; creamery, 15@16c; dairy, 12@14c.

EGGS—Slow but steady; 8½@9c.

FLAXSEED—Better; $1.03.

BRAN—Firm at 45c.

WOOL—Active and firm; medium clothing, 15@25c; combing, 22@24c; low and coarse, 13@20c; fine light, 18@22c; heavy, 16@20c; black, 16@20c.

PROVISIONS—Active and stronger all around. Pork, $10.75. Lard, $6.30@6.35. Bulk meats firm; loose lots long clear, $5.30; short ribs, $5.37½; short clear, $5.50; boxed lots, long clear, $5.32½; short ribs, $5.40; short clear, $5.55. Bacon strong; long clear, $6.85@6.90; short ribs, $6.95@7.00; short clear, $7.00@7.12½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 250,000 bu; corn, 51,000 bu; oats, 55,000 bu; rye, 6,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 19,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 162,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 6.—FLOUR—Steadier; demand continues light; Ohio, Indiana, St. Louis, and Southern Illinois, $4.00@4.50; winter patent, $4.50@4.85; Minnesota bakers', $3.70@4.50; Minnesota patent, $4.60@4.90.

GRAIN—Wheat strong under strong speculative buying; No. 2 red, July, 87½@87⅜c; August, 85⅛@86c; September, 86⅛@86⅜c; October, 86⅜@87⅛c. Corn strong; No. 3 high mixed, 44@44⅛c; steamer No. 2 yellow, 45c; No. 2 mixed, track, 45@45⅛c; No. 2 mixed, July, 44@44⅛c; August, 45@45⅛c; September, 46@46⅛c; October, 46@47c. Oats—Spot higher; No. 3 mixed, 34c; rejected white, 35⅛c; No. 3 white, 37@37⅛c; No. 2 white, 38⅛@39c; futures strong; No. 2 white, July, 38⅛@39c; August, 35@35⅛c; September, 34@34⅛c; October, 34⅛@35c.

PROVISIONS—Demand good and firm. Pork—New mess, $11.75@12.00; do prime, $11.00@11.50; do family, $12.75@13.00. Hams—Smoked, 12@13¼c. Lard firm; refined, $7.00; do steam, $6.50.

BUTTER—Firm, with fair demand; creamery extra, 18c; firsts, 15@17c; Western ladle-packed, 9@10c.

EGGS—Firm; family active; fresh, 14@15c.

CHEESE—Quiet and easier; Ohio flats, 6@7¼c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; 70 Abel test, 7⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 4,700 bu; oats, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,300 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 7,400.

Baltimore, Md., July 6.—FLOUR—Steady and quiet; Western superfine, $2.50@2.90; do extra, $3.00@3.65; do family, $3.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher and active; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, 84⅛@85⅛c; July, 85⅛c asked; August, 84⅝@85⅛c; September, 85⅛@85⅝c. Corn—Western higher and dull; Western mixed, spot, 45⅛@45⅝c; August, 44⅝@45c. Oats—Firmer; Western white, 38@40c; do mixed, 34@36c.

HAY—Easy and dull; prime to choice Western, $9.00@12.50.

BUTTER—Steady; Western packed, 10@13c; creamery, 15@18c.

EGGS—Dull at 12@12½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,417 brls; wheat, 28,200 bu; corn, 45,300 bu; oats, 21,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,351 brls; corn, 87,500 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 632,200 bu; corn, 101,500 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 6.—GRAIN—Wheat buoyant; cash, 78⅛c; August, 80⅛c; September, 82c. Corn firm; No. 2, 37c. Oats higher; No. 2, 30⅛c. Rye firm; No. 1, 60⅛c. Barley dull; No. 2, 48c.

PROVISIONS—Weak. Pork, cash or July, $10.30; August, $10.30. Lard, cash or July, $6.70; August, $6.80.

BUTTER—Steady; dairy, 11@13c.

EGGS—Dull; 10½c.

CHEESE—Easy; cheddars, 6¼@6⅝c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 23,953 brls; wheat, 38,678 bu; barley, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 41,364 brls; wheat, none; barley, 1,150 bu.

Toledo, O., July 6.—GRAIN—Wheat excited and higher; cash, 81½@83⅛c; July, 80@81⅛c; August, 82c; September, 83c. Corn higher; cash and July, 38c; August, 38⅛c. Oats dull; July and August, 30c. All elevators here have signed an agreement to reduce rates for elevation and first ten days' storage to ⅛c per bu.

Detroit, Mich., July 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, 82c, nominal, cash and July; cash Michigan red, 81⅛c; No. 2 red, cash, 81⅛c; 81⅛c asked August; 82⅛c bid September; receipts, 2,700 bu. Corn—37⅛c; receipts, 3,000 bu. Oats—No. 2, 30c; No. 2 white, 35c; receipts, 7,300 bu.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 6.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 75⅛c bid. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 33⅛c bid. Oats stronger; No. 2 mixed, 26⅛c bid.

Cincinnati, O., July 6.—WHISKY—Active; highwines, $1.05. Sales of 1,921 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.05.

Wilmington, N. C., July 6.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 29⅛c bid; held higher.

Real-Estate Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, July 6:

CITY PROPERTY.

Fulton st, 150 ft e of Parker place, s f, 50x150 ft, dated Oct. 11, 1884 (E. I. Wheeler to C. J. Gallachsen) .... $ 750
Wall st, 172 ft s of Springer av, e f, 25x126 ft, dated June 28 (E. and L. H. Harland to William Block) 450
Elk Grove st, 236 ft n of Armitage av, w f, 24x125 ft, dated June 28 (D. R. Holt to M. K. Savien) 325
Elk Grove st, near above, 24x125 ft, dated June 28 (same to Thomas Crowley) 325
Wabash av, bet. Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, w f, 72x193 ft, dated July 14, (Aaron Gibbs to S. A. Kent) 10,800
Dudley st, 264 ft s of Division, e f, 26x125 ft, dated May 10 (W. E. Hatterman to Ole G. Ophus) 800
Ashland av, n e cor of Nebraska st, w f, 62½x150 ft, dated June 28 (C. Price to J. R. Carter) 6,875
Sacramento av, 75 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated June 3 (Trego & Smith to A. Monehan) 250
Ambrose st, 126 ft e of Lincoln, s f, 24x100 ft, dated June 5 (B. B. Ferguson to A. Schwartz) 1,500
Drake av, 50 ft n of Huron st, e f, 75x122 ft, dated June 25 (George G. Osgood to Eliza Milnes) 1,323
Miller st, 218 ft s of Polk, e f, 25x100 ft, dated April 28 (P. Kane to G. O'Connor) 2,600
West Nineteenth st, 75 ft w of Brown, n f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated May 29 (F. and T. Schwarz to J. and M. Viska) 2,450
Robey st, 48 ft s of Moore, e f, 24x100 ft, dated July 6 (F. J. Gust to C. M. Newman) 1,900
Coulter st, n e cor of Oakley av, 37¼ lots in Block 12, dated June 22 (H. H. Walker to Frank Nowak) 21,000
Rebecca st, w of Rockwell, s f, 32½x124 ft, dated July 3 (J. Connell to J. M. Crowley) 600
Depuyster st, 250 ft w of Desplaines, s f, 50x118 ft, dated June 26 (J. B. Breese to estate of William R. Glover) 10,000
West Thirteenth place, 125 ft w of Hoyne av, s f, 25x82 ft, dated June 18 (J. W. Campbell to Mary Greffen) 550
Dashiel st, 190 ft n of Thirty-seventh, w f, 24x123 ft, dated June 8 (G. W. Shaw to J. Flaherty) 600
South Dearborn st, s w cor of Twenty-seventh, e f, 21x110 ft, improved, dated June 28 (F. M. Wilder to Florence A. Camp) 7,250
West Harrison st, s w cor of Sacramento av, n f, 100x125 ft, dated June 28 (J. H. Brewster to Marie Ebner) 2,400
Wabash av, 126 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 21½x136 ft, dated July 6 (A. K. Camp to Martha M. Wilder) 9,000
Jay st, 137½ ft s of Garfield av, e f, 37½x124 ft, dated June 18 (James Morgan to E. Walsh) 1,312
Washtenaw av, 175 ft s of North av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated July 6 (Peter Hansen to W. J. Kitson) 650
Lot 7 in Healy's Sub. in Cook & Anderson's Sub. of 24, 33, 13, dated June 19 (D. D. Healy to A. C. Parker) 475
Carroll av, 250 ft e of Parker place, s f, 25x150 ft, dated Oct. 11, 1884 (E. J. Wheeler to E. Barnitz) 275
Larrabee st, 210 ft n of Division, e f, 22x67¼ ft, dated July 1 (A. and C. Ward to A. Wahrenholz) 900
Richmond st, 25 ft s of Augusta, e f, 25x125 ft, dated July 1 (estate of James Carter to T. Mahen) 350
Honore st, 203 ft n of Egan av, e f, 24x123 ft, dated July 1 (Gross & Bowman to R. and M. Schutz) 475
Barclay st, 141 ft s of Division, w f, 24⅛x123 ft, dated June 28 (estate of Jas. Carter to J. L. C. and H. Heinz) 485
West Nineteenth st, 26⅛ ft w of Hoyne av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated June 16 (Joel Evans to J. Marik) 625
Ogden av, 127⅛ ft w of Western, s e f, 25x125 ft, dated July 6 (M. A. Parrott to Jane L. Smith) 2,450
Indiana av, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated July 6 (H. M. and E. Kent to The Lakeside Club) 7,500
Ogden av, 75 ft s of Cynthia court, n f, 25x135 ft, dated June 18 (J. A. Brown to F. D. Kellogg) 800

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Cleveland av, near Clark st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 28 (E. J. Lehmann to T. H. Musham) .... $ 700

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fifty-first st, 90 ft e of Throop, s f, 25x120 ft, dated May 18 (Young & Clarkson to A. Pagette) .... $ 450
Indiana av, s w corner of Fifty-third st, e f, 50x161 ft, dated July 6 (William Ashton to Gustav Bellfuss) 1,600
Sixty-third st, n w corner of Wallace, s f, 126x 265 ft, dated June 16 (J. E. Clark to J. Pettet) 6,000
Forty-seventh st, e of Wentworth av, s f, 48x100 ft, dated July 1 (J. and T. B. Peacock to B. McGough) 1,000
Stone av, between Centre and Aberdeen st, s f, 125x125 ft, dated May 12 (F. E. and J. E. Hyde to W. B. Morton 1,500
Gordon st, n w corner of Marshall, s f, 50x128 ft, dated April 21 (J. F. Cook to P. Clements) 2,500
Sixty-first st, n e cor of Madison av, s f, 200x125 ft, dated June 18 (J. C. Keeler to O. R. Keith) 4,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Western av, 93 ft s of Clara place, e f, 31x110 ft, dated June 30 (J. E. Fraedrich to A. Brachvogel) .... $ 650
Diversey av, n e cor of Crawford, 2⅛ acres, dated June 30 (Martin N. Kimbell to Conrad Kaese) 1,500

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued by the Building Department yesterday:

Chicago Veterinary College, two-story college, 60x100 feet, No. 2537 South State street, to cost $8,000.
Virginia Tracy, three-story dwelling, 24x54 feet, No. 445 Dayton street, to cost $5,500.
T. Campbell, three two-story dwellings, 20x60 feet, Nos. 74 to 78 Coulter street, to cost $10,000.
J. A. Jenkins, barn, 30x30 feet, No. 2625 Prairie avenue, to cost $1,200.
M. Kennedy, three-story dwelling, 26x65 feet, No. 21 Vernon Park place, to cost $6,000.
Joseph Donnelly, three-story store and flat, 25x58 feet, No. 668 Throop street, to cost $8,000.
Charles W. Strouse, one-story basement, 22x48 feet, No. 389 Ellston avenue, to cost $1,000.
L. Isbrom, two-story dwelling, 20x50 feet, No. 433 Elliston avenue, to cost $3,000.
Mrs. Junker, two-story dwelling, 22x54 feet, No. 3532 Archer avenue, to cost $3,000.
Johanna Ford, two-story flats, 21x39 feet, No. 567 West Thirteenth street, to cost $1,700.
H. Smith, one-story cottage, 21x43 feet, No. 21 Maplewood street, to cost $1,300.
John Reynolds, two-story flats, 21x50 feet, No. 467 South Paulina street, to cost $2,500.
J. Gayelitz, one-story cottage 22x58 feet, No. 73 Newton street, to cost $1,400.
J. Leverang, one add. story, 20x58 feet, No. 339 Johnson street, to cost $1,000.
John H. Ackenhausen, two-story flat, 21x37 feet, No. 514 Robey street, to cost $1,400.
Thomas Pond, two-story dwelling, 20x54 feet, No. 458 Warren avenue, to cost $3,500.
Edward Bane, one-story cottage, 20x32 feet, No. 3549 Wentworth avenue, to cost $800.
Elizabeth Mullen, two-story dwelling, 21x56 feet, No. 634 Taylor street, to cost $4,000.
William Powis, one-story cottage, 21x32 feet, No. 1311 West Polk street, to cost $800.
Rudolph Schultz, one-story cottage, 21x34 feet, No. 447 West Thirteenth street, to cost $800.

WORLD'S PASTIME EXPOSITION.

CHELTENHAM BEACH.

Cool and Charming. Splendid Cafes and Pavilions. Great success of Chicago Home Opera Company aboard the beautiful H. M. S. PINAFORE. Every night but Wednesday and Saturday.

Tonight at 9 o'clock Third Production of the most marvelous spectacle ever seen in America,

"The Last Days of Pompeii."

The first two productions witnessed by over Forty Thousand Delighted Spectators.

In order to avoid crowding and to accommodate the public the box offices will hereafter be opened at 6 p. m.

ALL THE AMUSEMENT AND ENTERTAINMENTS ATTRACTING WIDESPREAD INTEREST AND COMMENT.

PROSPECTIVE EVENTS.

July 14, 15, and 16, at 2:30 p. m.—Mr. Duncan C. Ross, Sergeant C. Walsh, and Major Berryman of San Francisco will contest for the championship swordsmanship of the world in three great Duels on Horseback.

July 17, for one week, the great Athletic Tournament. All the leading athletes of the country have entered.

Guests are requested to report any inattention, impertinence, or overcharge of waiters or restaurants to the Manager's office at once.

Round trip, by Illinois Central Railroad, or Steamboat from State Street Bridge, every hour, including admission, 75 cents.

Children under 12 years of age admitted free. Reserved seats in amphitheatre, 25 cents.

CHICAGO BALL PARK.
Harrison, Van Buren, and Loomis-sts.

A GALA WEEK IN

BASE-BALL.

THE EVENTS OF THE SEASON.

CHICAGOS vs.

New York, WEDNESDAY, July 7th. A postponed game from May 15.

Detroit, Thursday, July 8. Friday, July 9. Saturday, July 10.

Tickets for the Detroit games now on sale. Tickets for sale at A. G. Spalding & Bros.', 108 Madison-st.; Clayton's, 121 Clark-st.; Mayer's, Board of Trade Building; Pieffer & Cochrane's, 447 West Madison-st.

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THEO. THOMAS

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SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.

Tonight—POPULAR PROGRAMME.

Tickets, 25 and 50 cents. For sale during the day at the Exposition Building.

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The air supplied and exhausted by mechanical process rendering it at all times deliciously pure and cool.

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MR. A. M. PALMER'S COMPANY.
In the great play by the author of "The Two Orphans," entitled

LOVE'S MARTYR

All the favorites in the cast.
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R. M. Hooley........Proprietor and Manager.
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48TH PERFORMANCE TONIGHT AT 8.
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RICE'S BEAUTIFUL
EVANGELINE.
60—ARTISTS—60
Friday, July 9th, 50th Performance and GRAND SOUVENIR NIGHT.
Every person attending will receive a handsome souvenir.
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EVANGELINE

CASINO.
Clark and Kinzie-sts.
COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
Every Evening until further notice,

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MATINEES SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ONLY
NO MATINEE TODAY.
THE FINEST ORCHESTRA in choice selections in the Delightful Cafe after the Opera.
25 CENTS........ADMISSION........25 CENTS.

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Under the management of.............J. M. HILL.
The original and only
JAPANESE VILLAGE.
Three Receptions daily—10 to 12; 1 to 5; 7 to 10.
Admission—Adults, 50c. Children, 25c.
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SHILOH!

Is depicted to the life at the GREAT PANORAMA on Michigan-av., near Madison-st. Open day and Evening.

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New Dime Museum and Bijou Theatre.
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KELLAR
TODAY at 2; TONIGHT at 8.
In His Marvelous Entertainments of Unique and Startling Wonders. This week his great Ghost Seance.

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DEER PARK AND OAKLAND.
ON THE CREST OF THE ALLEGHANIES, WITHIN THE FAMOUS GLADE SECTION, DIRECTLY ON THE LINE OF THE B. & O.
No Stage Rides or 'Bus Transfers.
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With the new and unparalleled fast schedule on the BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD these lovely twin resorts are beyond all comparison the most advantageously located, both as to train service and surroundings, of any east of the Rockies.
SEASON OPENS JUNE 23.
NO FLIES! NO MOSQUITOES! NO HAY FEVER! NO MALARIA!

Deer Park and Oakland, the one being but six miles distant from the other—with the most charming drives connecting them—will be under the management of Mr. W. J. WALKER, who in his three seasons' management has made many enthusiastic friends of the glorious resorts among Chicagoans.

All communications should be addressed to W. J. WALKER, Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md., up to June 15. After that date either Deer Park or Oakland, Md.

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The B. & O. Company has spared no expense in rendering Deer Park and Oakland the leading Mountain Resorts of the East, and for the Season of '86 the attractions will be of a character not hitherto equaled, and the cuisine of both houses unexcelled. First-class Laundry. Fine Livery. Elegant new bathing-pools. The finest place for children in the land.

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THE SPRING HOUSE,
"THE PIONEER HOTEL," has advantages over all other hotels on the island in location and surroundings. The celebrated spring which gave the house its name, and whose reputation first called attention to the island as a health resort, and has since attracted thousands of guests, is owned exclusively by the proprietor of this house.
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Unsurpassed accommodations for 500 guests. Remarkably healthy location; 700 acres of pine groves, ornamental gardens, ferneries, grottos, lakes, and river. The favorite of all summer resorts. Illustrated circular.
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WATCH HILL, R. I.
OPENS JUNE 19.
Circular and diagram of rooms sent on application to HALE & CO., Proprietors.
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Cape May, N. J. Beautifully located, within 50 feet of the ocean. Strictly first-class in all its appointments. Fire escapes and perfect drainage. Filtered cistern water for drinking purposes. Reduced terms for May, June, September.
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THE "OAKWOOD," GREEN LAKE, WIS., OPENS for summer guests the 15th of May, with extensive improvements. Apply for circulars, with prices, to DAVID GREENWAY, proprietor, Dartford, Wis.

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Cook's Program of Routes and rates to all places of Pleasure Resort in the United States, Canada, and the Provinces by mail on application to THOS. COOK & SON, 106 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

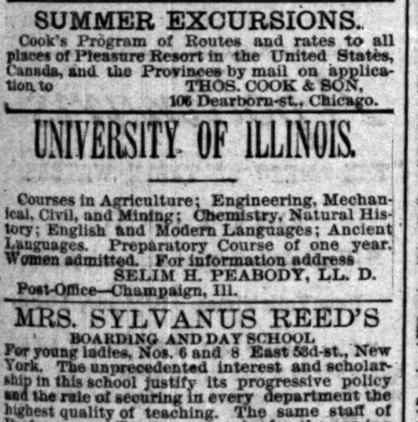
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ATTENTION, GENTS!—I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST cash price for second-hand overcoats and suits. I will pay from $2 to $30 for overcoats, from $5 to $15 for suits. It will pay you to bring me your goods or send postal and I will call. Remember SAM, 82 South State-st.

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FOR SALE—TWO INVENTIONS LATELY PATENTED. Money in them if properly managed; will sell State rights cheap. L 40, Tribune office.

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LOST—AT TWENTY-SECOND-ST. DEPOT—A MOROCCO pocketbook containing annual passes and some money. A liberal reward will be paid for return to Globe Warehouse, North Pier, of pocketbook and passes, and no questions asked.

LOST—A PACKAGE ON WABASH AND COTTAGE Grove-av. car; left car at Monroe-st. Finder will please return to 1324 Michigan-av. and receive reward.

LOST—AT CHELTENHAM BEACH, EVENING of July 5, large fan, red and black, hand-painted. Reward at 212 Dearborn-av., North Side.

$10—LOST—A GOLD-HEADED CANE MARKED "G." Any one returning it to the Palmer House will receive the reward.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 21; good penman, quick and accurate at figures, understands bookkeeping, willing to work hard for a small salary. Good references. Address Q 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED PHARMACIST; graduate of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. N 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN STORE OR OFFICE by young man aged 20 years, residing with his parents; is good writer. K 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK; DISPENSING or wholesale preferred. Address L. A. WOODHOUSE, Madison House, Madison-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 18 in good business house; not afraid of work. First-class references. Address O 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, who understands her business, in a first-class boarding-house. Call for two days at 1726 Dearborn-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY young man willing to make himself generally useful. Best of references. N 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY AN experienced man with good references. 618 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION AS SHIPPER or packer, in any city, by a person of 15 years' experience in the wholesale business. Address W. B. ROBE, 305 Lark-st., Albany, N. Y.

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SITUATION WANTED—POSITION IN WHOLESALE drug house by young man; competent in almost any department. Address O 13, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WOULD like position as clerk, cashier, or copying; small salary. Address O. U., 409 South May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY CAPABLE of doing general office work or as copyist. Best of references given. Address N 29, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY STENOGRAPHER; salary no object. Address N 31, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED lady stenographer who understands typewriting and telegraphy; city references. O 3, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL (SWEDE) IN small family. Not strong enough to do washing. Please address 2520 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for general housework in a small family, or second-work. Reference if required. Call at 2932 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG GIRL, stranger in city, for general housework or second-work in a small family. Call or address 118 Forty-first-st., city, between State-st. and Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY BY a neat, trusty girl; is first-class cook. Address O K 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do house or second work. Address 177 Fremont-st., left bell.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call at 1014 West Lake-st., Room 28.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework or cooking; city or country. References. Call 1617 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, one as cook and the other as chambermaid or to do laundry work. Call for two days at 2120 State-st., up-stairs. Best references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL FOR sewing and second work. Call at 2223 Prairie-av.

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SITUATION WANTED—UNEQUALED CUTTER, fitter, and designer, formerly with Worth, Paris; Howland & James, London; Madame Pinchon, Arnold & Constable, and Mrs. Connelly, New York; lately returned from Europe; elegant reception, carriage, and walking dresses, exceptionally fine tailor-made suits, cloaks, wraps; at home or in families; $3 per day. O 10, Tribune office.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDING good German or Scandinavian female help apply at DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING competent and well-trained servants of all nationalities, for North, South, and West Sides, can obtain such at the Throop Street Employment Bureau, 10 Throop-st. Telephone 4499.

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BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED — A WELL-EXPERIENCED DRUG clerk in pharmacy. Address O E 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKKEEPER; young man; one acquainted with the lumber business preferred. References required. Address N 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND CLERK WHO is also stenographer and typewriter. Address in own handwriting; state age, experience, and salary. N 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK (REGISTERED), COMPETENT and reliable. F. SCHRAGE, 977 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY CLERK, with first-class references. WILLIAM G. MENARD, Thirty-third-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK AT ONCE—REGISTERED or graduate. Call at 736 Forty-third-st.

WANTED—A CLERK TO SPEAK ENGLISH AND German in a paint and oil store; one accustomed to the business preferred. Apply at No. 828 Milwaukee-av.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER operator; permanent position for suitable party; state experience and salary wanted to begin with. O 8, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—JEWELRY TRAVELER COMMANDING trade among general merchants in Kansas. Address N 20, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—A BRIGHT BOY TO SWEEP OUT store and help in office work; must write good hand and be well recommended. N 18, Tribune.

TRADES.

WANTED—FOREMAN OF SASH DEPARTMENT in planing-mill; must be a good machine hand and quick at laying out odd work. N 28, Tribune.

WANTED—DESIGNER FOR STAINED GLASS; a competent, experienced, and practical man. Address, with references, GEO. A. BOWEN, 197 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED, FIRST-CLASS cab and landau trimmer, immediately. E. D. MORSE, 609 Madison-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; MUST BE COMPETENT, willing, and have reference from last place. Apply at Room 33 Exchange Building, Union Stock-Yards.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—ALL THOSE WANTING HELP OR situations as bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, salesmen (all lines), hotel clerks, bartenders, porters, watchmen, coachmen, janitors, drug clerks, etc. Intelligent, reliable people inquire "THE COMMERCIAL BUREAU," 122 East Randolph-st., near Clark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT MEN IN EASY CIRcumstances to handle a quick-selling invention which brings money quick without talking; this is not a catchpenny affair and is not intended for persons who are dead broke, but men who can raise a few dollars should investigate. Address
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WANTED—SINGLE MAN, WHITE OR COLORED, to assist in house and barn. Address O 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF PUSH AND ENergy to do collecting. N 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD ADVERTISEMENT SOLICITOR on new scheme. Room 11, 271 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A MAN TO SELL AUTOMATIC sprinklers for fire protection. Give previous experience (if any) and amount of salary wanted. Address O 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER and type-writer that is also capable for office work. Address O 41, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK; ALSO A GOOD laundress. 4823 Lake-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG, AND WILLING girl for general housework; must be good cook, with references. Apply at 3326 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK AND a seamstress for Lake Geneva. Call at Room 4, 89 Randolph-st., Thursday, 10 o'clock.

WANTED — A COMPETENT GERMAN OR Swedish girl for general work; must be a good cook and laundress. Apply at 2365 Michigan-av. from 9 till 1.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at 4112 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL AT NO. 535 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; American family. 3829 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND FIRST-CLASS laundress. 2232 Prairie-av.

WANTED— FIRST-CLASS COOK, PRIVATE boarding-house. References. 375 Dearborn-av.

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WANTED—FIVE GIRLS, WITH SEWING-MAchines, and other help. 90 East Lake-st., fourth floor.

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WANTED — A WELL- RECOMMENDED WET nurse. 460 North-av., immediately.

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WANTED—WORKING HOUSEKEEPER BY AN elderly couple in suburbs, where one servant is kept; refined home and moderate compensation to energetic, capable person; state age and full particulars, wages, etc. N 75, Tribune office.

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CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

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HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

WANTED—BUILDING LOAN OF $1,500 ON A city lot; building well under way. Address O 1, Tribune office.

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34 PINE-ST., FIRST FLAT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, with board, for gent and wife or two or four gents.

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120 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—A LARGE FRONT and single room to rent with board.

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SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE—EUROPEAN Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $3 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator; the charges are moderate; Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO ROOM AND BOARD SUPPLYING Agency, 77 and 79 Clark-st., Room 1. Can supply you with board in any part of the city or suburbs; private families a specialty.

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COUNTRY BOARD—A PARTY OF SIX CAN BE accommodated at a new farm-house in a picturesque part of Lake County; everything first-class at $6 per week. Address JOHN THAIN, Millburn, Ill.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—YOUNG MAN AND WIFE WISH A NICE room with good board for two months just out of the city; please state terms, which must be low. Address N 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR A MARRIED COUPLE convenient to Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.; state terms. H C 43, Tribune office.

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AT WAREROOMS OF
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
STATE AND ADAMS-STS.,
Hallet & Davis, Chickering,
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Old instruments taken in exchange.
Bargains in second-hand Pianos.
Time payments if required.
New pianos to rent.
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LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS.—Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR RENT at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

WE WILL OFFER JULY 6, AND UNTIL SOLD, a number of Hallet & Davis and Chickering upright and grand pianos, especially selected by some of our leading artists and teachers during the past season, and really as good as new. Will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices. Fully warranted in every respect.
A large variety of second-hand square pianos, including many prominent makes, at great bargains. Second-hand organs $15, $20, $25, $35, $45, $50. Payments can be made monthly, if desired.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.

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CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 TO 103 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—Low rates; advances made. Telephone 891.
CHAS. F. KEELER, Proprietor.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

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FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ONE LATE DOMEStic; also one Wheeler & Wilson No. 8 and one Singer drop leaf; warranted. 490 Webster-av.

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NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OBtains American and foreign patents, caveats, trade marks, etc. Local attorneys throughout the United States. Patent-book free. Offices, Room 37, 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington.

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CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Call at or address F. S. W., 85 East Van Buren-st.

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A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENT WANTED—TRAVELING—FOR ILLInois, Iowa, Wisconsin, or Colorado, for wholesale house; no samples required; can make arrangements to travel with our goods alone or in connection with some other line. 180 West Van Buren-st.

MACHINERY.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION — IF YOU want to locate at a good manufacturing point write to J. F. POWELL, Waukegan, Ill.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—4036 DREXEL-BOULEVARD, A NINE-room corner house, supplied with every convenience, including curtains, gas-fixtures, and range; has just been newly painted and papered throughout; within easy reach of cable cars and Illinois Central R. R. trains; neighborhood the best; can be secured at a very low rental.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ON PRAIRIE-AV.—AN UNUSUAL OPportunity—A nine-room house; every convenience, elegantly decorated, best of plumbing, neighborhood unexceptionable; convenient to cable cars; will rent at a greatly reduced price.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2212 MICHIGAN-AV.—3-STORY RED brick front, 10 rooms. N. SAWYER, Room 6, 89 Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 2018 WABASH-AV.—2-STORY AND basement stone front house, 9 rooms, in first-class order in every way; also see list of desirable houses in our office. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2342 AND 2344 PRAIRIE-AV., 12-ROOM stone fronts; cheap.
3735 Johnson-place, 10-room brick.
1816 Indiana-av., 9-room house.
1814 Indiana-av., second floor.
A. D. HYDE, Room 10, 138 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, INDIana-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.; $50 per month. Address O 4, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, GROVELAND-av., near Thirty-third-st., 10 rooms; furniture for sale; a bargain may be had.
F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BEST TEN ROOM HOUSE ON A CORner, hot and cold water, bath, closets, etc. Price $35.00. With barn, $40.00. Inquire of H. C. Goodrich, 757 Washington Boulevard, or at factory office, 70 Ogden Place.

TO RENT—NO. 736 WEST ADAMS-ST.—SPLENDID corner house of 9 rooms, 3-story and sub-cellar; all improvements, and has just been decorated throughout. Also see list at our office of other desirable houses and flats. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AND BARN ON Ashland-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., for two months from the 19th instant. Good references required. Address N 17, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front house, No. 79 South Morgan-st.; good order. J. L. LEE, Room 3, 101 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—823 LARRABEE-ST., NEAR FULLERton-av., handsome brick residence, 11 rooms, d.-r. on parlor floor, kitchen in basement; finished in hard wood in the latest approved style of architecture; will lease to responsible tenant for term of years at very low rate. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 514 DEARBORN-AV., TWO-STORY and basement brick; 10 rooms; all modern improvements. Also see list of other desirable houses and flats at our office.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—NO. 1833 FREDERICK-ST.—VERY fine 2-story and sub-cellar; 8 rooms, all modern improvements, splendid lawn in front; house has just been decorated throughout. Also see list at our office of other desirable houses.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PARK RIDGE—2 COTTAGES, 6 AND 7 rooms, $10 and $12. Call on or address owner, opposite depot. S. COCHRAN.

TO RENT—FOR SUMMER, FURNISHED EIGHT-room house at Highland Park; shady grounds; desirable. R. Box 185, Highland Park.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT KENWOOD, situated on Hyde Park-av., near Forty-ninth-st.; will be rented for two months at $100 per month.
BOGUE & HOYT, 182 Dearborn-st., Room 1, second floor.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TO BOARD OF TRADE MEN—NEW 5 and 6 room flats; bath, range, screens, shades, etc.; two minutes' walk to Drexel-boulevard trains; 4100 Cottage Grove-av.; janitor on premises; private entrance on Forty-first-st.

TO RENT—FLATS, 3 TO 6 ROOMS, AT REASONable prices in Seavern's Building, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at 2214 Wabash-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS, ALL MODERN IMprovements. Apply at 620 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY FLATS, 6 ROOMS, modern improvements; Wicker Park front. 34 Fowler-st. Inquire in rear.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—154 LA SALLE-ST., CORNER ERIE, the beautiful first flat and basement, 8 rooms; $40 per month. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Halsted and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor for lady and gent or two gents. 297 Michigan-av., lake front.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FRONT room, all modern improvements, few doors from Leland Hotel; gentlemen only. References. 194 Michigan-av., Flat 17.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS. 41 PECK-court.

TO RENT—503 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF TWO large, light, pleasant rooms, newly furnished, suitable for three or four gentlemen or gentleman and wife; stationary washstand.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—242 EAST LAKE-ST., NEAR LAKE-ST. bridge, store and basement over 60 feet deep. Also the second-story of same, running through to South Water-st., 120 feet deep, with entrance on both Lake and South Water-sts. Will be rented together or separately. Inquire at 263 South Water-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—CHEAP—STORES NOS. 122 AND 124 Quincy-st., near Fifth-av., for shop or storage.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—THREE FINE ROOMS IN THE SEARS Building, Nos. 99 and 101 Washington-st.; every convenience. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MONTAUK BLOCK—OFFICES IN the third story of the Montauk Block, 113 Monroe-st., en suite or single. Apply at Room 13. JULIUS WHITE.

TO RENT—OFFICE, DESK, OR SAMPLE ROOM, suitable for commercial traveler, at 274 and 276 Madison-st., first floor.

BARNS.

TO RENT—A STABLE CONTAINING FIVE stalls; one a box stall; No. 134 Pine-st. Inquire at 58 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 50X 110, with boiler, engine, steam pipes, elevator, etc. Inquire at 259 Clybourn-av.

TO RENT—NICE, WELL-LIGHTED ROOMS, with or without power; also good basement. Weber Wagon Co. 160 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, AND freight elevator—Third floor, 55x83, with light on three sides, and third floor, 55x70, with light on two sides; not for woodworking. BROWN BROS. Mfg. Co., corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT — A FURNISHED ROOM on the South Side for gentleman and wife; possession immediately; private family preferred; state price. Address H. K. C., Lock Box 319, P.-O.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION— CONSULTATION ON BUSINESS, lawsuits, absent friends, love, marriage, deaths; ladies specially invited; 3 questions answered by mail 50c. Diseases located and cured at once. Consultation, $1. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st.; always at home; take West Madison-st. or Ogden-av. cars.

CARD AND PALM READER—GIVES NAMES, advice, magnetic treatment. MRS. DELACEY and assistant. 1913 Wabash-av.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant, 427 West Madison-st., late of New York. Seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs. True life horoscopes, 50 cents.

FREE—MRS. W. GRAY, CLAIRVOYANT, BORN with double veil; gives your mother's name before marriage; ladies consult free, personally or by letter; gents charged. 621 Van Buren-st.

JENNIE WEBSTER—CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGnetic treatment. 178 South State-st., second flight, Room 9. Call.

JENNIE WEBSTER, CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGnetic treatment, 178 South State-st., second flight, Room 9.

MME. LA BLANCHE, 1465 WABASH-AV., JUST from Paris, the youngest fortune-teller and astrologer; speaks English and French; has a sure cure for drunkenness; fee $1.

MISS SADIE, CLAIRVOYANT, MASSAGE, AND magnetic treatment. 323 State-st.

MME. ST. JOHN, CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGNETic physician. Give her a trial. 157 West Madison-st., Room 8. Call.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM. Nativities given. 49 Ann-st., near Madison, third floor.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $5,000 TO take an interest in hotel business that pays well. LEACH, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $300 TO start billiard rooms in a new hotel. LEACH & CO., 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800 TO TAKE HALF interest in daily cash business and act as cashier; good opportunity for young man; no agents. N 24, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $750, SERVICES, and references in well-paying established real estate and brokerage business; no triflers need apply. O 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER IN BUSINESS, OR WILL pay salary; $300 required. Address O 50, Tribune office.

$5,000 CASH AND $5,000 FROM PART OF profits secures one-quarter interest in best manufacturing business in Chicago; will pay liberal salary to right party and guarantee profits in a year to more than pay deferred payment; will make purchaser secure in amount advanced. N 26, Tribune.

INSTRUCTION.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL, AND MINING ENGINEERING, AT THE RENSSELAER POLYTECNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The oldest engineering school in America. Next term begins September 15th. The Register for 1886 contains a list of the graduates for the past 61 years, with their positions; also course of study, requirements, expenses, etc. Candidates from a distance, or those living in distant States, by special examinations at their homes, or at such schools as they may be attending, may determine the question of admission without visiting Troy. For register and full information, address DAVID M. GREENE, Director.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT. A thorough shorthand and typewriting course $40. First National Bank Building. Mr. and Mrs. HANNA.

WANTED—A LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE AS a teacher wishes to meet a teacher who understands kindergarten teaching; also one familiar with "kitchen gardens." Address N 7, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—
PRAIRIE-AV. PRAIRIE-AV. PRAIRIE-AV.
We are just completing 16 new houses on Prairie-av., between Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first-sts., of 10 rooms each. Parlor, reception hall (with hardwood stairs for same), back parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; 4 large chambers, with alcove and mantel; bathroom, wash-stands, etc., on second floor; laundry, stationary tubs, water-closet, etc., in basement; electric bells and speaking tubes; fronts of pressed brick; stone trimmings, with rock-faced stone in basements. Fine large porch to each. Lot 165 feet deep to a 20-foot alley and fronting on a street 100 feet wide, with beautiful lawns on either side. Only one-half block from boulevard tram, which arrives at Van Buren-st. depot, opposite Board of Trade.
The above property for sale at a low price. Small cash payment down, balance same as rent. Or will exchange on a basis of an 8 per cent investment for good vacant property on South Side for improvement. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY NON-BASEMENT BRICK house in perfect repair; furnace, gas fixtures, papered throughout; 2-story barn; first-class and desirable locality, four blocks from Lincoln Park, $5,000, on terms to suit.
A 2-story and basement brick house, modern improvements; barn; $4,500.
CHARLES N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—43 ELIZABETH-ST., FIRST HOUSE south of Washington-boulevard, east front; has just been papered and fitted up in beautiful order, and would make a splendid home for a small private family; 9 rooms; furnace and gas-fixtures, stationary washbowls; convenient to schools and markets and within easy walking distance from State-st. Price $6,500; terms, $2,500 cash, balance long time, 6 per cent.
DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FINE 2-STORY MARBLE FRONT residence, 3 rooms deep, 400 Washington-boulevard, near Throop-st.; in beautiful order; no street taxes; very convenient to business part of city; interior handsomely decorated; price $8,000; small cash payment down; balance monthly.
DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$26,000—GENUINE BARGAIN—PAYS 13½ per cent net; building new; brick and stone; desirable corner on West Side. Investors only. Address O 6, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE—ON FRIDAY, July 16, 1886, at 11 o'clock a. m., at my office, Room 6, 97 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., I shall sell, subject to the approval of the Circuit Court of Cook County, the following described lots or lands, situated in Cornell, near Grand Crossing, Cook County, Ill., viz.: All of Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, containing 46 lots each. Lots 1 to 23 and 39 to 53 in Block 6. Lots 1 to 7, Block 7. Lots 1 to 18, Block 8. Lots 1 to 18, Block 11. Lots 1 to 7 and 26 to 29, Block 13. Lots 1 to 13, 17, 28 to 31, 34 to 40, 43 and 44, Block 14. Lots 11 to 13, 16, 17, 28 to 44, Block 15. Lots 1 to 11, 36 to 46, Block 16. Lots 12 to 18, 30 to 33, 35, 36, with small cottage, 37 to 39, 42 to 44. Block 48. Being 411 lots in all, comprising over 40 acres, for the sum of forty thousand dollars ($40,000), five thousand dollars ($5,000) cash, balance payable in three (3) years, with interest at rate of six (6) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, secured by trust deed on the premises, with privilege of release therefrom of any lots on conditions to be learned on application to the undersigned. (Purchaser to pay all taxes and special assessments on the premises for year 1886.) Unless a higher and better bid is then and there made, in which case said premises will be sold to the highest and best bidder. For further information apply to
SAMUEL D. WARD,
Receiver Republic Life Insurance Co. of Chicago.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN CHOICE RESIdence property at Waukegan, where may be found the homes of many Chicago business and professional men. Don't delay, but come and see what we have to offer. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — NEAR CHELTENHAM BEACH—We have twelve lots which we must sell. You are invited to call for particulars and make us an offer. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$800 WILL BUY AT HIGHLAND Park, convenient to depot, a 6-room house, cellar, well, cistern, barn, with lot 50x200 feet. If you think this isn't cheap write and say so, inclosing a two-cent stamp for reply.
D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 WASHington-st., a very convenient 8-room, 2-story residence, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; convenient to cable and steam cars, at Oakland; lot 180 feet deep. Owner asks $3,000, but wants an offer. Will sell at a bargain. Also 100x161 feet, east front, Michigan-av., near Forty-second-st.; very cheap if taken at once.

FOR SALE—$160 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building lot at Wheaton, on the ridge, one block from depot and two blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 25 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, hotels, and 2,500 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market, and shown free to purchasers.
IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY LOCAtion go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT,
Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6131 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., KENWOOD, NORTHeast corner Forty-fifth-st., 100x125 feet, very desirable; $80 per foot if sold this week.
F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—FROM 8 TO 12 room houses, new; hardwood finish, good location; sold on monthly payments; if those don't suit will build to order. Apply to owner, 356 Chestnut-st., Englewood. P. W. GEORGE.

FOR SALE—GARDEN LAND—THE WEST HALF of southwest quarter of Sec. 21 in the Town of Jefferson, being 80 acres at the northeast corner of Belmont and Central-avs.; will be sold in whole or in part. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS OF ALL DEscriptions in South Evanston.
FRANK TILLOTSON, office South Evanston.

FOR SALE—115 ACRES, SOUTHWEST CORNER Western-av. and Seventy-ninth-st. $500 cash per acre. TABOR & HOLTON, 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOME—NEW HOUSE, etc., fine barn and outbuildings, fine improved lot, a corner, 40x165, Hyde Park. Photographs can be seen at owner's office. N 23, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S SUBURBAN home, new house, and fine outbuildings, large improved grounds; one of the most convenient and desirable homes in the State; Hyde Park; owner will pay $50 a month for it to live in; a good investment for any one. Photographs can be seen at owner's office. N 25, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA LANDS—$1.50 PER ACRE with Government titles direct. I am authorized to offer a limited amount in each county of the lands originally selected and reserved for the school fund. The advantages are original low price and perfect title without restrictions as to improvement, etc. Plats showing the lands, a Florida map, pamphlet of information, etc., mailed for 6 cents. H. W. WILKES, Florida Land and Deed Commissioner, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FARMS OF 40, 60, AND 130 acres, near St. Charles and Geneva, Ill.
J. H. KEELER, 157 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

CLEAN STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE to exchange for farm. Box 100, Hillisburg, Clinton County, Ind.

SALOON MEN, ATTENTION—I WILL EXCHANGE the handsomest pair of pictures in Chicago for horse, harness, and buggy. Address N 21, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD LOTS FOR BILLIARD-tables. LEACH, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO FARMS, ONE OF 200 acres and one of 400 acres, 80 miles south of Chicago. LEACH & CO., 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—GOODS, BUSINESS, AND CASH ($1,000 to $20,000) for city or country property or good equities. 164 La Salle-st., Room 48.

TO EXCHANGE—I WOULD EXCHANGE ONE OR two suburban lots for first-class tailoring. Address N 13, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE STOCK MERCHANDISE, desirable grove lands for nice furnished hotel or fine saloon on South Side; what have you? O 11, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED FARM—FURniture and lease of 55-room hotel doing a paying business. Address N 16, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW YORK OR BROOKLYN residence or business property wanted for Chicago West Side residence worth $10,000, vacant lots, and cash. Address 455 Greene-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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AT HUTCHINGS & GOLSEN'S,
122 La Salle-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

Good-paying cash grocery, horse, and wagon	$1,000
Fine barber-shop, four chairs; bargain	350
Elegant 6-room furnished flat, Brussels carpet, marble-top sets, new, splendid location; bargain	300
A1 restaurant; feeds 300 daily, near Post-Office	1,000
Splendid millinery; clean, large stock; cheap	425
Billiard-hall; splendid trade; hotel, South Side	750
Best sample-room near McVicker's; investigate	2,000
Butcher-shop, centrally located; A1 trade	650
Cigars, confectionery, stationery, and periodicals; fine	500

ACTIVE MAN WITH CAPITAL CAN SECURE half interest in exclusive agency for article of acknowledged worth; territory Illinois and Michigan. TABOR & HOLTON, 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHLY ESTABLISHED handsome paying business requiring from $5,000 to $8,000. A splendid opportunity for a new man with a small capital to step into a growing business; no knowledge of the business necessary, as every department is now thoroughly manned with reliable, competent help, who have run it during the past four years in the absence of the proprietor; this is one opportunity in a thousand; full investigation invited. Address N 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN SIOUX CITY, IA., A $15,000 STOCK of hardware; old established business; well located for wholesale. Address J. E. BOOGE, Sioux City, Ia.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND SALOON, STOCK and fixtures; two years' lease of store; three living rooms and barn; rent cheap; owner having other business to attend to; will sell cheap; good location for Swedish or German trade. Call at 109 Weston-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS—A CLEAN, WELL-ASsorted stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, and groceries in a live, growing town in Southern Wisconsin; good brick store; rent reasonable; 30 years in business and wish to retire. For particulars address STORM & HILL, wholesale dry goods, Madison-st., Chicago.

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TWO FLATS, ALL FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished and filled with steady boarders; very cheap. Call at once at 50 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO INVEST—A FEW HUNDRED dollars and services in good office business. Address O 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $5,000 TO TAKE charge of a manufacturing company; money can be doubled first year; must be a first-class business man in every respect. Address O 2, Tribune office.

$10,000 WANTED IN A FIRST-CLASS MANufacturing concern; staple goods, business well established and profitable, dealing only with first-class concerns; capital required to handle increasing business. Address H 74, Tribune office.

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ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

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FOR SALE—MY HANDSOME YOUNG HORSE—He is 15¼ hands high and weighs 1,000 pounds; his color is bright bay; is a splendid family or road horse; his road gait is 10 or 12 miles per hour and I will warrant him to go out any day and trot a mile in 2:45; he is parted with for no fault whatever, only through death of owner; will be a great bargain for some one. Also a very fine side-bar shaft buggy and a real nice set of rubber-trimmed harness; also a fresh-milch cow giving 16 quarts a day. The horse has the best blood in his veins and I hold his full pedigree, and you can gain what information you require from my man by calling at my barn, in rear of residence, 3128 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE ROAD-HORSE, SINGLE surrey, or top buggy, harness, etc. Apply to J. F. PLUMSTED, 376 North Water-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HANDSOME 16-HANDS horse, suitable for any purpose. Stable 24 and 26 Sherman-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME 16-HAND, 8-YEAR-OLD bay family horse, cheap, at Pan Handle depot, 109 North Halsted-st.

I WILL EXCHANGE CRAYON PICTURES OR DO enlarging for horse, harness, or buggy by first-class artist. Address N 11, Tribune office.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS—TOP, OPEN, EXPRESS laundry, furniture, bakery, and trucks, buggies, hansom cabs. Factory opp. Twenty-third-st. depot, Archer-av.; show-room, 230 State-st. C. J. HULL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE HOT-AIR FURNACES, WITH STEEL radiators. Send to manufacturer for illustrated circular. Chicago & Erie Stove Co., 171 and 173 Lake-st.

DOCTRESS MUELLER, 653 MONROE-ST., GOOD home for ladies before and during confinement; confidential; terms reasonable; adopts infants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE HAVE sold our business to Holly & Dama, who assume all indebtedness, and are to collect outstanding accounts. July 3, 1886. B. F. PORGESS & CO.

HOTEL MANAGERSHIP WANTED—A GENTLEman and wife, formerly from New England, would like to take the management of some hotel in the West, gentleman as manager, wife as housekeeper; long experience. Address O 9, Tribune office.

OPIUM, MORPHINE, AND WHISKY HABITS easily cured with Keeley's Gold Remedies by J. MOSHER, Gen. Agt., 51 Times Bld., Chicago, Ill. Book free. Send your friend's name and address.

THE BUSINESS CONNECTION HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Chicago, July 1, 1886. OTTO E. FREUND, JOHN DE VOS.

INMAN LINE
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Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.
These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
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R. V. JACKSON, 10 and 12 Pacific-av., Chicago.

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
Fastest direct route to the Continent. New York to Havre every Saturday. All steamers new, 7,000 tonnage, 8,000 horse power, being the most magnificent ships afloat, enabling passengers to reach Havre, Paris, and other principal Continental cities in 7 to 8 days. Maurice W. Kozminski, Gen. West'n Agt., 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

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Tourist Tickets issued for individual travelers to and in all parts of Europe, in connection with any line of steamers. Special Parties sail from New York in April, May, June, and July. Programmes by mail.
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For Racine and Milwaukee, twice daily. *9 a m & 8 p m
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NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE STEAMERS EVery TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 8 p. m. For Milwaukee, Frankfort, Glen Haven, Leland, Northport, Elk Rapids, Norwood, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, St. James, St. Ignace, Mackinaw, and Cheboygan. For tourists' guide and time card address Northern Michigan Line, rear 126 Market-st.
S. S. BURKE, Agent.



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For Maps, Time Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha and Council Bluffs	§12:00 m	§ 3:15 p m
	§10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
	§12:00 m	§ 3:15 p m
	§10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	§12:00 m	§ 3:15 p m
	§10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
	*12:00 m	* 3:15 p m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
	*11:30 p m	*11:15 p m
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	* 5:50 p m
Rockford	* 9:00 a m	* 6:55 p m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville	* 3:45 p m	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis—Limited	§10:35 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and...	* 7:30 p m	* 7:55 a m
Madison, Janesville & Beloit	* 9:00 a m	* 6:25 p m
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:00 p m	* 6:25 a m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 9:00 a m	* 6:45 p m
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	* 4:45 p m	*10:25 a m
	§10:35 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Madison & Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
	x 8:30 a m	§ 4:00 p m
	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
	* 3:00 p m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
	x 8:30 a m	§ 4:00 p m
	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
	* 3:00 p m	* 7:00 p m
	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee & Waukesha—Limited	§ 7:30 p m	* 9:00 p m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	* 9:05 p m	* 6:30 a m
	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Central Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
	†10:30 p m	† 5:50 a m
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m	* 6:15 a m
	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 p m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
	* 5:05 p m	* 7:45 p m

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	[illegible]
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 6:50 p m
St. Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b11:00 a m	b 7:30 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:00 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs, C. R. & Wat. Pas.	b11:30 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Kansas City & Mexico Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:00 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Rochelle Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Passenger	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 9:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	c10:00 p m	a 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Forreston Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:35 a m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:30 p m	a 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:30 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	2:50 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Except Monday.
St. Paul, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 3:30 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 3:30 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac & Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 8:40 a m	* 3:30 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10:00 p m	§ 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	* 8:40 a m	* 3:30 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§10:00 p m	§ 6:35 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.
Reference marks: a. Daily; b. Daily except Sunday; c. Daily except Saturday; d. Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
	b11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	a 2:45 p m	b 4:00 p m
	b 5:00 p m	b 7:40 p m
	a 7:30 p m	a 7:55 a m
	a10:30 p m	a 7:00 a m
	....	a 9:30 p m
Racine, Freeport & Waukesha	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Racine & Waukesha	b11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	a 2:45 p m	b 4:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 a m	b10:25 a m
	a12:05 p m	a 2:15 p m
	b 4:00 p m	b 5:51 p m
	a10:40 p m	a 7:10 a m
Elgin	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	b 8:45 a m
Elgin (Sunday only)	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
La Crosse local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis—Limited	a 7:30 p m	a 7:55 a m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a 2:45 p m	a 2:00 p m
	a10:30 p m	a 7:00 a m
Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, and San Francisco	a12:05 p m	a 2:15 p m
	a10:40 p m	a 7:10 a m
Dubuque & Ottumwa	c10:40 p m	d 7:10 a m
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b11:30 a m	b 4:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Janesville	b 2:45 p m	b 7:00 p m
Madison	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	b 2:45 p m	b 9:30 p m
	c10:30 p m	d 7:00 a m
Green Bay and Menominee	b11:30 a m	b 4:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	b 2:45 p m	b 2:00 p m
	a10:30 p m	a 7:00 a m
Mason City, Algona, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b11:30 a m	d 7:00 a m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:30 p m	d 7:10 a m
	c10:40 p m	b 7:00 p m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain, Redfield, Aberdeen	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Calvary and Graceland	b 6:00 a m	b 6:47 a m
	a12:30 p m	a 3:45 p m
	b 5:15 p m	b 7:35 a m
	b 6:15 p m	b 6:45 p m
Sunday only	b 7:50 a m	b 9:21 a m
	5:30 p m	9:45 a m

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., and Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av., and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 a m	* 7:00 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:25 a m	* 7:00 p m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:20 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Council Bl'f's Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:20 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park & Essex Accom	* 4:30 p m	* 9:25 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.
NOTE—Wagner sleeping-cars and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, and Pullman and Woodruff sleepers to Peoria, Jacksonville, Springfield, Quincy, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m	* 7:10 p m
	§11:20 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:00 p m
Joliet, Dwight & Streator Accom	* 5:00 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:40 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Ex	§12:05 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex	§12:05 p m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	* 1:00 p m	* 2:00 p m
Peoria Express	* 1:00 p m	* 2:20 p m
Bureau (Peru) Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	§10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Kansas City & Leavenworth Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
St. Joseph & Atchison Night Ex	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:40 p m	§10:50 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:50 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

EASTERN.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Washington & Baltimore Limited	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§10:05 p m	§ 5:40 a m
New York—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 9:42 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 8:05 a m	* 4:05 p m
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 p m	§ 6:30 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:15 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:40 a m
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 6:40 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Spec'l	§09:00 m	§ 3:35 p m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, "Pan-Handle Route."

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts., Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Union Passenger Station, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:15 a m	† 6:45 p m
New York Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:30 p m
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	* 9:30 a m
Night Express	* 8:15 p m	6:30 a m
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:55 p m
Southeastern Express	† 8:30 a m	† 6:55 p m
Eastern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 6:30 a m
Southern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 6:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st.; southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	6:50 a m	† 5:45 p m
Day Express	9:00 a m	† 6:40 p m
New York—Limited	* 3:30 p m	* 9:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:00 p m	†10:20 a m
Atlantic Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Night Express	* 9:55 p m	* 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 5:45 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 3:30 p m	† 6:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'pr	* 9:55 p m	* 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st., and Palmer House (State-st.), and at Depot. General office, 109 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 9:45 p m
Niagara Falls, New York & Boston Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m

§Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket offices under Sherman House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	* 8:00 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 8:50 a m	* 8:00 p m
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 9:50 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 7:45 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 p m	* 5:40 a m
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	* 4:35 p m	*11:00 a m
New York & Boston Fast Ex	....	§ 9:30 p m

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 115 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st. and Fourth-av., Archer-av., Tremont House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	† 6:45 p m
New York & Philadelphia Exp	* 3:30 p m	* 9:30 p m
N. York, Boston & Philadelphia	* 7:45 p m	* 7:30 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'd,	* 7:45 p m	† 6:45 p m
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	* 8:30 p m	* 7:30 a m
Kouts Accommodation	† 6:00 a m	†11:10 a m
Hammond Accommodation	† 4:30 p m	† 7:05 p m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago *7:30 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago *7:50 p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address R. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Dr. H. G. Tarr, Boston, is at the Tremont.

Judge John C. Bagley of Rushville, Ill., and Julius S. Starr, Peoria, are at the Sherman.

S. R. Jones and family, U. S. A., and Mrs. John Baxter Jr., Fort Russell, are at the Leland.

Minnie Cummings, the actress, is seen riding out daily with her daughter at Long Branch.

Mrs. D. J. Gurnee of this city is visiting Mrs. C. A. Munn of Chicago at her cottage at Newport.

Manager Hooley of Chicago has arrived with his family at his Cedar avenue cottage, Long Branch.

Norman L. Munro, the New York publisher, who purchased the Cedar avenue (Long Branch) property of Miss Mary Anderson and erected a handsome cottage, has one of the finest places in New Jersey. He is now sinking an artesian well.

George B. Harris, General Manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad, St. Paul; Col. Littleton Cook, Louisville, Ky.; Judge S. D. Puterbaugh, Peoria; the Rev. R. R. Meredith, Boston, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Knickerbocker, Indiana, are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

The inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Brockway & Milan fire was not held yesterday on account of inability to get witnesses. No identification has yet been made of either of the bodies. The inquest will probably be held today.

The clothing of the 6-year-old daughter of Charles Gutzman, No. 769 Elk Grove avenue, was ignited by a piece of burning paper Monday afternoon while she was playing with some other children. Before it could be extinguished the child was horribly burned, and died a few hours later.

The Custom-House was in receipt yesterday of the largest number of consular manifests for European importations via Montreal ever received here in one day. There were fifty-five cars reported in all, thirty-two loaded with tin-plate, eighteen with salt, and five with earthenware.

Mr. D. B. Linstene of No. 1314 Oakwood boulevard complains that his pocket was picked at the Twenty-second Street Station of the Baltimore & Ohio Road Saturday night. A wallet containing a number of annual passes, railroad tickets, and $70 in money was stolen. The police say there are now many skilled pickpockets in the city.

Officer Grogan of the Desplaines Street Station looked on and laughed while the small boys sprung firecrackers on unsuspecting people Saturday, but he arrested James Gordon for laughing at him when a whole bunch was turned loose at his feet. Gordon was fined $10 by Justice Russell as a warning not to laugh at policemen under any circumstances.

The Local Board of Civil-Service Examiners came together yesterday. Each member had received a copy of the new rules and under them they acted. As it is required to elect officers the first Thursday in July of each year, at this session they chose Col. J. H. Rea as Chairman and Henry F. Donovan Secretary. They examined 119 applicants and three abandoned the examination.

The first day's sale of Kansas and Minnesota lands belonging to the Kentucky, Kansas & Texas Land & Cattle Company in the rooms of the Real-Estate Board was attended by about thirty buyers. Four thousand acres in Spafford County, Kansas, were disposed of at $2.50 and $4.55 per acre, and 3,000 acres in Houston and Isanti Counties, Minnesota, at $1.65 to $2.60. The prices were considered low.

The strike of Upholsterers' Union No. 1, which has been running since May 3, is on the point of being declared off, as it has become apparent the union cannot win. The strike is among the last of the eight-hour strikes, and has been rendered futile mainly by the united action of the manufacturers. Some 200 are still out, the majority of the men having returned to work at the old wages and hours.

The National Convention of Retail Boot and Shoe Dealers at Philadelphia July 20 is expected to be the largest held by any one trade in the United States. The Standard Shoe Company is endeavoring to arrange for a special train from here to accommodate Western dealers desiring to go. Five hundred are guaranteed, and possibly 1,000 may go. The train will leave the 18th and return about Aug. 1. The fare will be half regular rates.

United States District-Attorney R. S. Tuthill received formal notice yesterday of the acceptance of his resignation from Attorney-General Garland. The resignation was sent May 11, to take effect June 30. It was not accepted for that day, but to take effect "on the appointment and qualification of his successor." Until Mr. Ewing is confirmed and qualifies Col. Tuthill will be seen in his accustomed place.

At the meeting of Court Germania No. 13, I. O. F., the following officers were installed: August Schomburg, Chief Ranger; A. Hansen, Vice Chief Ranger; H. Bode, Recording Secretary; H. Schiefelbein, Financial Secretary; J. Freese, Treasurer; A. Hoffman, Senior Woodward; W. Schutz, Junior Woodward; J. Dotter, Senior Beadle; R. Gossarow, Junior Beadle; W. Schoettier, Caplain; Henry Schulz, Marshal.

The United Clerks' Association met last night at the Grand Pacific to hear reports as to the success of the early-closing movement. These showed that all the large retail establishments were closing at 7 p. m. except Saturdays, and were remaining closed Sundays, except Willoughby, Hill & Co. and the Putnam on the South Side, Wolf on the West Side, and the Co-operative Union Store on the North Side. Reports from these four indicated that they would soon fall in line.

The Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, which has succeeded in laying its tracks on Fourth avenue, between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, without permission from the city authorities, and, it is claimed, without any authority of law, was notified yesterday by Commissioner of Public Works Purdy to show by what authority a regular thoroughfare of the city was taken possession of and used for extended railroad purposes. In case no satisfactory answer is made the company will be ordered to remove the tracks forthwith or the city will take them up and bring suit against the company for damages.

At the meeting of the Western Society of Engineers the Secretary read a report from Mr. C. P. Matlack, City Engineer of San Antonio, Tex., upon the subject of gravel roadways constructed on a Telford foundation, in which Mr. Matlack stated that he found the method highly satisfactory for residence streets where the traffic is light although continuous. He cited a four-mile stretch which he had laid seven months ago and which has been subject to a great daily traffic of light vehicles, but which has not as yet shown a rut or uneven place. He thought that $1 per foot would insure good material and workmanship.

At the recent meeting of the minority stockholders of the Consumers' Gaslight Company a resolution was adopted that their stock should be sent to the committee appointed to confer with representatives of the majority bondholders. It was also provided that certificates should be received by the committee up to the 8th inst. So far about 6,000 of the 7,500 shares have been turned over. Several conferences have been held at the office of Mr. C. R. Cummings, and an offer has been made for the stock, but all that can be learned about the negotiations is that "it looks as if the bondholders intended to deal fairly by the other side."

The Chicago "Group" of the National German-American School Association last night elected the following officers: President, William C. A. Thielepape; Vice-President, Prof. Louis Schult; Secretary, Heinrich Fick; Alternate, Prof. C. E. R. Mueller; Treasurer, Ernst L. Prussing; Executive Committee, in addition to the above officers, Misses Julia Bauer, Elsbeth Thielepape, Anna E. Hundt, Emma [illegible]uerman, Clementine Taber, Max Stern, and [illegible] P. Kenkel. The President was ordered [to] appoint a Committee on Agitation to consist of thirty. In consequence of the limited number of delegates announced for a national convention called for July 19, only two groups having accepted the invitation, it was decided to postpone the convention for a year.

An inquest was held yesterday at No. 10 Keith street on the body of Frederick Meyer, who was drowned last Saturday while bathing at Cheltenham Beach. The Coroner's jury found that the deceased came to his death from drowning at the place mentioned through the careless way in which bathing facilities had been arranged, there being deep holes in the bathing grounds, where no danger signals are shown. The jury censured the proprietors and managers of Cheltenham Beach for their carelessness. An unusually large amount of business was transacted by the Coroner and his assistants yesterday, eleven inquests having been held.

There are evidences that the Mayor is letting up on the saloons where concerts are given and has decided to grant licenses for such places under such restrictions as may either be religiously kept or broken at will. Yesterday Collector Onahan issued licenses to musical concert saloons to A. C. Wilson, No. 129 West Madison street, A. McCauley, No. 75 West Madison street, and J. R. Morris, No. 294 State street. These licenses, it is claimed, were granted upon the report of the Police Department and with the distinct understanding and agreement that no disorder is to be permitted in the saloons, no disreputable characters or lewd women admitted, and no music is to be allowed Sunday evenings. All the parties agreed to these propositions and gleefully accepted the certificates of the city.

Superintendent Hand of the Water-Office has been in receipt of hundreds of complaints from citizens who protest that during the day of late it has been impossible to draw water from the faucets in their houses above the second floor. Mr. Hand says this is due entirely to the fact that people who have lawns and hose permits are using city water for watering their grass and sprinkling the streets in violation of the ordinances of the city. This practice, he says, must be stopped. Under the ordinance no person has the right to use the water for such purpose between the hours of 7 in the morning and 6 in the evening. He therefore warns all persons against this useless waste of water, and the Police Department has been notified to report at once all cases of violation of this law. With a daily supply of 110,000,000 gallons of water, the city's legitimate wants should, Mr. Hand thinks, be fairly supplied.

A young Englishman named Herbert Q. Brough, employed in the First National Bank, at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, will know hereafter that while he may raise the "Union Jack" whenever and wherever he pleases he cannot, the Fourth of July at least, flaunt its folds above the Star Spangled Banner. Monday last Mr. Brough hoisted three flags on the roof of his home at Evanston, two American and one English. The latter was in the centre and high above the other two. When the citizens of Evanston saw this they boiled over with the spirit of '76 and indignation, and a committee promptly waited on Mr. Brough with a demand that the "British Jack" should be instantly lowered, which was done. Mr. Brough said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that the hoisting of the "Union Jack" above the Stars and Stripes was purely accidental and with no intention to show contempt or disloyalty for the flag of the land he lives in.

The weekly mortality report of the Health Department gives the number of deaths in the city during the week ending July 3 as 288. This is 105 in excess of the same week of last year, when only 183 deaths were reported, and is forty-one less than the corresponding week in 1884, when 329 deaths occurred. Of the number reported last week 163 were males and 125 females. There were 171 deaths of children under 5 years and 128 under 1 year of age; two deaths were noted of persons between 80 and 90 years and one between 90 and 100. Of the total number fifty died of cholera infantum, twenty-five of consumption, nineteen of infantile convulsions, twenty-three by violence, and fourteen in public institutions. The largest number of deaths occurred in the Fourteenth Ward, which returned forty-six, while the First Ward returned not a single death. The Sixth Ward returned thirty-two, the Eighth twenty-one, the Fifth thirty-one, and the Fifteenth twenty. The annual death rate per 1,000 inhabitants was 23.77

Mayor Harrison Stands Up for His Fourth of July.

"It was a very jolly one and a very joyous one," said Mayor Harrison when asked what he thought of his Fourth. "There were a great many accidents, but not so many as there have been, and nearly all were due to violations of my restrictions. The fires were frequent, but they were in alleys. Marshal Swenie agrees with me that it is better to give permission, as there are fewer fires and the noise and danger are sooner over. I couldn't give reasons in my proclamation. If the newspapers would explain why such and such things should not be done the people could be educated on the subject. Adults seemed to get as much enjoyment out of the display as the boys. I think the people ought to be very well satisfied. Some nervous ones would be dissatisfied at anything. There is no use in attempting to stop fireworks. They will be shot off in one way or another. I did hope that Sunday, for which there was no permit, would be quiet, but it wasn't, and the police couldn't catch the offenders. Next year the papers should try to induce the people to have their jollification on certain streets, and to keep the boys out of alleys and stop them from using pistols and guns. I gave the police orders to arrest all violators, and while weapons were used by some it was not done to the same extent as formerly."

Killed at a Picnic.

A rough crowd attended the picnic at Cedar Lake Sunday, and among them were Daniel Rankin, James McQuade, and two gamblers intent upon working the shell game. The two young men played and the first-named lost $7. His demand for a return of the money was only met with derision, and a quarrel ensued. Nothing serious occurred at that time, but the row was renewed several times during the day. Just before the train left several people saw Rankin approach the two shell-workers, and the fight was at once renewed. In it both the gamblers drew revolvers and each fired a shot, one of which took effect in Rankin's abdomen. He was brought into the city and taken to his parents' home, No. 2627 Shields avenue, where he died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The names of his assailants are unknown, but the police have been furnished with an excellent description of them. Rankin was only 21 years of age, but was known to the police as a rough character.

Still Another Rapid Transit Company.

Application was made to the Secretary of State yesterday for articles of incorporation for the Chicago Rapid Transit Company, the projectors being John Thomlinsin, formerly of Thomlinsin & Reed, cut-stone contractors; James N. Bryant, a Board of Trade operator; and Allan C. Knapp, late Secretary of the Board of Trade Telegraph Company. Permission is asked to construct elevated, underground, or surface railways in Chicago and suburbs, and a part of the scheme is to furnish supports for telegraph wires and cables, and light buildings along the route with electricity. The capital stock is $5,000,000.

"A number of capitalists," said Mr. Bryant, "have associated together and expect to carry the road through; but I don't care to say anything about the plans at present. We have talked of two or three routes, but not fixed on any, as we have to get the right of way. It is the intention to build a road in the North Division, but we may extend to the other divisions. The motive power will depend upon the city authorities. We are inclined to electricity, which will not disturb the peace of the community, if the expense is not too great. Alleys have been talked over for a route, as a road in them might prove more agreeable to the citizens. Nothing, however, has been agreed upon."

In Aid of Parnell and St. Joseph's Asylum.

A joint meeting of committees from the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Parliamentary Aid Association, and the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, under the direction of the Sisters of St. Joseph, was held at McCoy's Hotel yesterday afternoon. The following were added to the Ladies' Auxiliary: Mrs. John and Misses Ella and Sallie Gaynor, Mrs. P. Nacey, Miss Kittie Meehan, Mrs. Dorney, Mrs. W. P. Rend, and Mrs. P. Rice. A letter was received from Miss Eliza Allen Starr, in which she presented the claims of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. At the time of the great fire 241 children, many of them infants in arms, were taken from the burning asylum without a single accident. To make arrangements for the reunion of Irish-Americans Aug. 14, at the driving park, the following committee was appointed to correspond with speakers both in Ireland and America: The Rev. Father Toomey, Mother Superior Philomena and the ladies selected by her, Col. W. P. Rend, J. J. Curran, State-Delegate Cahill, Dr. John Guerin, George Flemming, and Henry F. Donovan.

The object of this reunion is to raise funds for Parnell in his fight for home rule and for the benefit of St. Joseph's Asylum. The joint committee will have another meeting Thursday.

Succeeding this meeting the Parliamentary Aid Committee sat, at which were present the Conference Committee of the Palmer House Committee. They will coöperate with each other.

A Charge of Rape on the High Seas.

Lizzie Cole, an intelligent colored woman who resides at No. 49 Taylor street, was violently agitated when she called at the Custom-House yesterday afternoon. She wanted to see Inspector Crowley, and was taken to his private office. There she related the details of a crime that she claimed was perpetrated early in the morning. About 5 o'clock she and her friend Lizzie Lancaster went out to the Government pier. A tugboat was lying alongside, and the Captain invited them to step aboard and get a glass of ice-water. They did so, and no sooner had they touched the deck of the tug than one of the crew cast off the lines and the boat steamed out into the lake. The women screamed and begged the Captain to put them ashore again, but the crew only laughed. When the tug was out of sight of land, Lizzie Cole says, the Captain outraged her. Then the tug put back to land and the women were permitted to go ashore after being threatened with death if they told any one about the affair. Then they hurried home and were directed to make complaint at the Custom-House. Unfortunately they were unable to tell the name of the tug, but Inspector Crowley detailed one of his subordinates to make a thorough investigation. If the Captain is caught and proven guilty it may be a serious matter, as the penalty for committing a crime of that character on the high seas is death, and in this case if one was committed it was on Lake Michigan, and will come under the jurisdiction of the United States Court as much as if committed on the Atlantic.

Lincoln Memorial Church.

The evening of July 4 at a service attended by 300 people at O'Callaghan's Hall, corner of North Lincoln and West Indiana streets, with great enthusiasm and unanimity by a rising vote "Lincoln Memorial" was adopted as the name of a new parish of the Episcopal Church proposed to be organized in that part of the city, the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards. It is a large and promising field, more than 100 families favorable to the enterprise having been found within the radius of one-half of a square mile.

A number of gentlemen delivered able and eloquent addresses, and Miss Maud Hinde and other distinguished artists contributed the music on the interesting occasion. A pretty feature of the service was the baptism of two children from a shell presented by little Ida Howard in these words: "I present to you in behalf of the Sunday-school of the Lincoln Memorial Church this beautiful shell to be used as a font. It served its first purpose well in the waters of the Indian Ocean, and our desire is that it shall serve a still higher purpose as the laver of the water of life." The clergyman in receiving it said it supplied a great want, as he had found among them many unbaptized children—more than 100. It is the first and only property the proposed new church has, but the work begins in such a way, with so many to help, and with such enthusiasm that in time the shell, at once consecrated by use, will grow, doubtless, into a beautiful memorial church, the pride of its members and an ornament to our city, bearing the name of a former citizen of our State, whose memory is now revered throughout the world.

How Henry Johnson Was Shot Last Saturday Night.

"Is you de 'Superintendent, sah?" asked a squatty little coal-black negress about 45 years of age of Desk-Sergeant Hogan of the Harrison street station yesterday evening.

"I am not, ma'am, but I'd like to be," jocosely answered the officer. "Why do you wish to see the Superintendent, Aunty?"

"Well, sah, I thought he might gimme a warrant foh a man what killed my husban' Sat'dy night."

"What's that? Killed your husband? Where and how was it?" and the officers and persons about the desk drew up and listened earnestly.

"Well, sah, my husban's name is Henry Johnson, an' he lives at No. 1329 State street. He is a waiter by perfeshun. Sat'dy night he wuz a' settin' on de sidewalk in front of de house nussin' and playin' wid his little gal M'lindy. He didn't do nuffin' but jes' kept on a playin', when all at once dan was a shot fired an' Henry topple over. Dis 'ooman heah can tell you de res' and who it wuz done de shootin'. Good Lawd! Why Henry didn't hab time enuff to eben dodge de bullet, let 'lone see it comin'."

The woman who accompanied Mrs. Johnson said she was sitting near Johnson when he was shot. She had noticed Harris Young, a second-hand dealer at No. 1328 State street, immediately across the street. He had a pistol in his hand and was shooting at a box from his doorway. The colored man was on a direct line with the target. It is thought Young became careless and raised his aim, sending the bullet into the lungs of the unfortunate man across the way.

The warrant was made out and today Young will be arrested. Johnson is not dead, but the attending physician thinks he cannot recover. The affair was evidently accidental, as there has never been any trouble between the Johnsons and Youngs.

Mr. Davis Wants to Get His Money Back.

The case of Milmine & Bodman vs. Jeremiah Davis of Rockford, Ill., was before the directors of the Board of Trade last night. In 1884 F. A. Thomas, agent for Milmine & Bodman, went into a lard deal with Davis, the latter losing some $1,100 by the operation. Davis claimed that Thomas did not carry out his part fairly. He therefore sued him for the amount involved, recovering judgment, Judge Phillips adding that the firm was responsible because the deal was made by their agent. The case was appealed, and the firm asked the Board of Trade to investigate. The investigation was commenced last night, Attorney Harry Rogers appearing for the defense, but nothing but testimony was heard, and the matter was continued till this afternoon at 2:30.

The directors admitted the following new members: William E. Rolls, Edward G. Gilbert, Carl Dreier, George W. Enders, John Kidston.

Suspected of Murder.

While Police Officer Murtha was patrolling his beat yesterday morning he saw a thief in the act of robbing a drunken sailor, who was lying helpless on the sidewalk. The robber ran away when he saw the officer approaching and was caught. He was recognized by several policemen as Emil Rosencrans, a notorious thief, who nearly killed Police Officer Mahoney about three years ago while resisting arrest, and who is now under indictment for having shot two railroad brakemen named S. G. Gilligan and J. Kindar at a picnic given at Cedar Lake June 6 last. Kindar died from his wounds one week after being injured. Rosencrans will be taken to the Mercy Hospital for the purpose of being identified by Gilligan.

SUBURBAN.

Jefferson.

Otto Inmann, a lad of 15, residing on Henie street, Humboldt, accidentally shot himself in the leg with a 22-calibre revolver. Lockjaw is feared.

William Warren, living on Humboldt street, while celebrating with a crowd of boys received a 32-calibre ball in the thigh.

August Krauser, who lives on Rockwell street, near Wabansia avenue, owes the loss of his left eye to a powder pistol with which he was playing.

The two prize-fighters arrested at Jefferson Park Monday were discharged yesterday by Justice Michand with a warning.

The police were again called upon Monday night to quiet the disturbance in William Glen's saloon and summer garden on Rockwell street. Complaints against this place reach the police daily.

Lake.

William Shirley, a man living at No. 327 Englewood avenue, was found dead on the rear steps of the house at a late hour last night. The family had gone to the city to attend a theatrical performance, leaving Shirley to take care of the house. On returning he could not be found, and a search revealed his body on the rear steps. The body has been removed to the morgue and an inquest will be held tomorrow. The deceased was a young man about 26 years of age and a tailor by trade. He was unmarried and worked at Wentworth avenue and Sixty-sixth street. The cause of his death is supposed to be apoplexy.

Hyde Park.

The Village Board met last evening. An ordinance was ordered drawn for a sewer in Fifty-fifth street, from State to the South Park, thence through the park to the Fifty-sixth street sewer at Cottage Grove avenue. It was reported that the new engines at the pumping-works, with ample capacity, would be ready for active service July 15.

THE DOMAIN OF JUSTICE.

CASE OF THE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL VS. THE NEWBERRY ESTATE.

Judge Blodgett Decides that It Shall Go to the State Court for Trial—Particulars of the Suit—Only One Bidder Found for the Jeffery Printing Company Property—A High Assessment on Property for Damages—Two Estates.

Judge Blodgett yesterday decided the motion to remand in the case of The People ex rel. the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children against Enos Johnson, the administrator of the estate of the late John B. Newberry, to recover about $80,000. The daughter of Mrs. Newberry at her death gave her estate to her mother on condition that the latter should first make a will giving any remainder on her own decease to some charitable institution. The mother refused, and claimed and obtained the estate as sole heir of her daughter. The Women's Hospital claims to be the devisee intended by the daughter as the recipient of her bounty, and sues to recover the amount of the daughter's estate remaining on the death of the mother. The Judge held the suit was brought by the State, and by the law the State was not a foreign resident so as to entitle a party to a removal to the Federal Court; also that Enos Johnson, the administrator, was a trustee of the estate, and a necessary party to the litigation. The contest therefore was between parties of the same State, and the suit must be remanded to the State Court.

The Jeffery Printing Company.

In the case of the J. W. Butler Paper Company against the John B. Jeffery Printing Company, the receiver, George T. Pomeroy, filed a report yesterday before Judge Shepard representing that in accordance with the order of court he had advertised for bids for the printing company property, and had been in his office all the time daily during office hours to receive bids. The only bid received, however, was that of D. K. Tenney, who, as trustee for the First National Bank, Emma J. Jeffery, Burr Robbins, and the W. O. Tyler Paper Company, had bid $75,000 for the property and leasehold interest. The bid was ordered to be accepted unless objections are filed by Monday next.

The transcript of the record in the case was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, and on application to Judge Blodgett leave was given to file and docket the case without prejudice to any motion to remand.

Land of Remarkable Value.

In the case of the Chicago & Great Western Railway against Fannie S. Wilcox and others to condemn four lots on Twelfth street immediately west of the bridge, a verdict was rendered for $93,000 damages, of which $70,000 represented the actual value of the land and $23,000 the value of the leasehold interests. The verdict was deemed excessive by the petitioner, who moved for a new trial. The owners produced witnesses to swear that the land was worth $600 a front foot, while an equal array of witnesses for the petitioner fixed the value per front foot at $100.

Estates.

The will of Frederick Kolling was yesterday admitted to probate and letters testamentary issued to his widow, Catherine, whose home is No. 129 Henry street. There is only $100 worth of personal property, but realty valued at $16,000. Kolling leaves three children, Caroline Battermann, Engel Bormann, and Henry Kolling. The property is given to the widow for life. When she dies the daughter Caroline is to have certain land and a legacy of $1,000. The three children of Caroline Battermann are to have each $1,000. Testator's daughter, Engel Bormann, is to have certain lots of land and the sum of $2,000. The rest of the real estate goes to Henry Kolling, who is not to take possession of it until he attains the age of 28. The legacies of the other beneficiaries are made a charge upon the land devised to him.

Judge Knickerbocker admitted to probate the will of Caroline E. Macfarland, wife of Henry J. Macfarland of No. 1923 Michigan avenue, who was appointed executor. The estate is valued at $20,000, all in land. Everything is left to the husband.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

20,228—J. W. Butler Paper Co. vs. John B. Jeffery Printing Company et al. Bill for injunction. Transcript from Superior Court. McClellan & Cummins, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

103,868—E. M. Overbaugh vs. Charles H. Watts and Edwin G. Watts. Confession of judgment, $1,638. W. J. Manning and P. N. Castle, attys.
103,869—Andrew J. Park vs. Frank Weeks, W. Heinemann, and S. F. Hanchett. Bill to declare trust. Egbert Jamieson, solr.
103,870—Moritz Ney vs. John Steinbach. Case, $6,000. Geo. W. Brandt, atty.
103,871—James B. Gascoigne vs. Charles Gladding. Asst., $2,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.
103,872—Rachel Gorman vs. George Gorman. Bill for divorce for cruelty. B. M. Munn, solr.
103,873—Gustav Krumsey vs. Emil and Frank Kuhn. Appeal.
103,874—Abraham Sternheim vs. Adalbert Kirsch. Confession in forcible detainer for possession of store No. 710 Larrabee street. W. B. Cunningham, atty.
103,875—Bill. Suppressed.
103,876—Bill. Suppressed.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ANTHONY—4,261. Harris Mfg. Co. vs. Henry E. Gerry; fdg. piff. $205 and jgt.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

57,193—Assumpsit. Suppressed.
57,194—Charles Peters, by his next friend, vs. Henry Schuenemann. Case for libel, $5,000. Henry McClory, atty.
57,195—James McMahon vs. Peter Weinand and Cook County. Creditor's bill on judgment for $36. John McKeough, solr.
57,196—Bemis & McAvoy Brewing Company vs. Martin Best. Confession of judgment, $1,075. J. Summerfield, atty.
57,197—Luther W. Church vs. Frank L. W. Church. Same, $370. M. R. Freshwater, atty.
57,198—Marcella Ann Warne vs. Frank L. W. Church. Confession of judgment, $1,025. Same atty.
57,199—Elizabeth A. Huntington vs. Same. Same, $125. Same atty.
57,200—Gerritt Rosenkrans vs. Phineas L. Hanscom. Assumpsit, $5,000. Pedrick & Dawson and E. C. Lovell, attys.
57,201—B. Brucks vs. McServe. Appeal.
57,202—Mary Lindsey vs. Jesse Lindsey. Bill for divorce for cruelty. W. L. Snell, solr.
57,203—Hattie E. Bigelow vs. John C. F. Clark. Trespass, $5,000. Frank H. Gain, atty.
57,204—Sarah Flemming vs. Johanna Reidy. Appeal.
57,205—James Duncan Smith et al. vs. Jay J. Read and Mary E. Read. Bill to remove cloud. Sheldon & Sheldon, solrs.
57,206—William Trimble vs. William Hawkes. Appeal.
57,207—Charles F. Moennich vs. G. W. Antis. Appeal.
57,208—William J. Lawler, use, etc., vs. Martin C. Neuberger and Sophia Fleckles. Appeal.
57,209—Edward Francis vs. Elizabeth Duchett and Henry C. Bartels. Petition for dower. John Lyle King, solr.
57,210—Edward E. Todd et al. vs. William H. Barton. Case, $1,000. Maher, Snow & Cooper, attys.
57,211—C. Kuenzi et al. vs. Charles Baltz. Assumpsit, $300. E. A. Otis, atty.
57,212—Michael Bracken vs. A. F. Starrett. Appeal.
57,213—Petition of Frederick B. McGuire et al., guardians, for leave to sell real estate. F. S. Winston and J. F. Meagher, solrs.
57,214—Lauritz Sandstrom vs. Christine Sandstrom. Bill for divorce for desertion. Ole G. Gudmundson, solr.
57,215—Michael Newgast et al. vs. J. G. Kelly. Appeal.
57,216—M. M. Czachorowsky vs. Joseph Kucera. Appeal.
Suppressed Saturday—57,185, Annie Baumstein vs. Moses Baumstein. Bill for separate maintenance for cruelty and desertion. Cunningham & Kelly, solrs.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ROGERS—4,129, Levi L. Brown et al. vs. Sigmund Heidweyer; jgt. for plff. in assumpsit, $4,732.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—689, Leonard vs. Leonard; decree of sale.—3,084, Frederick Richart vs. Christine Richart; decree of divorce for desertion.—392, Eckert vs. Goeller; decree and appeal.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE ROGERS—No court.
JUDGE GARNETT—1,206, Hattie O'Brien, plea guilty larceny, 30 days County Jail.—1,230, William Thompson, burglary, 3 years penitentiary.
JUDGE GARY—1,195, August Spies et al., murder, on.

The Call.

JUDGE ROGERS—No call.
JUDGE GARNETT—Nos. 1,242, 1,082, 1,142, 1,143, 1,150, 1,203, 1,161, 1,163, and 1,164.
JUDGE GARY—No. 1,195 on.
JUDGE GRESHAM—Set cases and general business.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases.
APPELLATE COURT—Opinions and same set matters.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 2,698, 4,282, 4,284, 4,287, 4,288, 4,292, 4,294, and 4,295. No case on trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 3,346, 3,525, 3,136, and 3,528. No case on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—First call, Nos. 2,771 to 3,000, inclusive. Trial call, Nos. 5,591, 2,566, 2,567, 2,598, 2,600, 2,755, 2,757, 2,761, 2,763, and 2,764. No case on trial.
JUDGE SHEPARD—No call. No. 2,228, Scofield vs. Olcott, on trial.
JUDGE ROGERS—No call. No. 3467, Pepin vs. Daily News Co., on trial.
JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 6,174, 6,194, 6,220, 6,224, 6,056, 6,252, 6,288, 6,298, 6,304, and 6,306. No. 6,064, Kimball vs. Perkins, on trial.
JUDGE BAGBY—First call, Nos. 601 to 650, inclusive. Trial call, Nos. 7,241, 6,673, 7,445, 7,452, 7,453, 7,455, and the first 6 cases set.
JUDGE SCOFIELD—First call, Nos. 551 to 600, inclusive. Trial call, No. 7,366 and first 10 cases set; No. 7,348, Lanning vs. Johnson, on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 23 and 57. No case on trial.
JUDGE PHILLIPS—Nos. 143, 144, 145, 146, and 147. No. 12, Gibbs vs. W. M. L. Ins. Co., on trial.
JUDGE HARKER—Nos. 126, 124, 130, 127, and 131. No. 118 (term) on trial.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No. 3, Rogers Park special assessment. No. 3,671, C., St. L. & W. R. R. Co. vs. Churchill, on trial.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Decrees.

Knox, "The Hatter," New York Branch, No. 120 Dearborn street. Summer styles ready.

TOO PEACEABLE FOR HIM.

Detroit's Mouthing Anarchist, Goldring, Finding That City Has No Use for Him, Will Turn His Face Chicagowards.

DETROIT, Mich., July 6.—[Special.]—John Goldring of the printing firm of Jordan & Co. got up in a meeting a week ago and announced himself as "one of those red-handed, bloodthirsty, bomb-throwing Anarchists," and said he gloried in the work of the Chicago bomb-throwers, and would have himself thrown a thousand bombs had occasion called for it. This declaration brought Goldring into a prominence he never before enjoyed, and he now finds himself without a business. Mr. Jordan insisted on a dissolution of the partnership, which was therefore dissolved today, Goldring submitting to a deduction from his share therein as offset to any losses. Mr. Jordan does not hold the same views on the bomb question. Goldring says he will now pack up and with his family leave town. He will probably go to Chicago.

Brand Brings His Ax Down.

"Sixteen" photos, four of them elegant panels, for $3, at Brand's this week. *Quality the finest.*

Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder" is a swift and sure destroyer of roaches, bedbugs, and flies.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to marry to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
John Shuba, Cook County, Bertha Leitschoff	22–20
J. J. O'Doherty, Cook County, Kate McNulty	25–22
Christian Hanch, Christina Kalb	21–19
Wade E. Harding, Mary Swanson	24–23
Lambert Ruskin, Louisa Ahrens	32–30
David O'Shea, Annie L. Burns	30–22
Caleb F. Ordway, Oconto, Roxa Cotey, Elgin	34–31
Josef Stekly, Maria Hamata	24–21
W. F. Snodgrass, Milo, Ill., J. Jennings, same	28–21
D. J. Tanelly, Lake, Mary Wright, Toronto	30–28
Carles Legutzki, Lake, Anna Kukrasheiski, same	21–21
C. A. Sommerland, Emma A. Brown	24–18
Wilhelm Engel, Louise Herrmann	25–23
Karl Retzke, Ida Haase	26–25
Karl Karson, Mina Ketzke	26–20
Charley J. Nikola, Eleckta Tshichka	22–22
Carl Kandy, Augusta Hambach	34–28
W. Allan, Sophia A. Garrels, Bay City, Mich	33–28
Fred G. Kessel, Kake Curry	23–21
Joseph H. Swartz, Sarah Campbell	25–23
Reuben Elan, Melissa Derrick	34–30
John M. Hefferman, Agnes Muir	40–40
Charles B. Carlman, Emma Pierce	26–19
Louis Greenberg, Joliet, Dora Rosenthal	23–20
Henry Kaufman, Rebecca Mitchell	38–28
Albert N. Graham, Ada A. Trainer	26–27
James Wilson, Toronto, Ont., Ella Rowe	30–27
Peter Reppetuo, Lizzie Bacigalupo	27–22
J. Cockburn, Lake View, M. C. Kraft, Lake View	27–22
E. J. Fitzgerald, Columbus, O., M. L. O'Rourke	27–23
Karl Kwasigroch, Anna Hoppa	25–22
John N. Gleeson, Sophia I. Heldt	25–21
Orin W. Starr, Minnie Richter	26–18
W. Long, New York, May Ennis, New York	26–25
Henry Dorhmann, Louise Meier	32–21
August Carlson, Lake, Laura Lettorin, Lake	27–27
Martin Anneny, Bertha Olson	30–28
Carl Deitz, Lansing, Ill., Louise Doederlein, Homewood, Ill	25–20
Charles Cullen, Margaret Dinan	25–21
August Ellenbrook, Louise Schmidt	34–36
Rudolph Ruben, Karen Cedequist	30–20
V. Melillo, Pullman, M. Scaldaferro, Pullman	27–23
Clarence R. Tuttle, Orphia J. MacKinnon	32–29
John C. Ashton, Nellie Langley	22–22
Morris Griffin, Mary Moore	21–18
William J. McLean, Sarah Cooper	22–22
Robert Coopley, Mary Rickenberg	21–20
H. Dolan, Avilla, Ind., Nora Walter, Avilla, Ind	21–20
Erdmann Valiska, Mrs. Albertina Kops	35–26
Kasper Olson, Martha Olson	27–27
Ernest Hethjaro, Annie Nichols	24–21
Otto Mueller, Elisa Jeske	23–23
Anton Prominsky, Josie Pold	22–18
H. Heasley, Lake View, Mrs. M. Love, same	32–30
Edward Klump, Franciska Hehn	35–27
James Tooney, Katherine Hennon	23–24
John Walsh, Delia McNulty	28–23
Elijah H. Goodwin, Mrs. Althea M. Johnston	42–35
Winfield Dickey, May Sparraw	21–18
Joseph Fischer, Annie Mary Ehridt	54–27
Anton Wegrzym, Mrs. Mary Szot	26–45
William A. W. McKay, Nellie Murphy	25–22

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. R. Wy. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Parties should examine Mount Greenwood before selecting lots elsewhere. City office, 34, 182 Dearborn.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

ARMSTRONG—Monday, July 5, Thomas R. Armstrong, aged 82 years.
Funeral from residence of J. M. Crawford, 214 Sebor-st., 2 p. m., July 8. Carriages to Oakwoods.

ASHBEY—At his residence, 90 Broadway, Greenbush, N. Y., June 26, 1886, of chronic bronchitis, Emmet Ashbey, aged 32 years 4 months and 24 days.

AUSTEN—Edward L. Austen, son of Robert and Sarah Austen, at 231 Twenty-first-st., Tuesday evening, July 6, at 9:25, aged 6 months and 21 days.
Funeral Thursday, July 8, at 12:30, to Graceland.
He has gone to meet his brother Richie in Heaven.

BOYD—Tuesday evening, July 6, at 11 o'clock at the residence of W. J. Aiken, Mrs. Cora A. Boyd, aged 76 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRUNER—July 6, 1886, at 8:25 a. m., Charles E. Bruner Jr., aged 36 years, eldest son of Charles E. and Sarah L. Bruner, at residence, 3132 Forest-av.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROADWAY—At his home, Crawford, Cook County, Ill., July 6, 1886, Morris D. Broadway, aged 54 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
☞ Utica (N. Y.) papers please copy.

COOLEY—July 6, Ethel, infant daughter of P. J. and Mary J. Cooley, aged 7 months.
Funeral at parents' residence, Maplewood, Wednesday, July 7, at 12 o'clock, by carriages to Graceland.

FREEMAN—In Braceville, Ill., July 4, Lucy, beloved wife of J. C. Freeman, aged 33 years; and Past Matron of Lady Washington Chapter, No. 28, O. E. S., of this city.
Funeral at 1 o'clock p. m., July 7, from her residence, No. 142 South Green-st., by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

KENNICOTT—At 90 Thirty-third-st., July 6, Miss Fannie Kennicott, eldest daughter of Dr. William H. Kennicott.
Funeral services will be held at Arlington Heights on Friday, July 9, at 11 a. m.

NAEGELE—Josephine Huck, wife of Edward Naegele, aged 23 years, at her residence, 57 Tell-court, July 5.
Funeral Wednesday, July 7, at 2 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

RILEY—July 6, James Riley, beloved husband of Catherine Riley, aged 48 years.
Funeral Thursday, July 8, from his late residence, 14 Emerson-av., to St. Columbkill's Church; thence to Northwestern Depot; thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

RANKIN—Daniel Rankin, July 6, aged 21. Residence 2627 Shields-av.
Funeral notice hereafter.

SLOSSON—July 6, 1886, at 4:30 p. m., of puerperal fever, Mrs. George F. Slosson.
Funeral Thursday, July 8, at 10:30 a. m., from late residence, 271 Huron-st.

THOMPSON—July 6, at 2628 State-st., Elvin, son of Richard and Ann Thompson, aged 6 months and 11 days.

TURNER—At his residence, 1083 West Jackson-st., July 6, 1886, John Turner, in the 77th year of his age.
Funeral Thursday, July 8, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WATERS—At Rochester, N. Y., July 6, 1886, at the age of 73, Dr. Gilbert E. Waters, father of Mrs. N. E. Swartwout and Mr. H. S. Waters of this city.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS IN STORE IN the Le Grand Warehouse are hereby notified to remove them at once, as the business is to be discontinued.

MR. MILNER STEPHEN HEALS THE AFflicted poor at Princess Opera-House, 558 West Madison-st., every Thursday at 2 o'clock, gratis; public and press invited; free. Commercial Hotel.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OPENING—CHICAGO, July 6—To the public: The Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library make this official announcement of the removal of the library from its old quarters to its present location on the fourth floor of the City-Hall Building, and they congratulate the public upon the fact that this valuable and useful library is now safely stored after a hazardous experience of twelve years.

The Board of Directors also take this opportunity of bespeaking a lively public interest in the affairs of this institution in order that an adequate public building may in the near future be erected upon some eligible site as the final consummation of a long-felt necessity in the metropolis of the West.

The Board of Directors publicly acknowledge their appreciation of the co-operation of the Honorable the Mayor, City Council, and Board of Public Works, in procuring and fitting up the present quarters, which will be open to the public on July 7, 1886.

B. CALLAGHAN, Pres't. JOHN W. ENRIGHT,
L. W. KADLEC, DR. ARTHUR SWAZEY,
WM. J. HYNES, EMIL MANNHARDT,
THOS. C. MACMILLAN, GEORGE J. BRINE,
ADOLPH MOSES.

THE REV. E. A. ADAMS, WHO IS NOW IN charge of the Bohemian Mission in Chicago, will read a paper Wednesday evening in the lecture-room of the Union Park Congregational Church on "Bohemia in Austria and America."

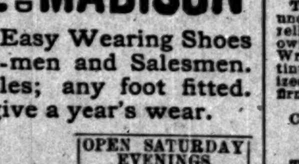
THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Executive Committee of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls will be held at the club-rooms of the Sherman House at 10 a. m. Thursday.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—THE business men's noon-day meeting will be conducted today by Mr. W. S. Mickle. Mr. Jno. Morrison will address the Gospel temperance meeting this evening, to which all interested in temperance work are invited.

STREETER BROS

$5 ALL STYLES

STATE AND MADISON



Streeter's Easy Wearing Shoes for Business-men and Salesmen. All late styles; any foot fitted. Average to give a year's wear.

Price $5. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

GOLD PENS REPOINTED.

Single Pens Made to Order to Suit Any Hand at TRELEAVEN'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY, 120 Washington-st., opposite the Court-House. We employ no peddlers.

RIBBONS.

CLEARING SALE BEFORE INVENTORY OF

Fine Gros Grain Ribbon, Fancy Ribbon, AND All-Silk Sash Ribbons,

AT Lower Prices Quoted Than Ever Before.

Gros Grain, Picot Edge.

No. 5, 9c per Yard; worth 12c.
No. 7, 10c per Yard; worth 15c.
No. 9, 14c per Yard; worth 20c.
No. 12, 16c per Yard; worth 25c.
No. 16, 20c per Yard; worth 30c.

ALSO THE ENTIRE Stock of Fancy Ribbons, Worth up to 75c, All Go at 10c per Yard.

7-INCH ALL SILK SASH RIBBON, 50c per Yard. Reduced from $1.00.

Our Stock of Ribbons IS THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE IN THE CITY.

A. S. Gage and Company, N. E. cor. Wabash-av. & Adams.

Chas. Gossage & Co. State & Washington-sts.

To dispose of an excessive stock of PARASOLS, We offer Special Inducements to clear out lots.

500 Parasols, in all the latest styles, including all silk, lace covers, tight rolls, with cases, plain and fancy satins, and silks in all the desirable colors, and a choice assortment of sticks,

Closing Price, $1.85. Worth from $3.50 to $7.50 each.

750 Fine Parasols, all the best colors and shapes,

Closing Price, $2.65. One quarter the actual value.

No greater bargains have been brought to the attention of purchasers this season than the above goods represent.

$5.00 PER BARREL FOR THE ONLY GENUINE Entire Wheat Flour.

Read our pamphlet, sent FREE to any address, and learn the value of Wheat as a food when used as nature intended.

APPLETON MILLS CO., 135 LAKE-ST.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Wright & Tyrrell has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, owing to the continued ill-health of Robert C. Wright Jr., who retires. The business will be continued by Charles T. Tyrrell & Co., who are authorized to collect all notes and accounts due the late firm.

ROBERT C. WRIGHT JR.
JOHN A. TYRRELL.
Chicago, July 1, 1886. CHARLES T. TYRRELL.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Charles T. Tyrrell & Co., and will carry on the business of negotiating mortgage loans and purchases and sales of real estate at Room 9 Tribune Building, Chicago, as successors of the late firm of Wright & Tyrrell.

JOHN A. TYRRELL.
FREDERICK S. TYRRELL.
Chicago, July 1, 1886. CHARLES T. TYRRELL.

25c Box KRANZ'S CANDIES Contains a full pound of Fresh Pure Candies. Try them. Confectioners' Sugar for Cake Frosting. JNO. KRANZ, 80 State-st.

SILKS.

The Greatest Cut IN PRICES OF Fine Grade Silks

WE INAUGURATE TODAY AS THE Closing Inducement of the Season.

Beyond question the GRANDEST DISPLAY and LOWEST QUOTATIONS EVER PRESENTED FOR CONSIDERATION BEFORE.

25 Pieces Rich Black Gros Grain, $1.50 per yard. Imported to sell at $2.25.

20 Pieces Black Satin Rhadames, $1.00 per yard. Reduced from $1.35.

25 Pieces Black Satin Rhadames, $1.25 per yard. Reduced from $1.65.

50 Pieces Colored Satin Rhadames, 95c per yard. Last week's price, $1.25.

75 Pieces Colored Gros Grains, All New Shades, 95c per yard. Worth $1.25.

200 Pcs. China Foulards and Indias, Most choice assortment imported this season, 95c per yard. Former prices $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75.

A. S. Gage and Company, N. E. Cor. Wabash-av. and Adams.

POINTS OF SUPERIORITY OF THE HALLET & DAVIS PIANO

The New Grand Action.
The Movable Key Board.
The Suspension Agraffe Bridge.
Quality of Tone.
Improved Music Desk.
New Design in Casings.
Superior Workmanship.

FOR SALE ONLY BY W. W. KIMBALL CO., Cor. State and Adams-sts.

Apollinaris "THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

CAUTION.

"Water polluted with sewage is poison."

New York Times, July 20, 1885.

"The purity of APOLLINARIS offers the best security against the dangers which are common to most of the ordinary drinking waters."

London Medical Record.

Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

By POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

This Morning at 10 o'clock. CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE, 314 East Indiana-st. WE SELL THE Entire Furniture of 16-Room Residence.

M. T. Chamber Sets, Parlor Sets, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Stoves, &c. A first-class lot of goods of large private residence to be sold UNDER CHATTEL MORTGAGE. POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

9:30 This Morning, REGULAR CLEARING SALE FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. 250 SCREEN DOORS. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

CHICKERING, Hallet & Davis, EMERSON, and KIMBALL PIANOS W. W. KIMBALL CO., Cor. State and Adams-sts.

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves. Open Grate. Indestructible Coal Fires. GOODWIN GAS STOVE & METER CO., 76 Dearborn-st.

MME. MUSARD'S NEPHEW.

HIS FIGHT WITH YOUNG BLAKENEY RECALLS A BIT OF HISTORY.

How a Girl from an East Side Tenement in New York City Became the Favorit of a King—An Immense Fortune Left to Her Relatives—A Gorgeous Career in Paris Ended by a Wretched Death in a Mad-House.

SPARKILL, N. Y., July 2.—[New York *World*.]—Elliot H. Blakeney was formally committed yesterday for wounding William Conklin with an iron bar during a quarrel between their fathers about the depredations of the elder Blakeney's cows upon his neighbor's acres. It was feared at first that young Conklin would die, but it is now believed that he will recover. There is a romance between the two families. It is the old story of Verona and the Montagues and Capulets. Young Blakeney loved Jennie Conklin, but the elders of both frowned on their affection, and now the lover has raised his hand against her brother. The Blakeneys and the Conklins are the two storekeepers of the Village of Orangeburg; their houses face each other, and there is a good deal of business rivalry between them.

The Blakeneys are said to be very wealthy. They were the heirs of the notorious Mme. Musard, the favorit of the King of Holland. When she died most of her immense fortune came to her brother, William Blakeney. The life of this woman is full of interest. She was born in New York City nearly fifty years ago, in a tenement on the East Side. Her father was an illiterate stonemason, and Eliza Blakeney grew up like him. But she was very beautiful, and, like the maid in the song, her face was her fortune. In the early part of the '50's she was one day witnessing a performance at Barnum's Museum, when she attracted the attention of a young broker named Walcott, who was living the life of a man about town. It did not require much art to persuade the young woman to renounce her parents and take up her home with him in a handsomely-furnished house near Union square.

The ignorant girl fast developed a fondness for extravagant display, and the demands she made on her lover's purse were enormous. He lavished money and jewels upon her in the greatest profusion, and the girl cried for more. The father of the spendthrift, a Chicago millionaire, suspected that all was not right and announced his speedy arrival in New York. In a few days young Walcott left for the West.

The girl had been his victim; now it was her turn to insnare. James Robinson, a youth of twenty summers, the son of a wealthy father, supported her in good style. The report of this amour reached the ears of young Robinson's mother and a separation was brought about, but not before the boy had made her his wife. The young husband then bade his wife farewell and sailed for Europe. That was the last she ever saw of him.

M. Musard, whose father was the well-known Neapolitan ballet-master, was about this time the leader of the orchestra at the Academy of Music. He had been attracted by the girl's face when he first saw her in the crowded opera-house. He set detectives on her track to draw her to his side. They easily found her out, but young Walcott, who had returned from the West again, had resumed his protection, and Musard's offer of marriage was refused. When, after a few months, she had tired of her first lover, she remembered the generous offer of Musard, and followed him to Paris. At the French Capital Musard saw her again at the Jardin Mabille, and again was captivated. The next day she became a wife for the second time. A shrewd, gifted woman she was, too, and under her husband's tutelage she learned her letters. From him she took her first lessons in music and the languages, and became a brilliant, accomplished woman, the rival of Lola Montez and Cora Pearl.

She lived with Musard till her death. She was his wife in the hotel at Paris and the King's mistress in The Hague. She had met his Majesty, by a preconcerted plan, at Baden-Baden, whither he had gone to recuperate and forget the charms of Fanny Elssler. The impresario began to see money in the face of his young bride, and she was only too willing to use him as a shield for her machinations. Together they set out for Baden-Baden. The King's chamberlain was easily pressed into the services of monsieur et madame, and in an apparently unguarded moment the eyes of the royal rascal fell on her charms. Messengers were sent out to procure her presence, which was quickly followed up by an invitation to the palace. From that moment began the notorious liaison about which all Europe was ringing twenty years ago.

With sedulous attention madame began the study of Dutch, so that she could beguile the tedium of her lover's evenings in his own language. But her visits to his Majesty were always of short duration, for she was too shrewd a woman to allow familiarity to beget contempt. It was he who covered her with gifts of jewels and threw papers into her lap one day—because she was an American, he said—which were deeds for apparently worthless lands in Pennsylvania, but which were to become of great value to her. So she lived on, the wonderment of tout-Paris. She supported regal apartments at the French Capital, and princes, financiers, and statesmen flocked to her salon. She devoted herself to politics and played an important part in the Luxembourg difficulties of 1868. It was probably due to her influence on this occasion that the absorption of Holland by the German Emperor was averted, war being declared between the latter's country and France. She was thus able to repay her royal lover for past favors.

She invested some of her great wealth in real estate. She purchased a superb mansion near the Champs Elysées, kept up a fine old château near Versailles, and had villas at all the fashionable spas. Her jewels were Oriental in their magnificence—they were inventoried at 1,250,000 francs when she died—and her public and private charities were numerous. Perhaps her greatest triumph was the sensation she caused on the Parisian thoroughfares. Her equipages were unequaled and the talk of the town. Residents of Paris in the days of the Empire remember her now as she dashed along, a vision of splendor. With her carriage and four, with postilions and outriders resplendent in gold and silver, she lay back on her pink satin cushions arrayed like a queen. She even eclipsed in splendor the Empress herself, and Eugénie, not to be outdone by this Pariah, forbade her appearance on Parisian highways.

The fickle King tired of her and a paralysis destroyed the great beauty of which she was so proud. She lost the sight of an eye while driving in the forests of Fontainebleau, and her daughter, the King's daughter, whom Parisians remember as the fair-haired girl who used to sit in her mother's carriage by her side, died in her teens. She was too keen a woman, too, not to appreciate the falseness of her position. So there was not much left in life for her. A fate worse than death was in store for her. In the prime of womanhood she died, eight years ago, in a madhouse on the outskirts of the gay city.

One-half of the great property, which was estimated at nearly $1,000,000, was divided equally between Musard and his wife's family in America, which she had never forgotten. The aged father and mother received something like $100,000, and each of her brothers and sister share and share alike. Old Mrs. Blakeney is still living in Tappan, and her house is furnished with the treasures that once adorned her daughter's salon.

Banging the Hair.

There is nothing new under the sun, and even the fashion of banging the hair, which has been supposed to be a modern invention for young ladies and gentlemen, is very ancient. Herodotus says of the Arabians: "They acknowledge no other gods than Bacchus and Urania, and they say that their hair is cut in the same way as Bacchus' is cut, in a circular form, banged round the temples." Bangs, then, denote a fondness for the god of wine and revelry.

The Law.

Life is a Shylock; always it demands
The fullest usurer's interest for each treasure.
Gifts are not freely scattered from its hands;
We make returns for every borrowed pleasure.

Each talent, each achievement, and each gain
Necessitates some penalty to pay.
Delight imposes lassitude and pain,
As certainly as darkness follows day.

All you bestow on causes or on men,
Of love or hate, of malice or devotion,
Somehow, sometime, shall be returned again:
There is no wasted toil, no lost emotion.

The motto of the world is, "Give and take":
It gives you favors out of sheer good will;
But, unless speedy recompense you make,
You'll find yourself presented with its bill.

When rapture comes to fill the heart of you,
Take it with tempered gratitude; remember
Some later time the interest will fall due;
No year brings June that does not bring December.

—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

FURNISHING HUSBANDS.

An Arkansas Matrimonial Company—Some of Its Testimonials.

Arkansaw Traveler: We are requested to print the following circular issued by the Arkansas Male Furnishing Company:

Attention, young ladies and widows! There are several associations throughout this country and England which furnish wives, but until we began business in this State no company has proposed to furnish husbands. We have just succeeded in obtaining several hundred respectable young men who are willing to be matrimonially disposed of; so, upon receipt of 25 cents in stamps, we will forward photographs of subject, together with locks of hair. Below you will find several testimonials:

"*Arkansas Male Furnishing Company*—GENTLEMEN: For many years I was an old maid. I tried many remedies for procuring a sure and prominent husband, but failed. By chance I heard of your institution, and I must say that the husband which you have furnished me is satisfactory. I congratulate you upon the great good you are accomplishing. Yours,

"MRS. MARY SATTLETON."

Mrs. Peter Fluker of Mill Bayou writes as follows: "I am perfectly delighted with the husband you sent me. He arrived six weeks ago, and I have not regretted applying to you. He is out now chopping wood. Yesterday morning he cooked breakfast while I was doing up my hair. I would not take anything for him."

The following from Mrs. Martha Whickle comes unsolicited: "*Gentlemen:* For ten years I was a widow, my husband having been killed by a wild hog. Not very long after his death gentlemen began to pay attentions to me, but somehow I was not successful. I sued one of them for breach of promise, but I only succeeded in getting a cow in the decline of life and a horse that wouldn't pull a corn-cob stopper out of a jug. Finally a friend showed me your advertisement. At first I paid no attention to it, having seen so many swindles, but, thinking perhaps there might be some truth in it, I sent for full particulars, and must say that I am delighted with the result. The husband which you were so kind as to forward me is somewhat younger than I am, but he is very handsome, and, above all, my first husband's clothes fit him. He milks the cow, churns, and possesses only a moderate appetite. I have made him change his religion to fit mine. If you so desire you may make use of these facts. If my husband should die, I expect you to furnish me another one at half-price."

AN OLD STORY REVAMPED.

The Venerable Woman Who Traded One Egg to Great Advantage.

Boston *Record:* Speaking of close competition, the Historian is reminded of a case out West that probably came as near bringing business down to hardpan as anything that Massachusetts dealers are familiar with. Two rival "general dealers" struck a new town with their commercial curiosity shops the same day, and each set about running out the other. They dealt in every sort of goods needed to supply the wants of a primitive community. One of the dealers, in order to completely put his competitor to rout, announced that he would give a free drink of whisky with every purchase, and the business came pouring in.

There hove upon the dealer's vision one afternoon a venerable female, who proceeded to unroll from her pocket-handkerchief, with much impressiveness, a single hen's egg, which she laid upon the counter.

"What are you givin' for eggs?" said she.

"Twenty-five cents a dozen."

"Well, that's a little over two cents apiece," said the old woman. "What are you gittin' for darnin' needles?"

"A cent apiece."

"Three for two cents, I suppose. Well, take this 'ere egg and give me three darnin' needles."

The dealer agreed to the bargain and passed her over the darning needles.

"Now for the drink," said the old woman.

The bottle and tumbler were set out and the old woman poured a liberal portion into her glass.

"I say, stranger," said she, "I don't like whisky nohow without an egg in it. Break one in, will you?"

The dealer shrugged his shoulders and broke into the woman's glass the egg that he had just "traded" for. And behold, as he did so two yolks fell into the whisky.

"Hooray!" said the old woman, as she drank off the contents of the glass. "It's a double-yolked egg. Now, give me three more darnin' needles, please, for the extra yolk!"

The dealer passed out the three extra needles with sublime resignation, and the old woman sat around as if she were waiting for something.

"I say, stranger," she said finally, "you don't call them three last darnin' needles a new trade, do ye?"

The dealer reached for his gun and the woman disappeared through the door.

FEMININE BETTING.

A Very Great Lady Who Made Wagers, and How She Paid Them.

London *Saturday Review:* Once upon a time there was a very great lady who betted freely, and on the opening day of a spring meeting at headquarters she summoned to her carriage a well-known commissioner, who was just then doing a large business, but with whom she was totally unacquainted, and thus addressed him: "Mr. Safe, I have always heard you spoken of as the most good-natured man in the world; will you do me the immense favor of making my little bets for me during this week? I will be sure to settle before returning to London." Highly flattered at being thus distinguished, and charmed with the manner of the fair suppliant, the guileless commissioner made his most courtly bow, and declared himself altogether at the service of the lady. He received his first orders and withdrew. She was not lucky during those three or four days—in fact, hardly backed a winner—and on the last morning the balance was some £70 against her, so she once more called up Mr. Safe, across whose mind no doubt of her solvency had flitted, and said with her sweetest smile: "We have been unlucky, but I never allow these matters to stand over, so, if you please, we will square the account at once." This arrangement being absolutely in accordance with Mr. Safe's views he bowed in silence; whereupon the lady, after a few minutes' study of a miniature betting-book, drew forth a still more tiny purse, produced therefrom three sovereigns, simply remarked: "This makes us simply quits; thank you so much; good morning," and, ordering her coachman to return to Newmarket, drove off, leaving the astounded Safe too stupefied to venture on a remonstrance, even had she allowed him time to do so! We believe that she never spoke to him again, nor did he attempt to renew so expensive an acquaintance. However, we have changed all that in these days.

THE DEPARTMENT WOMEN.

Four Thousand of Them in the Government Employ at Washington.

Washington Letter: There are 4,000 women in the Government Departments at Washington, and among them are some of the best-looking and most intelligent ladies of the Capital. They come, as a rule, from good families. Many of them are the widows of noted Generals, the daughters of ex-Governors and ex-Congressmen, and now and then you will find the relative of a President or a Cabinet Minister. Many of them have traveled widely, and the great majority are educated and refined ladies. They do all kinds of work and receive salaries ranging from $720 to $1,800 a year. As money-counters they are much more expert than the men, and the rapidity with which they can count thousands upon thousands of dollars without making a mistake makes your brain whirl as you watch them. These money-counters get about $75 a month, and they count millions of dollars every month. At one side of each one on the table lie great piles of greenbacks done into packages as they come from the press. I am speaking now of the Redemption Bureau of the Treasury. These bills are old and dirty. The strip of paper around each package of 100 bills states where they came from and who counted them in the country. The young lady takes this off, and, moistening her fingers with a wet sponge in front of her, she counts the bills like lightning, and if the package is not right she reports so to the chief and the banks from which the bills come must stand the loss. The girls seldom make a mistake, and if they do so or pass a counterfeit without noting it they must make the mistake good, and the amount is taken out of their salary. They can tell, however, a bad bill simply by feeling it, and a bank cashier will make a hundred mistakes where they make one.

A Baltimore Belle's Portrait.

Miss Rebecca Williams, a Baltimore belle, recently had her portrait painted by the famous Cabanel of Paris, at a cost of $6,000.

GERMAN SCHOOL-LIFE.

HOW A DAY IS PASSED IN A TEUTONIC FEMALE SEMINARY.

Two Breakfasts, a Dinner, a Lunch, and a Supper—Six Hours and a Half Passed in Classes—A Girl Leaves School at 16, Then Learns Cooking and Housekeeping, and at 17 Comes Out in Society—Comparisons with the English System.

English paper: It takes some time for a girl just fresh from an English home to get accustomed to the German manner of living. But, when she has once conquered her prejudices, she enjoys it quite as much, if not more, than the English method. The Germans are much earlier in their hours than we are. In most places the schools begin at 7, some even as early as half-past 6, but all—even the latest—by 8. Breakfast is generally served at 7 or half-past in winter and at half-past 6 in the summer. This is no sit-down affair, but is taken standing or sitting, each girl leaving the room as soon as she has finished, without standing upon the ceremony of waiting for one another. It consists of a cup of coffee and one or two of the delicious German rolls called "weck" in South Germany and "semel" in the north. These differ entirely from our rolls, being crisper and lighter, and in shape resembling two small sausages joined together.

Immediately after breakfast each girl goes up to her room, makes up her own bed, and tidies her bedroom, for the Germans do not consider a young lady educated unless she is instructed in household work as well as in languages, etc.; and it is the custom as soon as a girl has finished with school, before she comes out in the world, to keep her for six months or so either at home or in a "pension," where she can help in the house—i. e., learn cooking of all kinds, superintend the servants, and be initiated into all the mysteries of housekeeping.

At 8 o'clock the classes begin, each of which lasts an hour, and frequently takes the form of a lecture. In the finishing schools no one need take them who does not wish to, but when once in the room they must pay attention. There is no question of mumbling through the lesson half-learned, or getting off "without being asked the things you don't know." Either stay out of the room or learn the lessons set, and that thoroughly! At 10 o'clock a quarter of an hour's grace is allowed, when another roll is given out all round, and every one rushes out into the open air, while the windows are flung open to air the room. And here a word about a vice usually ascribed to the Germans which they do not possess. They are generally supposed to be fond of sitting in stuffy rooms and to have a general objection to fresh air. Now, this is a libel; the Germans do not like draughts, and would think it certain death to sit with door and window open at the same time; but fresh air they are quite as desirous of obtaining as the English, and, indeed, few English girls spend so many of their spare moments in the garden as do the Germans.

At 12 classes cease in winter, and a walk is generally taken. At 1 o'clock comes dinner, of which soup is the first course. This is followed by what the Germans call "rindfleisch" and the French "bouilli"—the meat from which the soup is made—and is eaten with pickles, salad, horse-radish, brandied cherries, etc. This is succeeded by the roast meat or "braten," which is veal, mutton, beef, or pork, which latter is always eaten with the inevitable German dish, "sauerkraut." The meat is cut quite differently from ours, and it is indeed a work of some difficulty to recognize a leg of mutton in the crooked, sinewy joint which answers to that name in Germany. This meat is eaten with potatoes and other vegetables, as in England, and then the dinner is at an end.

Even in private families it is considered a luxury to have puddings; and in schools they only appear on Sundays, and sometimes among Roman Catholics on Fridays and Wednesdays instead of meat. These puddings differ entirely from ours, and consist of a kind of dumpling, made of bread or flour, but without fat of any kind, eaten with stewed fruit, which is served separately.

Classes begin again at 2 o'clock and last till 5, with a quarter of an hour's interruption at 4, when bread with fruit in the summer, and jam or honey in the winter, supplies the place of the coffee and cake taken in families. These afternoon classes generally consist of French or English conversation, during which the girls work at all kinds of embroidery and fancy work. The Germans are always supposed to be such beautiful workers; and here and there, among girls who have attended the work classes, you find some who embroider exquisitely. But, as a rule, their ordinary plain work by no means exceeds that of the English in neatness and finish. It is an amusing fact that it is the English girls who are famous there for being such good darners and menders generally.

The pupils are then free to do their preparation for the next day until 7 o'clock, the usual hour for supper, which consists of meat and vegetables or salad, or else bread and butter with so-called "tea." In spite of the large proportion of water in the latter, it is always looked forward to as a treat.

After supper in the summer the girls go for a walk; in the winter they study until 9 o'clock, when they have prayers, and then to bed.

Saturday is a whole holiday, consequently there are no lessons to prepare for it; and Friday evening is often spent in dancing, acting, or in little concerts among the girls, which make a pleasant change.

Saturday morning is given to mending, unless, as is often the case in the summer, an excursion be made to some neighboring place.

It will from this be seen that the German girls have longer hours for study and work harder during the day than the English. But although they do more while at school they leave much sooner than we do. At 15 a girl leaves the "high school" and goes to a finishing boarding-school for languages, literature, and history. At 16 she leaves school, learns cooking and housekeeping, and goes to private societies. At 17 she is considered "out," and appears at all the public balls, etc., enjoys every season for three or four years to her heart's content, and then, at the age of 23 or 24, leaves off dancing. If not already married she settles down as an "old maid." Thus it is that at German balls the dancers consist, except for a very small minority, either of uniformed girls just out of the school-room or "blasé" belles already in their third or fourth season. Girls are brought so soon into society that before their beauty has time to ripen it begins to fade under the influence of late hours and continual excitement. This is perhaps one reason why German women age so quickly.

In England elderly ladies are often laughed at behind their backs for dressing in too youthful a manner. The Germans go to the other extreme; no sooner do they marry or reach the age of 25 than they think it necessary to wear unbecoming bonnets, dark silk dresses, old-fashioned mantles, and to assume all the other signs of a lady advancing in years.

German girls are always supposed either not to play at all or to play well. This is a very mistaken idea. They do not, as a rule, begin until about 11 or 12 years of age, but almost every girl learns then. Consequently they have much lost time to make up for. Taken as a whole, the Germans play about as well as the English, except, perhaps, that their touch is more exact and precise, owing to the fact that they play little else but classical music. Here and there a girl will be found who plays really very well, but it is the exception rather than the rule.

Eastern vs. Western Women.

A story is told of a Western woman who prevented a crowd of thirteen men from getting through a doorway to lynch her husband. We know that Western women are plucky, but New York can beat that. Not long since a woman kept back an angry crowd of fifty on the elevated station while endeavoring to fish a nickel for her fare out of a satchel crammed full of dress samples and buttons.—*Puck.*

A Child's Fancy.

The meadow is a battlefield
Where Summer's army comes;
Each soldier with a clover-shield,
The honey-bees with drums.
Boom, rat-ta!—they march and pass
The captain tree who stands
Saluting with a sword of grass
And giving the commands.

'Tis only when the breezes blow
Across the woody hills,
They shoulder arms, and to and fro
March in their full-dress drills.
Boom, rat-ta!—they wheel in line
And wave their gleaming spears.
"March!" cries the captain, giving sign;
And every soldier cheers.

But when the day is growing dim
They gather in their camps,
And sing a good thanksgiving hymn
Around their fire-fly lamps.
Rat-ta-ta!—the bugle-notes
Call "Good-night!" to the sky;
I hope they all have overcoats
To keep them warm and dry.

—*St. Nicholas.*

A BOAT-RACE FOR A WIFE.

It was the end of Lent, and the whole town was bent on pleasure-making. Buddhists—Burmese Buddhists, at any rate—keep their three months of Lent a good deal more seriously than most Christians do their much shorter term. But when it is over they go in for very extensive rejoicings; some of them, perhaps, because it is over, and there are prospects of dancing and long nights at the open-air plays; others because they reflect that fourteen weeks of abstinence and regular attendance at the pagodas on "duty days" have laid up a goodly store of merit towards another existence. Anyhow the village of Twantay was all agog for the fun in the evening. It was known that the headman, an exceptionally pious old gentleman, was going to give an elaborately grand reception. There was also to be a religious play, and the village dancing troupe was going to outdo itself, and that was no small matter, for Twantay has a great name for its figure-dancing. So the girls were invisible all the afternoon, doing up their hair, weaving in the jessamine and sweet champak flowers, dusting their cheeks and necks over with the fragrant thanaka powder, brightening up the necklaces and other articles of family jewelry, and generally making themselves ready for conquest. The lads were hardly less busy, smoothing out their brightest silk waist-cloths every half-hour or so, trying the most effective set and twist of their brand-new turbans, and some of them even stealing a little of their sister's powder to tone down their complexions with. The rest of their time they spent in moping aimlessly up and down the village street, every now and then nervously rehearsing to themselves the pretty speeches, the quotations from the plays and the Rangoon song-books, of which they were going to deliver themselves to the girls that night. The older men were lolling about smoking and watching their women-folk as they set the house in order for the reception of possible callers when darkness came on. I was to the full excited as everybody else, perhaps more so, for I had just emerged from the monastery, just thrown off the monkish yellow robe, and come out into "the world" again. My father was a hunter, and as such foredoomed to Hell, all the more so because he caught fish as well as killed deer and trained dogs to beat the jungle for the Englishmen who sometimes came over for a day's shooting. It is, perhaps, hardly necessary for me to say that to kill, to take life, which all can take but none can give, is the most grievous sin a Buddhist can commit. Therefore my father, in the faint hope that he might vicariously a little better his chance towards another existence, had made me stay three Lents—that is, three years—in the monastery; a Lent for him, a Lent for my mother, and a Lent for myself. I went in and studied my Pali lauds and ritual, and went the morning rounds with the begging bowl, and longed to get out again, and at last here I was, turned 17, and once more free to look at the girls without being reproved by the monks and made to do penance for it by the old abbot. I was my mother's pet son, and she was secretly delighted that I had refused definitly to be ordained a monk, for then I should never have looked upon her again, except in a pitying way, as an inferior creature, and certainly could never have spoken to her. Therefore she talked my father out of his disappointment, and bought me a grand new "dog's tooth" waist-cloth, just come from Mandalay, a brilliant satin jacket, and a turban of the newest flowered fashion. I was as convinced as she was that I should be the most elegantly dressed youth at the reception that night. The number of times I dressed myself that afternoon and inspected the hang of the waistcloth and the proper way of winding on my turban, so that it should not be too obvious that my head was shaved, must have been beyond reckoning. The mirror was a small thing, the size of the palm of one's hand, with a colored photograph of a Chinese woman on the back of it. Only a little portion of myself could be seen in it at a time, but it did good service notwithstanding.

At last night came on, and about an hour afterwards the reception time. All the more substantial people, especially those who had subscribed anything towards the feast, kept open house. The houses were literally opened. The bamboo-woven sides, hinged at the top, were propped up, and formed a kind of porch outside. There never is more than one story in a Burmese house, for it is highly indecorous to have any one walking or sitting over your guests, let alone yourself. Two-thirds of the building is occupied by the main room; the rest of the establishment is screened off by elaborate sewn tapestries, representing scenes at court and in the religious plays. In front of this sit the women of the house, the mistress in the middle and the others and invited relatives to right and left, according to their age. All of them are dressed in their very best, and decked out with every article of jewelry they possess, or can borrow or hire. Before them are tables and benches heaped with good things—salads, sweetmeats, tea, and lemonade, with more solid provisions for those who do more than make a mere call to present their compliments and good wishes for the coming rice season. The good man of the house lounges about with his sons, and does the honors, and occasionally strolls off a bit down the street to make a neighborly call himself.

My father, of course, as a hunter, could have no reception of this kind. He might have displayed silver bowls by the score, and offered betel-nut and lemonade in cartloads and hogsheads, fish-paste from the most dainty maker, iguanas' eggs from Pegu side, or pickled tea fresh down from the northern hills, but no one would have come near him. So I was free to go about as much as I pleased, and I rather rejoiced in my liberty. After three years of monastery rule and monastery hours a little of worldly vanities goes a very long way, and at 17 a Burman is a man. There are certainly very few of that age who have not got a sweetheart, and I was quite resolved to cease to be singular in this way as soon as I possibly could.

I hardly expected, however, to be enslaved so soon as turned out to be the case. The first house I went to was, of course, that of the village headman. That was a matter of duty, for I did not expect to be well received there. As a matter of fact he simply bowed stiffly in reply to my salute, and turned to some one else. His good wife was a little more cordial, asked me if I was glad to get out of the monastery again, was astonished that I had grown so big, and invited me to have a cigar and some lemonade. I was, however, about to make off as quickly as I could to a place where I might be more at my ease when I caught sight of the daughter of the house down at the end of the row. Surely that could not be the little chit I used to know three years ago! But it was "Ma Hla," Miss Pretty, as her name means when turned into English, and never was a name more appropriate. She was quite grown up now, though three years younger than myself, and she was most dangerously beautiful. Her face was round, her eyes long and narrow, and shaded by long eyelashes, and her cheeks most charmingly plump. But perhaps it would be safer not to give a detailed description, for English canons of beauty are not the same as Burmese; besides that, it is the proper thing to say that her loveliness baffled description. I will only add that I noticed immediately that she had acquired the backward curve of the arm, attained by loosening the elbow-joint, which is looked upon as so great an elegance by Burmese belles, that she could sway her shoulders in the captivating way first introduced by the famous Mandalay Diva, who has danced and sung before so many Englishmen, from Lord Mayo downwards, and that the locks of hair worn by all Burmese maidens, and called "Heigh-ho for a husband!" by rude and heart-whole personages, hung down over her ears with a most seductive curl about them.

I had studied amatory literature in the monastery by the light of the moon—plays in which the Prince uses the most ardent language with regard to his Princess usually lost in the depths of the jungle through the machinations of some evil-disposed spirit—and the song-books from Rangoon, full of the most seraphic modes of address. Often I had got thrashed for it by some splenetic monk who had slept too much through the course of the day and was wandering about when he ought to have been in bed; but now I was going to reap the advantage. I would prove that, though it might be difficult to get hold of my hair except with very long finger-nails; at any rate I could say something besides my prayers.

So I mustered up all my courage, and, making my way through the crowd of youths who were standing about casting sheep's eyes and gasping for want of thoughts, I bent low before Ma Hla and began:

"Fairest of the daughters of earth, if indeed it be not Baranee the Goddess of Flowers who dazzles my sight, deign to cast but one glance on the slave that lies in the dust at thy feet."

She looked at me for a minute and then said with a titter to her companion:

"O, my! if it isn't Shway Yoe, come out of the monastery."

This was promising. She evidently knew me, and, what was more important, she was not accustomed to the language of courtship. I could see that she had not had her ears bored long, and was probably wearing her ear-cylinders for the first time. This was her début, in fact. She was just "coming out."

"Ah, that voice," I murmured: "sweeter in tone than the silver bell that hangs on the sacred hill; more tuneful than the song of the sky maidens. It is indeed Ma Hla, most peerless of the daughters of men. Yet could no one distinguish thee amid the band of the princesses of fairyland were it not by thy superior charms."

She laughed encouragingly and said, "Well, how you have grown."

"An artist from the highest heavens could not paint thee; he would be so distracted with passion. Ah, that cheek that is like satin, bright of hue, the tender yellow of that cheek, like to the burnished gold of the malla flower, when first it opens its petals to the sun; that figure, straight as a ray of light, yet bending as gracefully as the lily before the Western breeze."

Goodness only knows how I might have gone on, but just then up came a slim youth, the son of a rich rice-broker, and made a set speech, which I was too indignant to hear. Immediately after him, however, came the headman, the old father, and to avoid unpleasantness with him I backed out of the house. I made a few other calls on family friends and neighbors, but I was so distraught that two or three informed me that they thought I had left my wits behind me in the monastery. I began to think so myself when I put the lighted end of a cigar into my mouth. Burmese "green" cigars are very big, and the way they burn you if you give them the chance is quite astonishing and brings matter-of-fact existence back to you very quickly.

So I went off to see the play being acted on a high stage down at the end of the street, but I did not take an atom of interest in it beyond noting the phrase, "nosegay of lilies," used by the Prince with regard to his flame. That seemed to me rather a good idea, and I resolved to play it off on Ma Hla the next time I had a chance. I strolled back again to her house, but I could not invent any excuse to go in a second time. I was not intimate enough with the family for that, and my social position would not warrant it. There were so many people there that I could see nothing of Ma Hla, but I noticed that the rice-broker's son was still there. I began to detest him. A confounded town coxcomb like that was sure to know the song-books a good deal better than I did. He would make Ma Hla fastidious. The "nosegay of lilies" might not be such a telling idea after all. I walked off in wrath to the country dance at the other end of the street, but I could find no more satisfaction in it than that there was not a girl there that was half so pretty as my "Miss Pretty."

Then I remembered that in a couple of hours, or less, all the calls would be over, the women would put off their jewelry and walk round the village to see a little of the play and the dancing and the long piles of food that were to be presented to the monks when day broke. I might see Ma Hla again, and find out whether I had made any impression on her. So I hurried down the village street again and took up my station nearly opposit the headman's house. There was a big image of a dragon with a man inside it capering up and down there, and making violent attempts to catch two mortals who were supposed to have strayed near its lair. This, I thought, would excite the curiosity of the women folk. They would want to come out and see the fun, which waxed very loud when the dragon's pasteboard tail caught the legs of some one in the crowd and knocked him over. But they were a very long time about it, and I never thought an hour could be so tedious. At last, however, there was a stir; the girls got up and retired behind the tapestry. They had gone to put away their necklaces and bracelets, which were far too valuable to expose to a chance thief in the open streets. The taking off and locking up of these took hours, as it appeared to me, but at last, just when I was beginning to despair, out they came, old mother and some aunts and Ma Hla, and some servant women to bring up the rear. I was not much better off than before. She was guarded by the old ladies in front and the old women behind. But, at any rate, I could see her, and I followed, staring my hardest. At last they spread out a little bit when they came to the benches groaning with the fruit and rice and fish and betel and other delicacies to be presented to the monks, and I stole up behind Ma Hla and whispered: "Shall you be at the monks' alms feast next week?" She looked scared for a minute, and then pouted, and finally replied, "Yes, at Pyinya-Zawata's ward, you naughty man." Before I could fluster my thanks the aunts had closed up, and shortly afterwards the whole party went off home again. It was nine days to the charity feast, when the villagers hired the different houses in the monastery compound, made offerings to the pagodas, and presented abundant alms in the shape of eatables to the abbot and the subordinate brethren of the yellow robe. Never did a week seem to me to pass slower than that one. It was longer than all the three years I had passed as a neophyte in this very monastery. Fortunately I had something to occupy me. There were to be boat-races on the Great Royal Lake in Rangoon for prizes offered by the English Boat Club, and Twantay had determined to send a boat. I was chosen as one of the twenty of a crew, having been always in the habit of paddling the monks about when I was in the monastery; besides that I often aided my father in his fishing expeditions. We went out every afternoon, and practiced rowing in time to the village boating song, and had an occasional burst up and down in a vain attempt to keep pace with some of the steam launches which came up.

In addition to this I had a great triumph. There was some boxing on the village green one afternoon, and I challenged the rice-broker's son to a round. Burmese boxing has a good deal of similarity to the French savate. You are allowed to strike with your feet as well as with your hands, the main difference being that you have no shoes on, and that you leap in the air when you deliver a kick. My rival was cleverer with his hands than I was, and if it had been confined to that I should probably have got the worst of it; but he seemed to be somewhat shaky about the legs, and anyhow could not jump as I did. Twice I got him on the top of the head with my foot, and bowled him over, and finally planted my heel in his mouth, and cut his lips. First blood always decides a boxing match in Burma, so I retired victorious. Ma Hla did not see it; girls in Burma do not go to such performances, nor indeed do they walk about at all, except with some definit object, such as going to the pagoda or to the bazaar. But the old headman was there. He was a keen sportsman, notwithstanding all his piety, and he said: "That's right, my boy, just let's see you row as well as you box, and we'll beat the Pegu men yet." This was great condescension on his part, and already I saw myself courting Ma Hla in the orthodox way—with the parental permission. I felt persuaded he would tell the girl about the boxing, and half hoped to be complimented on it next time I saw her. At any rate, I had put a stopper on the broker's son for a time. He would never go round philandering with his lips swollen and bleeding.

So the way was clear for my grand coup. It is a very common thing with Burmese soupirants to present their dulcineas with a silk neckerchief, and it is considered a particularly chic thing to write a poem on the corner of it. This I determined to do, and labored long into the night in my efforts to produce something telling. Of course the song-books were out of the question as aids here. They were all very well as a matter of memory, but when it came to a serious undertaking of this kind original composition was indispensable. At last I thought the following would do:

Fairest daughter of the sky,
Deign to take the letter *I*;
Next it place the letter *l*,
And the letter *o* as well.
Nay, I would not weary thee,
But be kind and add a *v*,
And then finish off with *e*.
Hast thou curiosity?
Ah, then, gently trace a *t*;
Do not shrink, for thou must see,
That an *h* should follow *t*.
Nay, I would not weary thee,
But be kind and add an *e*,
And then finish off with *e*.
'Tis a riddle smooth to read,
Be not thou then harsh of deed.
Of this malady I die;
Be thou kind, or else I die.

The repetitions, I may remark, are characteristic of Burmese metrical compositions, and I thought them particularly effective, so I wrote the whole out in my most clerkly hand, and folded and unfolded the handkerchief about a dozen times every night.

At last the day came round, and I was at the monastery hours too soon, and was seized on by the priest, and made to assist in sweeping out the yard and putting up the hangings which were to screen off the religious from the laity. Then I wandered about vaguely till, some time after nightfall, the headman's party arrived, and then there was more waiting before the alms for the monks were set out properly, and the women settled down behind. Then I was afraid to face the father, but at last the old gentleman strolled off to one of the other houses, and I came up the steps, paid my respects to the old ladies, and then made my way down to Ma Hla's corner, nervously chewing a quid of betel. Fortunately she was free from her usual crowd of admirers for the moment, and I deposited the handkerchief before her and said: "Fairest queen, like the water-lily that withers when the sun shines upon it, and yet cannot live without the sun, so does my heart burn, equally when I see thee, and when I see thee not I cannot eat or drink for thinking of thee. Vouchsafe to accept this mean gift, unworthy to wipe your feet, yet expressing my fondest hopes."

"O, it's the new pattern, the one the Queen wears in the Royal City of Gems. And you've written something on it. Well, I hope it is not stupid."

"Most peerless maid in all the Southern Island, I think of thee as of a string of pearls and emeralds, as of an emerald rosary. Not a holy man in all his monastery could see thee and not pine for thee; like the sun he could not rest in peace. The Arahats in the highest heavens would resign years of steadfast meditation for but a single word with thee. My heart boils and leaps with rage to see so many people looking at thee."

"O, how grand you talk; here, take a cigar: I made it myself."

"The diamond glitters in her hair, less brilliant than her eyes; the fragrance of her hair is like the fragrance of the malla flower when its blue buds open in the golden dawn. Through eight lives have I longed for thee, by the eight gods I swear it. Whatever danger betide, let us plight our troth on the two golden books. Should'st thou refuse I die before the dawn."

"Don't be tiresome. There are too many people, and here's papa again. You know where the house is."

I left off immediately. I was pretty nearly certain that the old gentleman would not approve of a hunter's son for a son-in-law. I had not got any money; that did not matter in Burma, but the perilous state of my father in view of a future existence was probably more than the headman would stand. He himself, as a founder of a pagoda, stood a good chance of obtaining Nirvana when he died, whereas the hunter might consider himself lucky if he only became one of the animals he had killed. Still I was transported with delight. She said: "You know where the house is," and that was direct permission to come and court her.

I went home that night resolved to preach the Law to my father and convert him to a proper life; but he was out deer-shooting when I got home, and in the morning he looked so grumpy, having had no luck, that I postponed my virtuous intentions till a time when there was less chance of my getting a thrashing.

But the next night I set out courting. Love-making in Burma is conducted on special principles. There is a particular time for it—about 9 o'clock at night—commonly called "lads-go-courting time." You must visit the girl in her own house, and you must take a male friend or two with you. You cannot get in till the old people have gone to bed, or, at any rate, retired to the sleeping-rooms, for the mother usually has a special crack in the wall, through which she superintends the operations and sees who it is that is the wooer. The suitor hangs about the house till the girl makes a sign that the coast is clear, ordinarily by waving a handkerchief or putting a lamp in the window. Then he goes up and makes what progress he can, with a couple of critical males listening to all he says and a consciousness that the mother overhears it, too.

The first night I was unsuccessful. I whistled, and saw that Ma Hla was aware that I was there; but the headman had a friend from a neighboring village with him, and they sat, and smoked, and chewed betel till long past courting hours. Next night, however, I was in better luck. About 9:30 Ma Hla dangled her handkerchief—my handkerchief—from the lattice, and I made all haste to get up the steps. Burmese houses are invariably built on piles, higher or lower according to the dampness of the neighborhood or the chances of wild beasts invading the village. I had two companions with me, strapping young fishermen, who did plenty of work in the village boat, but were otherwise decidedly raw and lubberly. They boggled somewhat at going to visit so grand a young lady; but I won them over by promising to write love-verses for them to their flames. Their great recommendation was that they were so countrified that they would not dare to open their lips and interrupt my flights.

Following usual custom, I hastily murmured the words "Ohn namaw Bohdda ya" seven times into my closed hands, without drawing a breath, while my companions were blundering up the steps after me. Without this charm a lover's meeting would be sure to end ill. Then we went in. Ma Hla was sitting, dressed in her best, with three of her cousins to bear her company.

I bowed, and said with a flourish:

"The Hanthawaddy girls are all peerless; they are daughters of the fairies of the skies; none could distinguish them from the Princesses of Mandalay; they are beauteous as flowers; their faces are polished like the emerald. Graciously permit us to sit down, for we are giddy with the sight of your charms."

"Who would have thought it was you?" said Ma Hla; "you must not stay long. Take a cigar; I rolled them myself," and she pointed to some huge green cigars lying on a platter before her.

We were just settling ourselves down in front of the girls when I heard a few hurried words in the room behind, and then, O horror, in walked Ma Hla's father.

"Well, Shway Yoe, what do you want here at this time of night? I thought you were out hunting with your father. And you two, you ought not to be gallivanting about in this way. Don't you know that the reputation of the village depends upon our boat winning? I'll have you turned out of the crew if you don't keep better hours. Go to bed Ma Hla, and you girls."

My two companions were already half-way down the steps, the girls were gone, so old Oo Lohn got me by the elbow and said:

"I won't have you coming after my daughter, so you may as well give it up at once. I want her to marry the broker's son."

"O, sir, give me a chance! I'm sure she is fond of me, and it's not my fault that my father is a hunter."

"Young man, I do not reproach you with your father. Have you profited so little in the monastery that you do not know that each man's life is the outcome of his former living? If in bygone lives you have wrought ill, you will have sorrow and wo. If you have done right you will reach the upper heights. Sorrow is shadow to life, but think not so ill of me as to imagine that I visit the father's sin upon the son. I only desire my daughter's happiness. She cannot possibly know anything of you. Go home and follow the eight-fold path which brings to peace and forget all this folly in the boat-race."

I went off and roved up and down the village streets all night long and made a fool of myself generally for a couple of days. Then the old fisherman who was training our crew got hold of me and said:

"I say, you Shway Yoe, I don't know what's come over you. Been eating opium, hey? Or has the witch down by the mangrove swamp got a spite at you? You don't paddle better than a timber raft will drift up stream. Just you see what you are about or I will turn you out of the boat. Don't you know that Oo Lohn, the headman, has got half he's worth on the race?"

"Got half his money? Oo Lohn got half? Then I'll win Ma——I'll win the race, you see, I'll win the race."

"Win the race? Gad, the fellow's daft. Win the race? Just you take care that you're allowed to row first. Today's the last you'll see of the boat if you sit and groan and don't keep time and stop paddling the way you've been doing the last two trials. Win the race? He's clean crazy."

But I was not so demented after all. If we could win his money for him the old man might relent. That afternoon and for the next ten days I paddled hard enough to confirm the old trainer in his opinion that I was moonstruck. But I was kept in the boat; more than that, I was moved up into the bows, into number two thwart, as it would be called in an English boat. This was an important place, as will appear immediately.

At last the time came. We rowed down to the Rangoon River, and carried our boat up to the lake, near the great Rangoon pagoda. I and another young fellow were left in charge, and the rest went off to amuse themselves in the town till the afternoon, when the races were to come off. We found the Pegu men, whom we were to row, not far off. They had twenty-four men to our twenty, and were as confident as could be. Their boat, the Tiger, looked somewhat older and heavier than ours, but on the other hand the crew was also older and heavier than ours. Very soon my friend and I had betted every coin we possessed and some of our clothing into the bargain. Then we went out to see the winning post. This in a Burmese race is simply a small canoe anchored out in the open. Across its bow at right angles stretches a long, hollow bamboo, and through this is drawn a light rattan, with the ends projecting a few inches at either end. The crew that carries off this wins the race. It is of course the bow man who seizes it. I jerked it backwards and forwards in the tube to see that it ran smoothly, which evoked from one of our rivals the sarcastic comment: "That's right. Have a good look at the pan; it's all you'll have to do with it today." I promptly staked my turban against four rupees with him.

Then, after a little paddle down the course—about three-quarters of a mile long—we went on shore again, and, in juvenile zeal, immediately got ready for the race, took off our jackets, put on our old waistcloths, and knotted our hair tight, and then had an hour to wait before the rest of the crew came back again. With them came Oo Lohn, the headman. He was as excited as so dignified an old gentleman could possibly be. He examined the boat all over, and advised an extra twist to the rattan cords, tourniquetting it at the bows, felt the weight of two or three of the paddles, and finally said to the old trainer, who was to steer us: "Well, you know the crew, but I should advise you to go off with a rush at first. They are older men than your lot, and won't be so quick off the mark. Then keep a bit in hand for the finish. If you win I'll have the Mandalay theatrical troupe over to the village, and the whole crew shall have seats in my house. Win one of the two heats whatever you do."

Meantime we had stripped and got into the boat, and off we paddled down to the starting point. But we were far too early. There were a lot of Englishmen's races in the club boats, and then there were two or three heats with small canoes four and ten a side, one of which was won by a small village near Twantay, and greatly inspirited us.

At last, however, our time came, and we went out with a rush from under the bank to loosen our joints and swing the boat round into position before the Pegu men came up. Then we had to shift, for it turned out that some arrangement had been made that they were to have the left-hand station first, so that their bowman should have his right hand to seize the rattan with. This wasted a lot of time, for racing canoes are no more easily moved about in a cramped space than an English racing eight is. By the time we did get to our station I was nearly blind with suppressed excitement, for it was my first race, and I got roundly abused for paddling too vigorously and bringing the bow round to the wind.

We had a misfortune at the very beginning. Our trainer had never had any experience of English management. The usual Burmese way is to start by mutual consent, and so when the artillery Captain who was the starter began, "Are you ready?" he simply gaped at him. The Pegu crew had been put up to it, and when the word "go" came they jumped off with a lead of a third of a boat's length. It does not take long to get weigh on a racing-boat with twenty paddles, but we went off in such a scrambling fashion that we lost more water half-way across, and I could see the old Pegu coxswain abreast of me. We had now, however, got into the swing, and were paddling quite three strokes to the second. We crept steadily up, but we could not altogether catch them, and the gasps in the boat and some splashing behind told plainly enough that we should have to slacken off or crack up altogether. I felt there was nothing on earth I hated so much as these Pegu men, and would have relieved myself by yelling it out, but my throat was like an oven and the pain in my shoulders and neck was like a red-hot iron in my spine. There was a perceptible falling off in the jump of the boat. Still we did not lose, though my eyes were getting so hazy that I could hardly see.

Suddenly, however, we heard the roar of voices. We had got to the bank close to the winning post. There was a confused yelling—"The Tiger," "the Mirror" (our boat). "Row, ever, mother's son of you!" "Ho for the village; Youk-Kya" (the Burmese equivalent for a cheer). "Now, you're winning," mixed with inarticulate shrieks and groans. I could almost fancy I heard Oo Lohn's voice, and saw Ma Hla wringing her hands and dragging her skirts in the water itself. The trainer yells, "Now for it!" The Pegu men respond with a defiant "Youk-Kya." I feel as if one more stroke would kill me, when the bow rises in front of me and flings away his paddle. So does the bow of the Tiger. The stake-boat seems coming at us like an express train. Both snatch at the bamboo at the same time. Both are swept out of the boat; I have just time to close my fist on our bow's hand and then the water closes over my head.

I had won the race. The weight of two hands was too much for the Pegu bow, and he lost the *pan*; but it was a minute before we two pulled out the rattan and flourished it in the air, gasping and sputtering in our victory. The old trainer gave an inarticulate whoop, then calmly jumped into the water, and floundered about like a hippopotamus. The rest of the crew rose up to dance and capsized the boat. Old Oo Lohn capered on the bank like a mountebank. The villagers flung themselves on the ground and rolled about in sheer ecstasy. Ma Hla burst into tears and the other girls shouted to relieve their feelings.

We swam to the shore and righted the boat, and baled it out. Then two bands and four companies of dancers formed around about us. I was the hero. If I had not helped to hold the rattan the Pegu man would have kept his end, and it would have been a dead heat. As it was we had won, and, with one race to the good, we would win the second.

Oo Lohn came up when he had got back the faculty of speech a little, and said: "You have rowed well, men, but you have to win the other heat yet. Go down to the starting-place, and rest there, and put Shway Yoe in the bow."

I felt so proud that I thought I could row fifty races, but I said nothing, for what could I say before all the crowd? So we went off down the lake; and this time we got well away, were never headed, and I snatched out the rattan six feet in front of the Tiger.

Oo Lohn kept his word. Five days afterwards the famous Mandalay players came over to the village and performed one of their best pieces. Just as I was coming into the headman's house he drew me aside and said: "If you can win Ma Hla's consent you shall have her. I will not stand in the way of your courting her. So see what you can do."

That is how I won my wife. We were married ten days afterwards.—*J. George Scott in London Graphic.*

"A MASHER."

How a Broadway Sample of the Article Got Served by an Irate Husband.

New York Letter to Boston *Herald:* The New York masher is growing more numerous, more insulting, and more generally inexcusable than ever he was before. And there is no pressing need of that, either. I have been in a good many cities of the world during my somewhat scattered career, and I have seen the masher in every clime and every shape, from the naughty young buck of the Red Cloud Indian Agency to the dandified little chap who parades the boulevards of Paris in tight clothes and high-heeled patent leather pumps. But of all of them, the meanest, the most despicable, and the lowest clown is the one who saunters up and down Broadway. His name is legion, and his occupation runs from professional dude to coachman. He is not satisfied with staring insolently at every woman he meets, but he must talk at her as well. Sometimes he will follow her for blocks, now passing by, now dropping back, and all the time pressing his attentions forward most impertinently. One of these precious objects is just now keeping himself very scarce, and he will probably be wise enough to go on in that pursuit for some time to come. The other afternoon he started in to follow a very attractive girl, who is the wife of a newspaper writer I know. The fellow actually had the impertinence to keep close behind his intended victim clear up to the door of her husband's office. When she came out she met him and he spoke to her. She was angry and she wanted revenge. So she led him right back through the outer office and into the inner room where her husband was dictating to his stenographer.

"This," she said, "is a masher. He has been tagging me about for an hour."

The newspaper-man jumped for the stranger, who ran for dear life. On the stairs there was a tussle, a sound like the smashing of a human jaw, a howl, and the hasty retreat of Mr. Masher, who fled down the street at the top of his speed. The husband went back to the office, got his coat and stick, and started out to scour the town for the masher. Today he found his man, and fetched him a crack across the nose which, in all probability, broke that useful member. The masher begged for mercy, and the angry journalist said to him: "Every time I see you, no matter where it is, I am going to lick you within an inch of your life." Then he administered to the masher a kick where it would do the most good, and sent him scuttling down the street covered with blood and half frantic with pain, fore and aft. It seems to me that ladies ought to profit by this example. It is partly their own fault that they are so often insulted. Not that they court such things, but they do so dislike being mixed up in any sort of a row that creatures who are guilty of such conduct almost invariably get off scot free, and are encouraged to try it again. There is no husband or brother in the land who would not heartily enjoy all chances of thrashing one of these fellows every time he could get a chance. And if the chances came oftener there would be a good deal less inconvenience to ladies.

Female Typesetters.

At a six days' typesetting contest held in Boston lately between female compositors three of the women beat the best record made in a similar contest the week before between male compositors from leading newspaper offices.

The Mischief of Pretty Waiter-Girls.

Tho' the soup may be clear, and the fish may be good,
And the lamb and the sparrowgrass tender,
How on earth can a person attend to the food
That attendants so fair to him render?

Tho' each dish be success, and the menu complete,
And the table could not be laid neater,
Yet I languidly let fall the spoon in the sweet,
Since my thoughts turn to something far sweeter!

Tho' the Giessler right up to the brim of the glass
Like a soufflé of diamonds be creaming,
It looks dull when I glance at the eyes of the lass
That just over my shoulder are gleaming.

No! give me the waiter's thick hands and white ties
When I wish to persistently gobble;
For I can't feast my mouth when I'm feasting my eyes,
Nor digest when my heart's on the wobble.

—*St. James' Gazette.*

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...Colored Gros Grains,
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...rand Action.
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...SALE ONLY BY
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...ted with sewage is poison.
...imes, July 20, 1885.
...of APOLLINARIS
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...ROY, SON & CO.,
...80 and 82 Randolph-st.

...ning at 10 o'clock,
...MORTGAGE SALE.
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...his Morning,
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AND
...OUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
...REEN DOORS.
...N, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

...PIANOS
...KIMBALL CO.,
...te and Adams-sts.

... and Cooking Stoves.
Indestructible Coal Fires.
...AS STOVE & METER CO.
...6 Dearborn-st.

FLAUBERT'S "SALAMMBO."

PAGANISM AS PICTURED IN THE CARTHAGENIAN ROMANCE.

Julian Hawthorne Makes Some Interesting Suggestions and Comparisons—Conceptions of Impossibly Wicked Characters—"Brazen Outcry, Blaze, and Blackness"—An Effect Which Never Stimulates or Exalts, but Depresses, Horrifies, and Sickens.

In spite of an overlong and injudicious "introduction" from the pen of Edward King; in spite of the inevitable drawbacks attending the substitution of another language for that of the original; in spite of the lack of reticence, taste, and repose of the French author; in spite of the smell and vision of the shambles which constantly affront the reader's senses; in spite of these and other faults, no one can regard "Salammbô" as other than a work of great learning and of talent that not seldom approaches genius. Through the unwholesome and fetid atmosphere of the story there are glimpses of gorgeous and gigantic scenery, of semi-heroic figures, and of a civilization and sentiment strange and impressive to a modern intelligence. One of the noticeable merits of the book is the unusually successful attempt to reproduce the aspect and the point of view of Paganism. Most novelists who have placed stories in ante-Christian times have ascribed more or less of the Christian virtues to some one of the characters, and have drawn a moral based thereupon. Scarcely one has had the courage or the common sense to throw himself in imagination into an era to whom the Incarnation was not only unknown but inconceivable. Whyte Melville's "Samiramis" is an example in point: the goody-goodness of his hero and heroine vitiates the entire quality of a romance which is in many respects strong and fine. Kingsley's "Hypatia" deservedly occupies the highest place among novels of its class, and the particular period there selected renders the introduction of Christian ideas and elements not only pardonable but essential; yet, as a work of art, the book would have been a greater triumph had it treated of an epoch before such questions had arisen. If a writer takes the trouble to "get up" a classical period at all, why should he not improve the opportunity of going the whole length of his tether, and find motives and morals to fit that period, and eschew all others? The reason can only be that either he lacks the power to separate himself, in spirit as well as in scenery, from his modern traditions and prejudices—in which case he had better abandon the whole subject—or that he mistrusts the toleration of his audience, and thereby convicts himself of poltroonery. Bulwer, with all his cleverness, and George Ebers, who is something more than clever, have never given a picture of unadulterated Paganism. There is always a suspicion lurking in the reader's mind that these figures are not genuine antiques, but are his own contemporaries skillfully masquerading in togas and sandals; and so he admires the skill, but is never for a moment deluded by the masquerade.

Flaubert, however, flings himself neck and crop (so to speak) into the midst of the Punic wars, steeps himself in the murderous splendor of those times, and forgets all about his own century. In fact, he displays something of the excessive zeal of the new convert, and is more Pagan than the Pagans themselves. Every one of his characters is savage, bloodthirsty, and conscienceless; even Salammbô herself is less dangerous than the others only because she is ignorant of the world and has passed her life amidst mysteries and dreams. The only virtue in the book is the patriotism of Hamilcar, the Carthaginian General; and he redeems himself from that singularity by a catalog of hideous and relentless deeds such as render his character not so much barbaric as unhuman. His affection for his son Hannibal is like the love of a murderer for his weapon—to keep it bright and keen for striking the fatal blow. His very patriotism is not so much fealty for his country as hatred of his enemies. He is treacherous, merciless, cruel beyond belief; and yet he is the least abominable figure in the story. As for Mâtho, the lover of Salammbô (if the name of lover can be applied to such a creature), he differs from a wild animal only in being more lustful, more savage, and more monstrous. Spendius, the Greek slave, is an almost incredible picture of cunning, revenge, cowardice, and baseness. But the culmination of what is wicked and loathsome is reached in the portrait of Hanno. It would be impossible for anything real and human to be so detestable, morally and physically, as this conception succeeds in being; and the reader finds relief only in the conviction that no such combination of horrors could ever have existed.

The story which carries the burden of all this chaos of crime and carnage is simple and obvious. Salammbô, the daughter of Hamilcar, is the priestess of Tanit, the Carthaginian Diana. Mâtho, a leader among the barbarian mercenaries quartered in the city, sees her and conceives a passion for her. The barbarians are got out of the city by trickery, and, under the guidance of Mâtho and Spendius, lay siege to it. By the assistance of Spendius Mâtho gains entrance to Carthage through the aqueduct, and finds his way to the Temple of Tanit. Here is kept the sacred veil of the goddess, which it is unlawful to touch or even to look upon. Mâtho envelopes himself in this and penetrates to Salammbô's chamber. She repels him with terror and curses; and he goes forth, protected from the fury of the aroused populace by the inviolability of the veil—the Zaïmph—in which he is wrapped. Though its removal is held to be fatal to the fortunes of the city, no one dares to lay hands upon it, hardly to look upon it. Mâtho escapes to the camp. The siege is prosecuted with renewed fury. Hamilcar, returning from foreign wars, assumes command at Carthage. He learns of Mâtho's adventure, and believes that Salammbô has accepted his advances. Salammbô, urged by the priest, undertakes to recover the Zaïmph. She makes her way, disguised, to Mâtho's tent, and spends the night with him; the camp is fired, and in the confusion she seizes the Zaïmph and flies. The barbarians are finally defeated and exterminated, and Mâtho is made prisoner. He is forced to walk naked through the streets of Carthage, the vast crowds of people torturing him as he passes along. At length, flayed and mangled from head to foot, he arrives before the terrace on which Salammbô sits with Hamilcar and with her affianced husband. She rises to look down upon him, and his aspect fascinates her. Only his eyes retained a human appearance; he was a long form, completely red; his broken shackles, hanging the length of his thighs, were so bloody as to be indistinguishable from the tendons of his wrists. His frightful eyeballs stared at Salammbô, and awoke within her the consciousness of all he had suffered for her sake. She saw him once more in his tent, on his knees, as he encircled her waist with his arms, babbling sweet speeches; she yearned to feel those arms again and hear those words once more. She did not wish that he should die. At this moment Mâtho was seized with a great tremor. She was about to cry out, when he fell backward to the earth and moved no more. Then from the gulf to the lagoon, and from the isthmus as far as the lighthouse, in all the streets, over all the housetops and over all the temples, there welled forth a single cry. Sometimes it paused, only to burst forth again; the walls trembled—Carthage was convulsed in the spasm of Titanic joy, and of a hope without bounds. Salammbô's bridegroom, intoxicated with pride, passed his left arm about her waist in sign of possession, and in the right hand he took a gold patera and drank to the genius of Carthage. Salammbô arose, like her consort, grasping a cup in her hand, in order to drink likewise. She fell, with her head leaning over the back of the throne, pallid, stiff; her lips parted, and her disheveled hair hung to the ground. Thus died the daughter of Hamilcar, for having touched the veil of Tanit.

It seems to have been Flaubert's intention in this and in other scenes throughout the book to imitate not only the scenery of Paganism but also the severity, the grandeur, and the fatalistic doctrine of the great classic dramatists and historians. But his mind, though cut loose from modern standards, failed to assimilate itself to the calm and mighty genius of a Sophocles, a Tacitus, a Thucydides, or a Herodotus. The blood rushed to his head; he was excited, strenuous, at times shrill and vociferous. He had color, impetuosity, imagination; but in strength, harmony, and unity he was deficient. He crowds his pages with details of archæological learning so as to obscure and degrade the human figures and motives. He hurries breathlessly from one splendor or horror to another. There is no rest or contrast, everything is in superlatives: nothing is intimated; nothing is restrained; it is all brazen outcry, blaze, and blackness. That the book as a whole produces a deep, a violent impression upon the reader cannot be questioned; but it is an effect which never stimulates or exalts—it depresses, horrifies, and sickens. The characters, though painted with intense hues, are blurred and uncertain in the drawing; despite the pains and energy bestowed upon them, no single face stands out clearly from the lurid background, nor is the beating of one human heart perceptible from one end of the book to the other. The author seems to care more for scenery, for passions, for sensations than for persons; his persons, struggle and clamor as they will, are swallowed up and belittled by the events. In fact, his book, notwithstanding its superb equipment, vast pretensions, and convulsive energy, is neither more nor less than a sensational novel; it would have been just as effective if each scene had begun and ended with its own set of characters, unrelated to and uninfluenced by one another. In other words, there is no consecutive personal interest: it is impossible to care what happens or becomes of anybody. Of course the book has a value quite apart from any interest in either persons or events; it is a work of unsparing labor and condition, and is as good as the exceptional capacities of its author enabled him to make it. But Flaubert was not a novelist; he could feel with far more intensity than he could portray feeling. Nothing comes fluently or unconsciously from him; effort is perceptible in every part of his work, and the anxiety to succeed which mars success. He is not at ease; he is not inspired; his aim is not true; he suggests no grand idea. If the story fascinates the reader, the fascination is that of horror, not of purpose or artistic rapture. And when the end has been reached there is no reaction—no sense that so much pain has been endured for any good result. The reader will wish to forget rather than remember, just as he would wish to forget the slaughter of a railway accident or the ruins of a fatal conflagration. But it is also true that his recollections of the book will be more endurable than was the actual perusal of it. The memory instinctively softens the more repulsive features, and dwells upon the cloudy visions of splendor and of fantastic beauty; and he will thus recognize what was best in Flaubert and condone what was bad. He based his reputation upon "Salammbô," and it contains qualities which prevent speedy oblivion; but the true chronicler of the ancients is still to come.

One of the most remarkable scenes is that in which Salammbô communes with the sacred python in the temple, previous to her adventure in Mâtho's tent. After having performed her mystic ablutions by rubbing her ears, heels, and the thumb of her right hand with the blood of a black dog strangled by a barren woman on a winter's night in the ruins of a sepulchre, she began to disrobe, removing her earrings, necklace, bracelets, and long white simarra; then loosed her hair, and for some minutes shook her tresses gently over her shoulders to refresh and disentangle them. All the while a strain of monotonous music was playing without, and Salammbô, chanting and swaying her body, allowed her garments to fall one by one to the floor. Presently the heavy tapestry trembled, and above the cord that sustained it the head of the python appeared. He descended slowly, like a drop of water trickling along a wall, and glided between the stuffs spread out, then poised himself erect and darted his brilliant eyes upon Salammbô. "A shudder of cold, or modesty perhaps, at first made her hesitate. But she went forward; the python lowered himself, alighting upon the nape of her neck in the middle of his body, allowing his head and tail to hang down like a broken necklace and trail on the floor. Salammbô rolled them around her sides, under her arms, between her knees; then, taking him by the jaw, she drew his little triangular mouth close to her teeth, and with half-closed eyes she bent back under the moon's rays. The white light seemed to enshroud her in a silvery fog; the tracks of her wet feet shone on the stones; stars twinkled in the depths of the water; the python tightened against her his black coils, speckled with spots of gold; Salammbô panted under his too heavy weight; her loins gave way—she felt that she was dying; the python patted her thighs softly with his tail; then the music ceased, and he fell down."

Another picture, characteristic of the kind of description which Flaubert permits himself, is the crucifixion of Hanno, who, in addition to his other unpleasant qualities, was a victim of leprosy. "His captors pulled off what remained of his clothing, revealing the horrors of his person. Ulcers covered this nameless mass; the fat of his legs concealed his toenails; the flesh hung like green rags to his fingers; the tears which ran between the tubercles of his cheeks made his visage something shockingly deplorable, and had the appearance of occupying more space than on any other human face. His royal bandeau, half untied, trailed with his long white hair in the dust. Believing that the ropes were not sufficiently strong to swing him up to the top of the cross, they nailed him to it before it was erected, in the Punic mode. . . . He frothed and writhed like a marine monster stranded and killed on the shore." Meanwhile Hamilcar, watching from the citadel, saw in the distance the gleam of a broad gold fillet from the summit of the cross: "It hung upon the shoulder of the crucified one, for the arm on that side was wanting, and Hamilcar with difficulty recognized Hanno. His spongy bones giving way under the iron nails, portions of his limbs had become detached, and there only remained on the cross shapeless fragments, like portions of animals hung upon a hunter's door."

To say after this (and there are numberless scenes fully as revolting) that "Salammbô" "awakens only noble thoughts despite its sensuous setting," and that "it is like an exquisite piece of Greek sculpture, mighty, yet too ethereal in its beauty for modern hands to create, set against a background of sumptuous color"—to say this would seem to indicate an imperfect perception of the meaning of language. Nevertheless, that, and much more to the same effect, is what Mr. Edward King writes in his introduction. It is to Flaubert's credit that his book should have survived in spite of such faults and such defenders. (Flaubert's "Salammbô." Translated by Mr. French Sheldon.)—*Julian Hawthorne in New York World.*

AT FOX LAKE.

More Chicagoans Who Are Spending the Sultry Days There.

FOX LAKE, Ill., July 6.—[Special.]—The Fourth of July was observed on these lakes Saturday by the majority of establishments, and was chiefly distinguished by the large concourse of guests and visitors, for the most part from Chicago. The customary bunting and illuminations enlivened the surrounding shores, notably Lippincott's Hotel, where the orator of the day, Mr. E. M. Haines, delivered a lecture on the history of these lakes, which was highly appreciated by all present.

New arrivals are increasing, large numbers coming from Chicago. Amongst the Chicagoans registered at the Lippincott Hotel are:

R. P. Fish, T. M. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Jewett, C. Harbers, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Johnson Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Tucker, B. W. Josselyn, Mr. and Mrs. W. Casler, A. S. Sherwood, J. D. Gregg and son, C. B. Barbert, D. R. Close, A. G. Bennett, and W. J. Hunt.

At the Union Club are:

Mrs. B. V. Jackson and family, Miss Woodford, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Haskell and family, Miss Daniels, Miss Effie Reeme, W. C. Hough and family, F. C. Maginn and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. Crafts, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Husted, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Crafts, Miss S. Kelley, Miss A. Randall, Miss M. Bassett, Miss Gill, Charles Randall, P. M. McKillip, H. Langel, H. R. Symonds and family, Mrs. Harris, Thomas Parker and family, C. E. Cole and son, R. M. Phare and family, Fred Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. James Wright, J. O. Pierson, Mr. Marsh, F. S. Wright and family, R. Y. Lyon and family, George Smith, L. M. Hamline and family, F. E. Weltnor and family, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Hough, A. J. Hough and daughter, C. H. Hough, Isaac Levison, Harvey White.

At Sayles' Hotel are the following, all of Chicago:

Mrs. D. A. Burnham, M. B. Cleveland, Miss Gillett, A. D. Ayres, P. C. Cook, W. J. Battams, S. and P. Shotts, A. K. Matthews, James W. Buell and son, W. M. White, James Young, William H. Burnham and family.

At the Oak Glen House are the following from Chicago:

Capt. A. J. Beckwith and family, Col. George R. Davis and family, L. Black, Miss Jennie Black, George B. Swift and party, Harry T. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Marble, James Smibert and family, George M. Ratch, B. Y. Herring, D. S. Dailey and family.

At the Fox Lake Club are:

Mr. and Mrs. Victor D. Gown, Charles E. Hyde and family, F. A. Ray, George M. Millard, W. L. Brown, James Viles, Philip Henne and family, George A. Christmann and family, W. R. Whitmore and family, C. J. Mauran, and W. R. Selleck, all of Chicago.

Mrs. L. C. Colt and family now occupy their cottage on the island.

A Difference of Opinion.

Six sturdy lads lay curled up in their beds
When the Birthday of Freedom had faded to night,
With burns on their fingers and pains in their heads,
And scarred like the heroes of many a fight.
But, strange to relate, as all sleepless they lay,
Though ten from the steeple had chimed loud and clear,
They sighed: "What a perfectly glorious day!
Too bad it can only come once in the year!"

The six patient mothers, who loved the six boys,
Were resting at last, now the daylight was done;
For, with the wild racket, and riot, and noise,
No peace had been theirs since the dawn of the sun.
And they sighed, as they said in the weariest way
(And full cause they had for their feelings, I fear):
"This has been such a terrible, ear-splitting day!
How lucky it only comes once in the year!"
—*Lilian Dynevor Rice in St. Nicholas for July.*

THE "DRESS SUIT."

A FASHION THAT WAS ESTABLISHED MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The Unfavorable Comment That Has Been Made Upon It, and the Ineffectual Attempts That Have Been Made to Do Away with It—The Reasons Why the Suit Has Held Its Own Against All Assaults.

A fashion that has stood the test of time may be fairly regarded as having considerable merit; it has, in fact, become an institution, and has thereby passed beyond the domain of fashion, which can henceforth affect it only so far as to modify details, leaving the institution itself unchanged.

The simple costume which has been for many years the recognized evening dress of a gentleman is such an institution, and, like most such, has come to its present estate by slow degrees. The change from the velvet and satin coats, the embroidered waistcoats, and the gay colors of the last century to the plain black of today could not have taken place all at once. Whether it was owing to the progress of what are called democratic ideas, or to the growing commercial spirit that disdained to devote much thought to a thing so little "practical" as the elaboration of male attire, or merely to a desire for simplicity, begotten of society's weariness of the old costumes, matters not; the fact is that the modern dress suit had become established, though perhaps not universally worn, more than fifty years ago. Certain peculiarities which marked its earlier period, such as the high rolled and stuffed coat-collar, the blue coat with brass buttons, the satin waistcoat, and the white trousers for summer, have passed away and have never been revived. For the last thirty years the "dress suit" has undergone very little alteration indeed.

During that time it has been the subject of a good deal of unfavorable comment. Artists complain that it is unpicturesque; literary men assail it on various grounds. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in "Elsie Venner," expresses himself to this effect: "Nothing but a gentleman is endurable in full dress. Hair that masses well, a head set on with an air, a neckerchief tied cleverly by an easy practiced hand, close-fitting gloves, feet well shaped and well covered—these advantages can make us forgive the odious sable broadcloth suit, which appears to have been adopted by society on the same principle that condemned all the Venetian gondolas to perpetual and uniform blackness." Other persons, unable to raise artistic objections or to express them in literary style, repeat the old story that evening dress makes a gentleman look like a waiter.

Attempts have been made to change the principal features of the dress suit, and even to do away with it altogether and substitute something else in its place. The white waistcoat comes and goes, leading upon the whole rather a spasmodic existence; velvet coat collars appear and disappear; persons who are fond of color take kindly to red silk stockings. Mr. Oscar Wilde lectured in a suit of velvet, with knee-breeches, but, so far as I am aware, he had no imitators; and when he had made all the money he could make by the display of his eccentricities, he himself returned to the habiliments of ordinary humanity. Within the last few years certain tailors, possibly emulous of their brethren of Tooley street, thinking that they could set the fashion, have published what they call fashion plates showing a singular-looking combination of scow-shaped coat and lavender trousers, but as this arrangement has never been adopted by gentlemen, it is of even less account than Mr. Wilde's attire.

There must, I think, be some good reason why the dress suit thus easily holds its own against these various assaults by word and deed. The reason I take to be that it possesses certain qualities which meet the requirements of society, and which therefore commend it to society, and make it, upon the whole, a very satisfactory costume. It is, in the first place, distinctively unlike morning dress. If a man wears, as many men do, a light suit during business hours he finds the plain black of his evening suit a sufficiently marked change of color; if he prefers, as many do, especially lawyers and doctors, to dress habitually in black, he finds the shape of his evening coat and the low waistcoat displaying the broad expanse of shirt-front a sufficiently marked change of form, showing how much can be done in the way of change without the aid of color. The dress suit is not a uniform in the technical sense; it is in the nature of a uniform, in that it is the same for all, and that its use belongs to special occasions of more or less ceremony. Its quality of invariableness gives it the important advantage of being inexpensive. Undoubtedly the eye tires less quickly of a plain black than of gay colors; and if we were to go back to the style of dress of the last century a man of fashion would want many evening suits, just as a woman of fashion wants many evening gowns, merely for the sake of variety. The result would be to increase considerably, and to most men unpleasantly, the cost of living. Being what it is, the dress suit is a very economical costume. I think there can be no question that it is also convenient and comfortable.

There is, however, an esthetic consideration which is perhaps more important than anything else as a reason why the dress suit keeps so strong a hold on society. It is the fact that this costume possesses the quality of simplicity. Whatever may have been the case in former times, modern taste does demand that a gentleman shall be quiet and unobtrusive in his personal appearance. An article entitled "The Development of the Dude," was published in the *Nation* a few years ago, the writer of which showed that there were certain points common to the old-fashioned swell and the cad; notably the swell's loudness of dress and manner, which the cad could and did imitate to a certain extent; but when the dude came, with his simpler style, the cad found his occupation gone. There was something the gentleman could be which he could not be. I think that this change will account for the intense hatred which the cad seems to entertain towards the dude, both word and thing. Carrying the analogy further, I think it will also account for the fact which I have already mentioned by quoting Dr. Holmes' expression, "nothing but a gentleman is endurable in full dress." The fact is readily seen, but is not easily accounted for, except on the theory that a gentleman needs not to hide his personality under the adventitious surroundings of showy costume. In a word, the gentleman can bear simplicity; he who is less than a gentleman cannot. Therefore it is that modern taste, which demands a comparatively simple costume at all times, demands the simplest of all on occasions of the greatest ceremony.

Regarding the "waiter" objection which I mentioned, I can only ask if even at the most crowded assemblages any gentleman has ever yet been taken for a waiter, or ever has mistaken any waiter for a guest. I cannot help thinking that some at least of those who make use of this plea do not feel quite sure that they themselves may not be the subjects of a mistake of this kind.

The artistic objection that the dress suit is unpicturesque deserves more respectful consideration. Almost all modern male attire is less picturesque than classic or medieval costume. But not only dress, but manners and customs and habits of living have greatly changed. The upper classes among the ancients seem to have lived more in public than people do now. As we look at them in history we see a constant panorama, in which the chief persons move before us in striking and picturesque attitudes. They seem always posing, as if they expected to be looked at admiringly by the multitude. Processions, civil and military, and ecclesiastical displays, occupied a great part of their time. Naturally enough their dress adapted itself to their circumstances. Modern dress adapts itself to modern circumstances. We may well be content to lose in picturesqueness what we have gained in comfort. A portrait or statue of a modern gentleman, the figure clad in evening or morning dress, is perhaps a less picturesque object than a similar figure clad in a toga, or in armor, or in the Vandyck dress of Charles the First. Yet, after all, a good deal depends upon the skill of the artist, in this case as in others. There is in this city an excellent example. The statue of Seward in Madison Square represents the figure sitting in an ancient Roman chair, but clad in the morning costume of an American gentleman. I have heard the pile of books criticised as giving the statue the air of a schoolmaster; but that is quite apart from the dress, and I believe that the dress does not hurt the effect of the work. On the other hand, the Lincoln statue in Union Square, in which the figure is draped in a long cloak, is generally regarded as hideous. It was the *Times*, I believe, which some years ago called attention to the fact that to the observer standing directly in front of the figure the only words of the encircling inscription that are visible are the words "with malice," and suggested that that thought must have been in the artist's mind.

These are some of the reasons why the dress suit continues to commend itself to society in a way that bids fair to make at any rate one permanent element in such a shifting thing as fashion. Nothing is likely to change it except an imperative demand on the part of society; it is doubtful if even the Prince of Wales could make any change in this respect, and it is presumable that he has too much good sense to try.—*C. C. E. in New York Evening Post.*

AMERICAN LIBRARIANS.

A Flying Visit to the Board of Trade—Reception in the Public Library Rooms—Mayor Harrison Runs Down Chicago Book-buyers and Gen. McClurg Stoutly Defends Them.

The Eastern members of the American Library Association, on their way to attend the convention at Milwaukee, were the guests of the city yesterday. At 11 o'clock City Librarian Poole presented thirty of the ladies and gentlemen to Mr. Stone, the Secretary of the Board of Trade, at his office in the building. Under his guidance the party was taken upon the floor, and the cabalistic figures on the blackboards explained. There was nothing doing in provisions or corn, but for half an hour the boys in the wheat pit furnished an entertainment well worth the visitors' attention. Tiring of the noise and confusion on the floor, the party took an elevator trip through the building, and then walked down to inspect the new library room in the City-Hall.

They were then assembled in the rooms of the Library Board on the third floor, and Dr. Swazey, Chairman of the Board, called the meeting to order and welcomed the visitors to the city. At the conclusion of his address he introduced his Honor, Carter H. Harrison, who extended a welcome on behalf of the city, and entered into an explanation of Chicago's literary position at present. The city had hitherto been devoted to material pursuits and her literary reputation was to be found in the future. He knew there were fine private libraries in the city, but thought the books were bought for their bindings and for the reading of future generations. In Chicago's literary growth the public library would play a great part, and the speaker, as usual, announced himself as the father and the projector of that library. He ended by explaining that while the people in other places were fanning themselves in their sleep those of Chicago and Milwaukee were sleeping under blankets and rising from each cool night ready to meet the emergencies of the hottest day.

Mr. Justen Winsor, librarian of Harvard College, thanked the speakers for their cordial welcome and threw out the thought that meetings of this kind led to a forgetfulness of all sectional differences and of the rivalries of various educational institutions. He was sure his colleague from Yale carried in his heart a tinge of the Harvard crimson and was certain that many traces of Yale's blue could be found about his own.

Mr. Edison Van Name, librarian of Yale, only felt called upon to indorse the sentiments expressed by Mr. Winsor, feeling that he could do so truly in the light of the outcome of the recent boat-race.

Mr. Dewey of Columbia had time to mention the victory of his college ball-club by a score of 5 to 0.

The Mayor then called upon Gen. A. C. McClurg as the representative of the book-sellers, and he in turn extended a hearty welcome and congratulation to the visitors. He was inclined to take issue with the Mayor about Chicago book-buyers and readers. In buying books for Chicago trade he had always found that the books he had the greatest doubt about finding purchasers for, on account of their rarity and intrinsic value, had been the ones the easiest disposed of among the book-lovers and book-buyers of Chicago and the great Northwest. Henry Irving, the great actor, had purchased $600 worth of books here, claiming that he could not find them in London, and Mr. Richardson, the great Boston architect and book connoisseur, had invested $1,200, saying that he was going back to have the Boston dealers come here to learn how to run a book-store.

Ald. Shorey, Dr. Burroughs, and Superintendent Howland were then dragged to the front by the Mayor to talk to the librarians. The first told of the promised greatness of the Newberry Library, the second invited them to come down to the Chicago University and look through the telescope, and the last chiefly acknowledged the indebtedness of the public schools here and all over the country to all libraries. In adjourning the meeting Mr. Harrison invited the convention to meet in Chicago at an early date, since all things from a President down found the city the best place to start a successful enterprise.

The excursion upon the lake having been abandoned, the visiting party took lunch and a much-needed rest during the afternoon, and at 7 o'clock went to Evanston to attend the reception at the residence of Librarian Poole. They will go on to Milwaukee this morning.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

It Will Be Open for Book-Borrowers at 9 O'Clock This Morning—How the New Quarters Are Fitted Up and How to Reach Them.

The Public Library will open for business in its new quarters on the fourth floor of the City-Hall at 9 o'clock this morning. Carpenters and polishers were still at work on some of the rooms yesterday and will not be finished for a week yet, but the main business-rooms are ready and all arrangements completed for the service of the public. Yesterday was a sort of show holiday at the library. Invitations had been sent out to county and city officials, clergymen, newspaper-men, school and college officials, and a host of people of more or less prominence, to come and see the library in its new home, and the library officials were kept pretty busy most of the day answering the questions of the numerous visitors.

While the new quarters are not by any means all that could be desired in a public library meant to supply the wants of a city like Chicago they are infinitely superior to the old rooms on Dearborn street. The first great advantage is that the book-borrowers will not have to climb up-stairs. The two long flights of stairs which one had to climb in the old building before reaching the lending or reference departments, and the additional flight to be mounted to reach the reading or periodical department, were sufficient to keep many people from using the library who will be constant patrons in the new quarters. The library floor is reached by six elevators—two at the north entrance to the City-Hall, two at the south entrance, and two in the centre adjacent to the La Salle street entrance—and two more elevators are in process of construction and will be finished by the end of the month. These latter two will be beside the two central elevators, and are intended for the exclusive use of library visitors, making no stop between the basement and fourth floor. The library quarters are divided into sixteen rooms. The principal one is the large central hall, which is the library proper or circulating department. It is 82x96 feet, and about three-fourths of the space is occupied by rows of double book-shelves. The remainder of the space is given to the accommodation of the public, and is partitioned off by a long counter, over which the borrowers will be served. The general arrangement is similar to that followed in the old building. There is a section of counter for men only, another section for women, and a third for juveniles. Then there is a cross-section for registration and issuance of cards and certificates.

Over this hall a central gallery or second floor has been erected, which will be used as the reading-room. The limited capacity of the new quarters made this gallery necessary. The Library Board hopes to induce the City Council to part with another room on the same floor, opposit the Council Chamber, and if this is obtained the newspaper files will find a place there. The erection of this reading gallery has darkened the main hall so much that artificial light will be needed both in gallery and main hall all day long. The lighting facilities, however, are abundant, the bookshelves being fitted with portable incandescent lamps, and both hall and gallery being well supplied with stationary incandescent lights, as well as with gas. The improvements in the reference department are especially striking. Instead of the little crowded corner with three or four tables which the public had to put up with in the old building, there is now a large, airy, well-lighted and well-furnished reference-room of about forty feet square, opening out into which is a smaller room where the reference books are stored. The medical and patent reference libraries are stored in three rooms south of the main hall. The other rooms include the offices of the Librarian and Secretary, the delivery-station department, the board and committee rooms, and the storage rooms and employés' dressing-rooms. The total staff of the library, including the boys who assist from 6 to 8:30 in the evenings, numbers about fifty. The absence of newspaper files will probably largely reduce the number of visitors to the reading department, while the increased accommodations and more central location will undoubtedly increase the work of the circulation department.

Mrs. A. W. Brockaw of Groton, Brown County, Dak., used Allcock's Plasters for fifteen years, completely cured of irregularity by using two Plasters across the small of the back for seven days each month; also found them very efficacious in Kidney Trouble; cured of a dull, heavy pain and pressure at the base of the brain by wearing an Allcock's Porous Plaster at the back of the neck.

WEST VIRGINIA POLITICS.

A SCHEME TO CAPTURE THE STATE FROM THE DEMOCRATS.

Howl of a Bourbon Newspaper on the Discovery of the Project—It Alleges that Messrs. Goff and Elkins Are Seeking to Form Combinations with Greenbackers in Their Own Personal Interest—A Remarkable Circular.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 4.—[Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.).]—A few days since the *Enquirer* correspondent wrote from Weston, W. Va., exposing some of the maneuvres and sleight-of-hand work of the Republican Congressional Committee and its head and shoulders, Gen. Goff, who is a candidate for the position of United States Senator. He also stated that the Republican management would sell out every Congressional district to the Greenbackers or any other party if by that means he could accomplish his selfish ends.

The circular below was suspected to be in existence for some days by the correspondent, but the affair was kept so secret (officeseeking Republicans even being excluded) that it was only this morning that a copy was obtained by a process known only to newspaper enterprise:

POINT PLEASANT, W. Va., June 12, 1886.—*Dear Sir:* There is an honest desire on the part of Republicans in this State to make an honest effort to carry the election in their favor this fall. The motive is certainly a laudable one; properly sustained it can be made a successful one. Differences of opinion upon the method and course to be pursued exist, that, in my judgment, must be met and measurably reconciled, or the chances of success will be lessened. I will not say destroyed, as it seems to me we may win in spite of ourselves.

To bring about, however, that peace in our ranks that should be made to bewilder the understanding of even our watchful enemy, I, with others, have thought that we could hold a meeting or conference of a few Republicans and Greenbackers at Columbus, O., Thursday, July 22, 1886, at the Neil House, for the sole purpose of considering how our State may be taken from Democratic and Bourbon control. When Democrats themselves openly say that they "expect to lose the State," why should any who oppose and condemn the policy of that party hesitate to tell them to "go, and stand not upon the order of their going"?

The object of this conference is not personal—shall not be made such. Some one must, however, put the wheel in motion. *Let our meeting be quiet. Let this be confidential.* To accomplish the meeting we must interchange views. I don't think we could select a better place. The time is not too remote. Will you let me hear from you; or would it not be better for each of us to say that "We will be on hand at the time and place indicated," and so make a step toward the end we all desire? This has been sent to the following gentlemen and to many others: Redmond, Mason County; Hart, Ohio; Scott, N. B., Wheeling; Goff, Harmon; Mason, Grafton, Elkins, West Virginia; Church, Parkersburg; Dana, Charleston; Smith, C. B., Parkersburg; Butterick, E. L., Charleston; Thompson, Putnam County; Huling, Charleston; Guthrie, Judge, Mason; Slack, Charleston; Barbee, Mason; Gibbins, Al, Charleston; Davis, J. W., Greenview; Patton, Charleston; Burnett, A. W., Charleston; Burlow, Charleston; Hubbard, W. P., Wheeling; Flick, Martinsburg, McLean, Putnam; White, A. B., Parkersburg; Campbell, John A., Hancock; Morris, P. W., Richie; Riley, Harrison; Burt, Ohio; Neare, Mason County; Gibbins, Mason County; Whaley, F. M., Mason County; Peterson, Cabell County; Smith, Burrill, Mason County; Miller, Jackson County; Flesher, Jackson County; Hutchinson, Parkersburg; Grist, G. W., Hancock; Hays, George, Calhoun County; Burdette, Samuel, Kanawha; Woodyard, Roane County; McMillan, Roane County; Gibbs, T., Mason.

I need not dwell upon the importance of this meeting; that is obvious. You may rely upon Mason County being represented. Shall a move be made? A prompt reply urged. Yours respectfully, JAMES B. MENAGER.

The circular is copied verbatim, and to West Virginia readers the object will be clear when he has read the long list of Greenback office-seekers and the rule-or-ruin gang of rump Republicans who are considered worthy of initiation into the Goff ring.

Such honorable and stalwart Republicans as ex-Gov. Bowman, Judge Loomis, Vandevort of Parkersburg, Judge Maxwell of Harrison, recent candidate on the Republican ticket for Governor; McCormick of Grafton, Gen. Devol of Brooks, and hundreds of others are not to be consulted.

This self-constituted committee is to be met by Gen. Goff, who is to pass through and over his own State, and sneak into the State of Ohio, under the guard of Steve Elkins, to the headquarters of this select mixture. The meeting is to be so secret and confidential that no gentleman is to be consulted, be he ever so true or loyal to his party, unless he has received one of the above circulars.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL VILAS

Joins the Railway Mail Mutual Benefit Association to Inspire the Men with Confidence.

The secret organization of railway mail clerks has not been making any progress lately in the Sixth Division. It was discovered when it had only been started in Chicago a week, and the discharge of a number of clerks put a stop to it. Superintendent White says he has not heard of the organization since the day these men were discharged. He thinks it was blown up before it was properly organized. One of the causes that led to the organization of the society was the disruption of the one that had existed before. The United States Railway Mail Service Mutual Benefit Association used to have a membership of about 1,600. Its objects were purely benevolent, an insurance of $2 on every member being paid to the widow or other person to whom the benefit was made payable on the death of the member. When the present Administration came in the membership dropped off, most of the members believing that their tenure of office was not worth much. At present the membership is only 200. In order to help the society and at the same time prevent the organization of secret societies like the one just broken up, the Postmaster-General yesterday sent to Secretary John Saugens, who is employed in the Chicago office, his application for membership. It was received with particular pleasure because it was the first time that a Postmaster-General entered the society. Mr. Vilas had promised the Secretary some time ago to join if he thought it would help the association. He has also recommended to Congress that it provide assistance of some sort to such an organization. The blanks in the application for answers to questions necessary before admission are filled with the name William Freeman Vilas, residence Madison, Wis., temporarily Washington, D. C., the benefit payable to Anna M. Vilas, his wife. The Postmaster states that he is in good health, and that his parents had no hereditary disease. In reply to the question, "Have you had any serious illness within the last twelve months?" he writes, "Nothing but a cold and hard work." He is recommended by George Carr and Alex. Grant. The object of this application is chiefly to increase confidence in the Postmaster-General's assurance that none of the employés would be dismissed as long as they did their work faithfully and kept out of politics.

THE CONCEALED BOYCOTT.

Worked Against Ehret's Beer Now, and a Rival Brewer Getting the Benefit.

New York *Sun:* Five members of trades unions and a reporter of the *Sun* went into a saloon on Grand street yesterday and called for lager beer. After the beer was served the members of the trades unions looked up and eyed intently this sign over the bar: "George Ehret's beer sold here."

One of the members of the trades unions took a mouthful of his beer, and was immediately apparently seized with a choking sensation in the throat. The others drank mouthfuls and were similarly seized.

"What's the matter with this beer?" they said to the bartender.

"Nothing that I know of," he answered, turning to the brass faucet and drawing off a portion and drinking it.

"Why, its bad—tastes musty like. Ain't it so, brothers?" one said to the four other trades-union men.

They all said that the beer was surely musty, and left it to another union man who came in just then.

He drank off a glass.

"Where did you get that beer?" the new-comer said.

"It's George Ehret's best," the proprietor said, coming forward. "I can show you the bill."

"Don't get any more. It doesn't taste right. Peter Doelger makes good beer. Workingmen can drink his beer."

At the word "workingmen" everything was explained to the proprietor. He ordered the bartender to put away George Ehret's beer in the glasses, and the trades-union men followed the reporter of the *Sun* out on to the street.

"That's the new way of boycotting," one of the men said to the reporter.

The nominal reason for the boycott is that Ehret, although he helped the Theiss boycotters and Theiss to adjust their difficulties, is nevertheless the mortgagee of Theiss' place.

NEW CATHOLIC BISHOPS

To Be Selected to Fill the Dioceses of Quincy and Belleville—Father Riordan to Be Coadjutor of the Bishop of Denver.

Before many weeks official announcement will be made of the promotion of four of the priests of the Archdiocese of Chicago to the Episcopate. Some weeks ago THE TRIBUNE published the fact that two new sees would be established in this State and within the province of the Archdiocese. The new sees will be established at Quincy and at Belleville. The new Bishop of Quincy will be an Irish-American, and he of Belleville a German.

One of the most prominent priests in the Archdiocese said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday: "THE TRIBUNE was right in the statement that Vicar-General Conway would return from Rome Coadjutor Archbishop of Chicago. Some of the priests were surprised at the announcement at first, but subsequent events have since tended to confirm the statement, and there is no longer a doubt that Father Conway will be promoted. The Archbishop is already overworked—he is the busiest man in Chicago today, and his labor is increasing so that the services of an assistant Bishop are rendered necessary."

"Who will be the Bishops for the two new sees?"

"That is a question that is causing no small amount of speculation among the priests just now, but from general appearances, and knowing the favor in which some priests are held by the Archbishop and Father Conway, we have succeeded in confining the candidates to two for each of the new sees. The first Bishop of Quincy will be either Father Galligan of St. Patrick's or Father Hodnett of St. Malachy's, who is now on his way to Rome with Father Conway. The Bishop of Belleville will be either Father Kalveiage of St. Francis' or Father Peter Fischer of St. Anthony's. It is more probable that Father Kavelage will get the mitre, however, as Father Fischer is considered too ultra in his German tendencies. Then, too, Bishop Machboef of Denver wants a Coadjutor, and he has asked for the appointment of a worthy young Chicago priest, who, I understand, is no other than the Rev. Daniel J. Riordan, rector of St. Elizabeth's Church. If this is true, and I have every reason to believe it is, the only question is whether Father Riordan will accept."

The promotion of Father Riordan has been talked about for the last month, and it is more than probable that he will be consecrated a Bishop before very long. Bishop Machboef is titular Bishop of Epiphania and Vicar-Apostolic of Colorado; but, on account of the rapid growth of his spiritual territory it is to be recognized as a regular diocese, the see being fixed at Denver. Bishop Machboef was consecrated in 1868, and in consequence of his arduous labors has become quite infirm. Some twelve years ago he was thrown from his horse while on an apostolic mission and hurt one of his legs and has never recovered. Father D. J. Riordan is a brother of the Most-Rev. Patrick Riordan, Archbishop of San Francisco, and he was for a time Chancellor of this archdiocese. He is a brilliant young man of amiable disposition, and is beloved by his parishioners. He established St. Elizabeth's parish about four years ago, and when he departs he will leave it in a prosperous condition.

Father Galligan, one of the prospective Bishops of Belleville, is a young man scarcely 35 years of age. He was assistant to Father Conway at St. Patrick's for five years after his ordination. His first assignment as a rector was to the new parish of St. Rose, which he established. He was scarcely a year there when he succeeded Father McGuire as rector of St. Pius' Church. When the late Dean Terry died Father Galligan was appointed rector of St. Patrick's parish, which rates first in the archdiocese, after the Cathedral parish. He is universally esteemed and respected by all of his parishioners. Father T. P. Hodnett is one of the most learned and enterprising priests in the archdiocese, and he has a reputation as a pulpit orator. He came to the city from Dixon about four years ago and established the now prosperous parish of St. Malachy, the church being at the corner of Western avenue and Walnut street. He is a warm personal friend both of the Archbishop and Vicar-General Conway.

CLEVELAND AND "RUPTURES."

A Display of Ignorant and Ill-Timed Wit on the Part of the President—The McClellan Saddle and the Mischief It Wrought.

CHICAGO, July 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. Cleveland's jokes in papers of state are not only undignified, showing his inability to rise to the dignity of his high position, but are also cruel to the last degree. His attempt to ridicule the veteran cavalryman's claim for injury by being thrown upon the pommel of his saddle clearly proves the President's lack of sympathy with the heroes of the War and utter ignorance of the subject. Mr. Cleveland knows as little about a McClellan saddle as did McClellan himself of what a soldier actually needed in that line of equipment. No more useless as well as dangerous device for injuring its occupant than the McClellan saddle can be conceived. For dress parade it was a perfect success, and helped establish the reputation of its inventor or promoter as having no rival in this essential of military greatness, the deplorable lack of which Gen. Grant never recovered from.

The McClellan saddle was no minor ally of the enemy, and was of greatest service to the Union cause when its rider fought on foot or when captured by the Rebels and under a doomed Confederate. The pommel or erect McClellan attachment to this saddle is of no possible advantage to the rider except should he lose his balance possibly by being grasped to avoid his being unhorsed. Upon the other hand, every arrest or check of the movement of the animal beneath inevitably throws the rider upon this most efficient device for his injury. Of course this is little apt to occur upon dress parade, but the more active and brave the man who, in scouting or other actual duty, employs hard and rough riding the more likely and almost certainly is he to suffer this accident. Surgeons tell us that in civil life one man out of every five acquires the serious trouble known as rupture. In the accident, so common and unavoidable from the form of saddle described, the injury in nearly all cases is that of being ruptured or hurt in a manner liable to result in the same. The soldier's groin nearly always receives the bruise. After the pain immediately caused—which may be but slight—has abated the rider spurs ahead, disdaining the thought of reporting to his regimental surgeon, much more of complaining to comrade or officer. He has slight annoyance from it, returns home, but from year to year the trouble slowly increases, and at length, perhaps at a much earlier period, he finds himself disabled, poor, a family to support, and not a thread upon which to sustain a claim for rightful pensions. The number included in this statement is enormous in the aggregate. That one of these victims to McClellan's thirst for glory should have his rightful claim made the target for Presidential ridicule is sufficient to "make the angels weep" and the blush of shame to mount the cheek of every true American. "POTOMAC."

INTIMIDATING CARPENTERS.

Strikers Reach the Men Through Their Families—Complaint that the Police Fail to Give Prompt Protection When Called Upon.

At the meeting of master carpenters and manufacturers of wood building material yesterday afternoon the principal subject of discussion was the riotous action of bodies of striking carpenters during the last week. The members reported that they were working ten hours a day, but under police protection, and every man, both masters and workmen, had armed himself to resist any interference with the work. Members stated that the tactics had changed and that, beside going to buildings where the men were at work in crowds and clubbing the men off the work, delegations visited the houses of workmen and intimidated the wives and children. Complaint was made by members that the police were in many cases inclined to disregard requests for protection and did not respond quickly when called. After a general expression by members, in which it was shown that there was a strong determination among the contractors to protect their men and themselves at any cost, a resolution was passed ordering the vigorous prosecution of all rioters who could be found, and a lawyer was retained for that purpose. The general expression indicated that the carpenters wanted to work, but many were afraid to present themselves for fear of ill treatment at the hands of rioters. One member stated that he had four of those engaged in the riot of last week indicted on three charges, with a fair show of sending them to Joliet, and others reported warrants out for the leaders in other cases.

A Dog as Bad as Jeff Davis.

New Orleans *Times-Democrat:* A little after the War I knew a Southern youth in Virginia—he had never smelled powder—who had a dog named Reb. If you gave him a piece of bread or meat and said "Yankee," he would not touch it.

BEN DEENE, ENGINEER.

HOW HE SAVED THE LIVES OF THOSE ON THE PACIFIC EXPRESS.

George R. Blanchard of Chicago, Ex-Vice-President of the Erie Railroad, Tells How a Train in Great Peril Was Saved by the Heroic Self-Sacrifice of the Man in Charge of Stanch Old "89."

The Pacific Express,
Dashing into the West,
Should have left "Mountain Junction" at half-past eight;
But, with pushing and switching a crippled night freight,
She was an hour late.

There were thirteen cars in her train, all told—
Two express, one baggage, one mail, and the pay car,
The other eight made up of sleepers and day cars—
And all of them filled.
The schedule was fast.
The night was steel-cold;
The unscabbarded moon with its cimeter blade,
And the glittering daggers that flashed from the stars,
Cut the air into blasts
As sharp as wolves' teeth, or like flying glass.
They chilled the great boiler
Of the racer and toiler
Stanch old "89";
And, though her engineer was the best on the line
(Long-bearded Ben Deene),
She wouldn't make steam,
So he couldn't make time.

As if maddened at this,
Her every valve seemed to humanly whine
Or alternately hiss,
And every gage
Boiled with scalding rage.
A passionate writhing wrenched all her nerves
As she clutched the curves.
Her maddened wheels shrieked and piercingly creaked,
And she scowled and moaned, and howled and groaned,
That the hill was so long and so crooked and steep
That where she would leap
She must creep,
Hissing white-hot steam, snorting black-hot flame,
On struggling, yet lagging,
As if she were dragging
Heavy manacling gyves or a ball of shame.
Her headlight eye burned into the night,
As some infuriate monster's might
If chained 'gainst a victim secure in flight.
Thus racked, panting and growling, she reached the top
Of the summit grade at the "Summit Shop."
Here the schedule said, "Stop
For water and coal—oil up and inspect
The train's running gear and look close for defects."
From this point down on the western side
For nineteen miles—twelve near the river's side—
The track was as straight as a railway can be
Till it reached a sharp curve near a leaning oak tree.
Here the engineers always said, "Now let her glide,"
And made up the time
Perhaps lost on the climb.

The signal was given. Refreshed to a zest
Old "89" started
Once more to the west,
And down this straight spin, called "The Devil's Run," darted.
Being an hour behind
She sped by springs, rushes, and glides at a pace
That made a nigh race
'Twixt an ogre of flame and fantom-winged winds.
With a cyclone's rush, yet with scarcely a jar,
Down the "Run" she flew with her thirteen cars.
Her driving-wheels looking like million-rayed stars.
Surging on o'er the ground with loud thrumming bounds
Ran this metal-muscled and steam-drinking hound.
At every crossing her ghostly bell
Clanged sharply once, like a dirge or a knell;
And her shaggy smoke, like a Gorgon's mane,
Carried off through the air, or enveloped the train
Like its roar.
When the fireman opened the fire-box door
A crimson zone leaped from that flaming lair
Through the frosty depths of the boreal air
With a ghastly glare,
Which danced through the moonlight and ran with the train,
But to crouch when the furnace was closed again.

On she flashed, dashed, and crashed through open and wood;
On she swished with swift swirls past the houses that stood
Apart in still fields or clustered in towns;
Into hovels and mansions, through switches and gates,
Her hoarse whistle shrieked fiendish yells like the Hates.
While hot cinders fell down
From ashpan and stack
Back along the steel track,
In a blazing red road, like a fire-path in Hell.

With hand on the lever, her brave engineer
Peered into the night
Through the dancing arc of her yellow headlight—
Every muscle alert
With vigilant care, untroubled by fear,
To make up his time without mishap or hurt.
He at last struck the curve near the "Leaning Oak,"
Had just leaned out, proudly patting her cab,
To whisper, "You flirt!"
Had just said to his fireman, "Jack, she's no crab,"
When an axle broke
On her forward truck;
She reeled for a second as if she were struck;
Then began to thump,
And to bump, hump, and jump
Over the live-oak ties as if they were stumps.

Deene set the air-brakes; he reversed; gave her steam;
Then, grasping her throttle,
As a drunkard a bottle
And his hand were a vise,
Saw below him the river
Half filled with floe-ice.

How her speed sends her smashing on over the ties!
Will she never stop? How she shakes and shivers!
How every inch of his train seems to quiver!
No! A glance back tells him each car runs as still
As it did on the upward side of the hill.
Good! Only the engine is off the track—
But she's off to the right! Great God! that's the side
Where the deep-iced river rides.
"Here, Jack! climb this tank! Quick as hell, man, get back,
And pull that pin
When I reverse again,
Or when she goes over she'll pull 'em all in."

Stumbling over the wood, clambering over coal,
As the engine limped, then staggered, now rolled,
Jack Ford pulled the pin just as "89" lunged
Down into the stream with a hissing plunge.
But there stood the cars as still as if stopped
At some signal switch when a red light's dropped.

The fireman stood on the baggage-car step,
Peering into the stream
Where the engine leapt,
As we fixedly stare in some aching dream.
What is that creeps slowly over the tank
From the half-frozen flood?
Then crawls like a worm up the stony bank?
'Tis the engineer covered with ice, while his blood
Flows fast through a cruel gash in his head
That is horribly red.
But his great, steadfast soul, supreme till it fled,
Illumined the blood as he whispered, "Jack,
Get a red light somewhere; quick, run up the track—
Think—the east-bound express—I'm all right—hurry back!"

As the two expresses stood nose to nose,
Deene lay down between them, in frozen clothes.
He had saved two trains;
And babes, fair maidens, fond mothers, strong men,
Rode unchilled by the flood,
Slept unwounded of blood.

When the Omnipotent Ken
Scans Eternity's realms to give crowns to true men,
And the Angel of Records calls "Deene, engineer!"
Can you doubt that then
He will answer there, as he did at the oak
When the axle broke—
"I am here!" G. R. BLANCHARD.

Bad Place for a Kentuckian.

A Kentuckian went to Iowa to settle, but in a few months returned. One of his friends met him the day after.

"Hello," he said, "I thought you was in Iowa."

"I was, but I came back."

"What's the matter; ain't it a good State?"

"Well, yes, I reckon," he said, slowly and with uncertainty.

"Plenty of schools, and churches, and educated people, and good society, ain't there?"

"O, yes, plenty."

"Well, what's the matter with it?"

"I got so homesick," he whined.

"Homesick? You had your family with you, didn't you?"

"Yes, but there wasn't a place in the whole county where a man could get a drink, and it made me so homesick I liked to died."—*Washington Critic.*